

2021-2026

# Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan



# Table of Contents

<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Message from the Chief Executive</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Message from the Lord Mayor</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1 What is Heritage	8
1.2 What is Biodiversity	8
1.3 Biodiversity and Climate Change	9
1.4 Biodiversity and Green and Blue Infrastructure	10
1.5 Role of Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan	11
1.6 Preparation of Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan	12
1.7 The Heritage and Biodiversity of Cork City	13
1.7.1 Archaeology	14
1.7.2 Architecture and the Built Heritage	15
1.7.3 Cultural Heritage	18
1.7.4 Natural Heritage and Biodiversity	19
1.8 Heritage and Biodiversity in the Hinterland	21
1.9 Value of Heritage	22
1.9.1 Communities and Quality of Life	22
1.9.2 Economy and Tourism	22
<b>The Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan</b>	<b>25</b>
2.1 Policy and Legislative background	26
2.2 Content of the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan	27
2.3 Aims, Objectives and Actions of the Plan	29
<b>Heritage and Biodiversity Plan Actions</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Implementation of the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan</b>	<b>43</b>
4.1 Cork City Council Heritage Services	44
4.2 Delivery of Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan	44
4.3 Role of Cork City Council	45
4.4 Role of the Heritage Council	45
4.5 Supporting those involved in ongoing work that benefits Heritage And Biodiversity in the city	45
4.6 Liaison with Cork County Council, Other Local Authorities and other National Bodies	46
4.7 Finance	46
4.8 Monitoring and Evaluation of Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan	46
<b>Appendix 1</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Appendix 2</b>	<b>55</b>

# Message from the Chief Executive



The heritage and biodiversity of Cork City gives it a unique identity, adds to the quality of life of its citizens and contributes to making Cork City an attractive place to visit, study and work. The extension to the city's boundary in 2019, to include areas such as Blarney, Ballincollig, Douglas and Glanmire to name a few, has added greatly to the heritage and biodiversity of the city, a resource that is welcomed and cherished.

The adoption and implementation of Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021- 2026) will make a valuable contribution to achieving many strategic goals of the Cork City Development Plan (2022-2028) particularly in the areas of protecting biodiversity, supporting the city's Green and Blue Infrastructure Study 2020 and meeting the commitments within the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2019 - 2024). Managing our heritage and biodiversity in a sustainable manner is essential to the challenge of supporting the development of Cork City particularly in relation to its attractiveness and competitiveness.

The development of the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) marks the culmination of a lot of hard work and cooperation by many individuals and groups and I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank all those who have assisted in the development of this plan and who gave so generously of their time and expertise. I would also like to acknowledge the continued support of the Heritage Council particularly in the implementation of the plan.

I look forward to the realisation of the very worthwhile projects and actions in the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) which I know will bring significant benefits for our heritage and biodiversity and the people of Cork City.

**Ann Doherty**  
**Chief Executive**  
**Cork City Council**

# Message from the Lord Mayor



I am delighted to introduce the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021- 2026). The formulation of this new Heritage and Biodiversity Plan for Cork City presents an opportunity to build on the achievements of previous plans and to clarify the approach to protect, manage, and restore Cork City's heritage and biodiversity.

Cork City's heritage has always been important to the people of Cork and this is demonstrated by the huge amount of ongoing work that is being carried out by heritage groups and organisations, local communities, individuals, voluntary organisations, the local authority and educational institutions to promote, restore and better understand the heritage of Cork City. The information and contributions provided by numerous of these individuals and organisations have enabled the development of a meaningful Heritage and Biodiversity Plan that addresses the heritage and biodiversity needs and priorities for the city. It is hoped that the Heritage and Biodiversity Plan will add value, support and encourage this valuable work already being carried out throughout the city.

I wish to acknowledge the dedication and hard work of the Heritage Officer and all those who gave their time and energy to the development of the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026).

I look forward to the implementation of the actions of the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) and seeing many successful projects over the coming five years which I believe will further add to our knowledge and understanding of Cork City's fascinating heritage history and biodiversity.

**Lord Mayor**  
**Cllr Colm Kelleher**  
**Cork City Council**





# Introduction



## 1.1 What is Heritage?

Cork City's heritage is diverse, vibrant and can be seen all around us. It includes natural heritage and biodiversity, archaeology, built heritage, and cultural heritage together with our archives, museum, libraries, galleries, and other collections. Other important elements of our heritage include local history and folklore, maritime heritage, turns of phrase and accents, local customs, and traditional food as well as landscapes, geology, and parks.

Heritage is also about how we, the community, who live and work in Cork City, relate to these various elements that make up our heritage. It is what we as a community have inherited from the past and it is what defines our city, as it evolves into the future, making it unique and distinct from any other place.



## 1.2 What is Biodiversity?

Biodiversity is the variety of life on earth, in all its forms and interactions. It is both extremely complex and a vital feature of our planet.

\*The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) defines 'biological diversity' as "the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems."

Biodiversity is comprised of several levels - genetic diversity, species diversity, communities of creatures and ecosystem diversity such as

woodlands or bogs, where life interacts with the physical environment. It also refers to the interaction between all these elements and human activities and has a role to play in agriculture and food production, clean water, healthy soil, air quality, climate change and flood defence and health and wellbeing.

Put simply biodiversity is more than just nature or natural heritage, it encompasses all the elements of nature and their interaction with each other. Biodiversity is our life support system and provides us with everything we need to survive.

*\*Convention of Biological Diversity – a part of UN environment programme*



## 1.3 Biodiversity and Climate Change

\*The 2019 Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services found that nature across most of the globe has now been significantly altered by multiple human drivers, with the majority of indicators of ecosystems and biodiversity showing rapid decline.

The 2019 Article 17 reports on the Status of EU protected Habitats and Species in Ireland and shows 85% of habitats in Ireland are in unfavourable (inadequate or bad) status and 46% of habitats are demonstrating ongoing decline e.g. The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan estimates one-third of bee species are threatened with extinction in Ireland.

\*\*The planet is currently amid the sixth mass extinction of biodiversity. Previous extinctions were caused by massive volcanic explosions, long ice ages, meteorite impacts and clashing continents. This extinction is believed to be caused by human impact on Earth. The extinction rate is now 1,000 times higher than normal background rates. Once a species goes extinct, there is no going back.

Cork City Council published a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2019- 2024), which contains 7 high level themes, one of which addresses Nature, Natural Resources and Cultural Infrastructure i.e. *to develop approaches to protect the natural and key cultural assets in Cork City Council.*

It also contains 66 actions which include supporting native tree planting, roadside hedge maintenance programmes, identifying ecological corridors and locations to create new habitats, protecting wetlands, developing green infrastructure, developing local biodiversity action plans and collaborating with National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) and research institutions to develop biodiversity and climate action projects. The Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan will work in tandem with the Climate Adaptation Plan and its relevant actions for heritage and biodiversity.

However, there are a wide range of adaptation options available to reduce the risks to natural and managed ecosystems (e.g., ecosystem- based adaptation, ecosystem restoration and avoiding degradation and deforestation), biodiversity management, (e.g., green infrastructure, sustainable land use and planning, and sustainable water management), which are beginning to be implemented at a national and local level.

*\* Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services May 2019*

*\*\*Biological annihilation via the ongoing sixth mass extinction signalled by vertebrate population losses and declines Gerardo Ceballos, Paul R. Ehrlich, and Rodolfo Dirzo, PNAS July 25, 2017 114 (30) E6089-E6096; first published July 10, 2017*





## 1.4 Biodiversity and Green and Blue Infrastructure

In 2020 Cork City Council commissioned a Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) Study. GBI is the term used to describe the network of natural and semi-natural spaces and corridors in a given area. These include open spaces such as parks and gardens, but also allotments, woodlands, fields, hedges, lakes, ponds, playing fields, coastal habitats, footpaths, cycle routes and water courses. GBI can also involve various interventions to thread nature into streetscapes or provide corridors of connectivity between the GBI features described above, known as 'assets'. Above all, GBI is defined by its multifunctionality. A single GBI asset can deliver a range of benefits to people (both physical and mental wellbeing), and biodiversity and the landscape itself. GBI may be used to drive the creation of high quality, attractive and functional places which provide a setting for day-to-day living.

In addition, an intact GBI network is capable of addressing the negative impact of habitat loss

and fragmentation by promoting habitat creation, enhancement and connectivity (on site as part of development or through biodiversity off-setting). A well-connected network of green spaces plays an important role in reducing local temperatures, climate change adaptation and mitigation as well as alleviation of flood risk. Vegetation and soil also promote the absorption and storage of carbon.

The vision for Cork City's GBI Study is to ensure the city's network of parks, greenspaces, street trees, rivers and wetlands are planned, designed and managed to deliver benefits for people, the economy and the environment. This study will inform and guide the planning and management of a network of multi-functional green and blue spaces within Cork City to 2040 and beyond.

The Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan will work in tandem with the GBI study and its relevant actions for heritage and biodiversity



## 1.5 Role of Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan

The formulation of the new Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan presents an opportunity to build on the achievements of the two previous Heritage Plans and to work with communities and local heritage groups and organisations to protect, enhance and restore the heritage of Cork City.

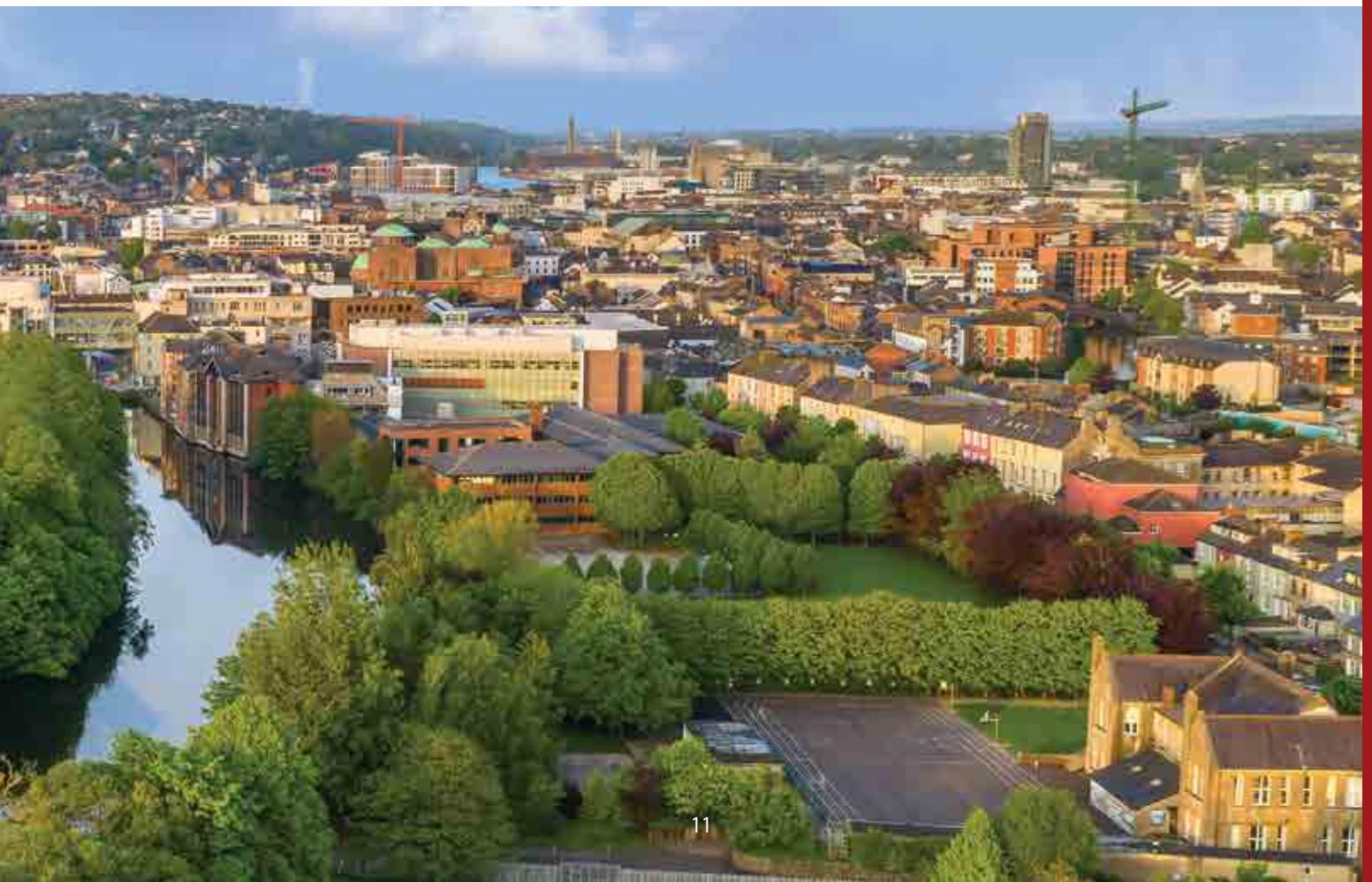
The public consultation which took place as part of the formulation of this plan outlined the concerns and priorities of our community for heritage and biodiversity and highlighted the amazing work that is already being carried out in this area most of which is carried out on a voluntary basis.

It is clear that the people of Cork City are passionate and enthusiastic about the heritage and biodiversity of the city. This plan and its actions seeks to build on this commitment from the community by working together to improve, enhance and restore the heritage and biodiversity which is so cherished by all.

Therefore, this plan is an ambitious one and contains actions which are both specific and some

of which are more general to give scope to adapt to changing needs and opportunities around heritage and biodiversity issues throughout the lifetime of the plan. Appropriate resources will be sought for its implementation over the next five years.

Managing our heritage and biodiversity in a sustainable manner is essential to the challenge of balancing the protection of our non-renewable resources and supporting the development of Cork City particularly in relation to its attractiveness and competitiveness. Heritage is not solely about the past. In our rapidly changing world heritage is also continually evolving and being created. We are creating the heritage of the future while trying to understand and enhance what we have inherited from the past. It is important to balance the need for change with the desire for protection of our heritage. The development and implementation of a Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) is a key part of achieving this balance and will assist in making evidence-based decisions about the care and management of Cork City's heritage.







## 1.6 Preparation of Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan

Work on Cork City's third City Heritage Plan began in 2020 with a review and evaluation of the previous Heritage Plan. The Key Performance Indicators (KPI) analysis of the previous Cork City Heritage Plan 2015-2020 showed the following:

- Heritage advice provided on over 500 plans and projects.
- €500,000 approximately was spent implementing the previous Cork City Heritage Plan over its five-year lifespan. Funding sources include Cork City Council, Heritage Council, the National Biodiversity Action Plan fund and Creative Ireland.
- 61 actions were completed, 19 were biodiversity actions (including heritage grant projects)
- Cork Heritage Open Day, the annual heritage week event has an increased attendance every year. The largest being in 2019 with a total of 22,000 visits on the day. Other events included Decade of Commemorations, 2016 Commemoration, Criunniú na nÓg etc.
- 3 training actions were undertaken on topics such as Japanese Knotweed and two traditional stone workshops with a total attendee number of 180.
- Schools Heritage Project reached approximately 2,500 children and 2 children's biodiversity information packs were provided. There was a reprint of the Nature in the City booklet and a new publication Gardening for Biodiversity was distributed.
- €82,367 was allocated to 104 community projects and €48,900 was allocated to 15 publications.

Phase 1 of the public consultation on the new Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) took place between the 6th of March and the 30th of April 2020. The public was asked to comment on what their priorities were in relation to heritage in the city, what were the challenges and successes of the plan and to make suggestions for inclusion in the new Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026). 90 submissions were received.

A series of draft objectives and actions were identified. These draft actions form the core of this Plan and will be implemented over the life of this

Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026). A draft Plan was devised and presented to Council for approval to go to public consultation.

The 2nd consultation took place from 12th of March to 16th April and consisted of an online workshop, an online portal, written and email submissions. The 2nd round of consultation generated 150 submissions which were summarised and analysed.

The comments from the second round of public consultation forms part of the final version of the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026).

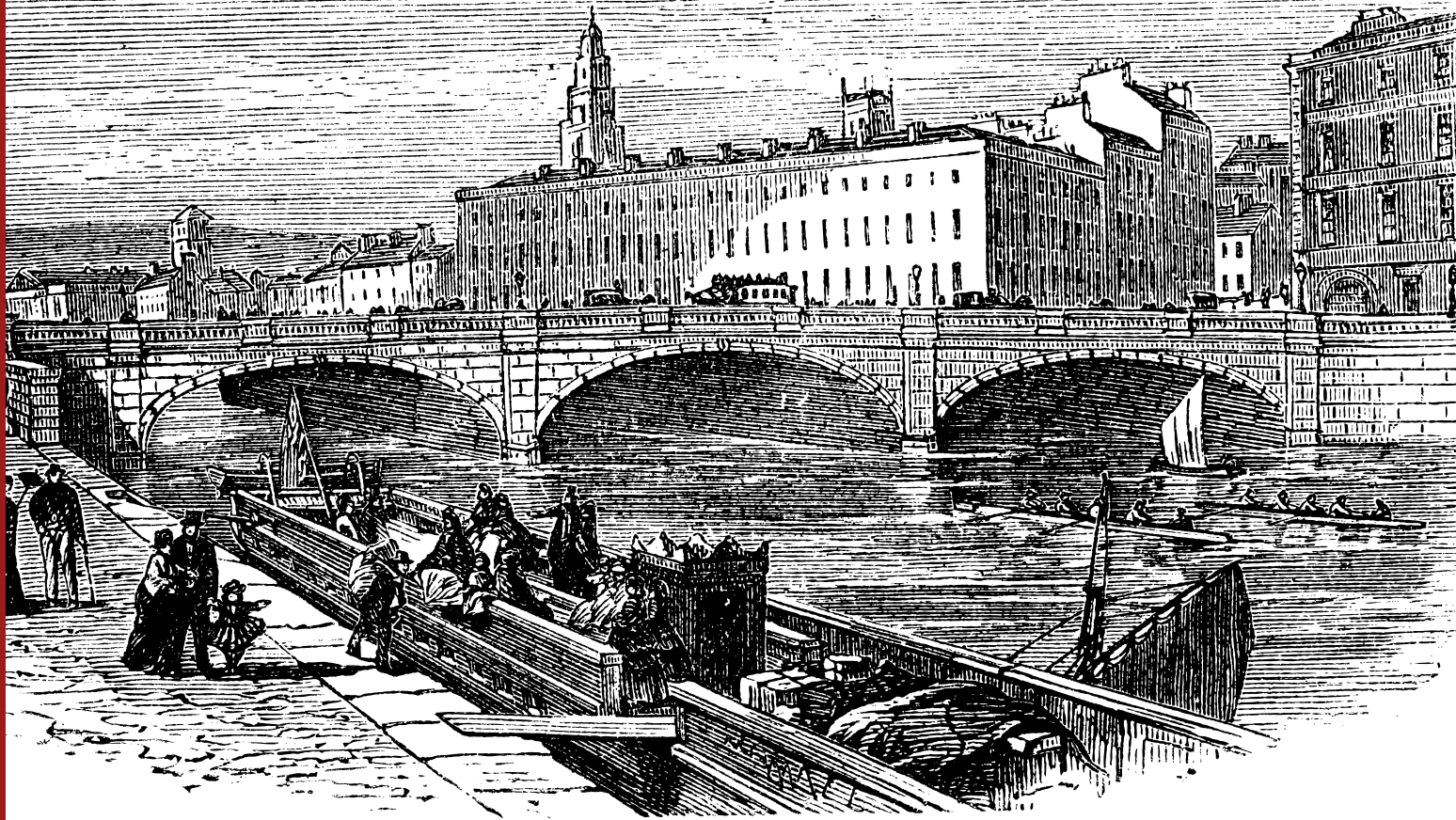
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## 1.7 The Heritage and Biodiversity of Cork City

Cork is a city of contrasts and is a mixture of many varied cultural traditions. Its history spans from being a centre of learning and piety in the seventh century to being a prosperous port in later years. The heritage of Cork City maps and mirrors this diverse and continuous change in Cork and its citizens, from the Vikings through to the Victorians and into the modern era. It is this heritage, which helps make Cork city the vibrant and interesting place it is today.







## 1.7.1 Archaeology

Cork City is one of the oldest cities in Ireland and has a rich archaeological record. The city's unique character derives from the combination of its topography, built fabric and its location on the River Lee at a point where it forms a number of waterways. Cork was built on estuarine islands in the marshy valley of the River Lee and gradually developed up the steep hills rising to the north and south. Even the name Cork is derived from the word marsh (Corcach) in Irish.

There are few surviving ancient monuments above ground in the city; however, the buried archaeology of Cork embraces every era of Cork's development. Archaeological excavation provides information on the origin, development, and growth of the city as well as the daily lives of its past inhabitants.

The earliest settlement in Cork was a monastery founded by Saint Fin Barre in the seventh century. Recent archaeological excavations on the South Main Street have contributed greatly to our knowledge of the late Viking period in Cork (11th century), known as the Hiberno-Norse period. The Hiberno-Norse city, consisting of a series of raised clay platforms, surrounded by wooden fences on

which houses were built and was subsequently fortified with stone walls by the Anglo-Normans in the late 12th century.

Above ground there are only a few surviving medieval and early post-medieval structures such as Red Abbey Tower and Elizabeth Fort. The survival of the medieval street pattern is evident within the modern streetscape of Cork in areas such as the North and South Main Streets, which together formed the central spine of the medieval city with laneways and plots running off at right angles leading to the city wall.

Cork's pre-eminence as a trading centre and maritime merchant port in the eighteenth and nineteenth century has created industrial archaeology and historic remains, which still survive in the contemporary city e.g. Butter Market in Shandon and the Bonded Warehouses in the Port of Cork. The nearby riverside villages of Douglas and Glanmire also have a range of mill complexes. The gunpowder mills in Ballincollig with its combination of size (53 hectares), range of surviving buildings and canal system make it a unique industrial heritage site.

Cork City has 60 archaeological sites ranging from a prehistoric standing stone to the medieval city wall. The nearby towns, villages and hinterland have c.400 sites (as listed in the Recorded Monuments and Places RMP). These sites range from prehistoric fulacht fiadh cooking sites to large castle sites, such as Blarney Castle.

Within the city's area there are also a number of church and graveyard sites many of which are

important in that they are active cemetery sites, but also contain important archaeological features and structures.

The Cork City Development Plan contains a number of policies for the protection, recording and promotion of our archaeological heritage. These cover areas such as the protection of known archaeological sites, but also newly discovered sites, development on burial grounds and industrial archaeology.

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## 1.7.2 Architecture and the Built Heritage

The architecture and built environment of Cork City tells the story of its commercial and social development over time, documenting the progress of the city and reflecting the lifestyle of the people of Cork throughout the ages. The built heritage of the city also demonstrates the different building techniques and materials employed and the designs and styles of past times.

Much of the attraction of the central parts of Cork City lies in its eighteenth to twentieth century buildings. These range from villas and country houses on the hills to the north and south of the city, the blocks of terraced Georgian style houses associated with the military, the churches and the cathedrals as well as the more modest single and two storey homes provided for the industrial workers. The mills, warehouses, distilleries and breweries and other industrial and maritime buildings in the city bear witness to the great economic expansion from this time.



Cork's built heritage owes a lot to its fascinating ecclesiastical buildings. Of particular interest are the early eighteenth-century churches e.g., St Peter's and Christchurch, which were part of an extensive re-building programme after the Siege of Cork (1690) giving the city a unique legacy from this period. Some fine examples of classical domestic architecture survive from this period too, e.g., red-brick Queen Ann style e.g., 50 Pope's Quay or 11 Emmet Place.

The distinctive character of the city owes much to the groups of vernacular buildings of the historic area of the centre, and of the older suburbs such as Shandon Street and Barrack Street. These buildings, sometimes of brick, but more commonly of plastered stone, with great high pitch slated roofs clearly visible from street level, have unique yet subtle features e.g., bow fronts, dormer windows, cambered arches over windows, suggesting closer trading and cultural links with the south of England, the Netherlands and Belgium and America than with Dublin.

The nineteenth century has left a wealth of civic and institutional buildings, the two Cathedrals, the Port of Cork building and Bonded Warehouse,

the striking Waterworks on the Lee Road, the churches, schools, convents, and monasteries, epitomized perhaps by St Mary's on Pope's Quay or St Vincent's overlooking the river from its precipice in Sunday's Well.

The internationally renowned Christ the King Church in Turner's Cross is a high point of twentieth century architecture in Cork. Following on from this in the mid twentieth century, the churches and the associated and well-designed schools, convents and chapels represent a hugely important contribution to the built heritage of Cork City demonstrating that Cork City has always evolved and embraced innovation in architecture and there are opportunities with new developments in the city in areas, such as the docklands, to continue this imaginative and original approach to architectural design into the twenty first century.

The city has grown outwards to include nearby towns and villages, broadening the range of heritage to include, for example, the industrial settlements at Blarney and Donnybrook, the riverside villages at Douglas and Glanmire or the great gunpowder mills complex at Ballincollig.







The historic built environment is a key element in giving each local area a certain character and is a physical representation of our local history. It may not just be the buildings, but can include features such as bridges or stepped lanes, windows or doorways, stone walls or railings, an old trough or post box and even a plaque or a nameplate. All of these things can give a place a special character, which sets it apart, and links us to the past and people, who shaped our city.

Though the everyday buildings in the city and its suburbs may not at first glance appear to be of individual importance, collectively they contribute to the distinctive character of an area. Areas such as Wellington Road/ St Luke's Cross, The North Main St and Grattan Hill/ Mahony's Ave are designated Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA), there are 38 (ACA) in total in the Cork City area.

There are over 1,100 buildings and structures in Cork City designated as Protected Structures. This is where Cork City Council considers a structure or building to be of special interest from an

architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, or technical point of view. These buildings are listed on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). A study undertaken in the city centre by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) recommended over 1,500 further structures to be included in the RPS.

A number of schemes are also currently in operation to enhance the built heritage of the city. These include conservation grants schemes for protected structures and ACAs, and exemptions in the Planning regulations for planning application fees for works on Protected Structures, which require planning permission.

The Development Plan for Cork City contains policies for the protection of Cork's architectural and built heritage. These include a policy to encourage the refurbishment of historic built environment and a series of measures to protect and preserve buildings on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and Areas of Special Character (ACAs).



## 1.7.3 Cultural Heritage

Anyone who has ever visited Cork City will know that the people of Cork City maintain a very strong sense of their own cultural identity and that there is a great pride in our cultural heritage.

Cultural heritage is difficult to define. The term cultural heritage often refers only to museums, archives, and libraries. However, it can also include aspects of our heritage such as local history, genealogy, oral history and folklore, and even traditional food. Cultural heritage can also be found in the subtle, less tangible aspects of our heritage including accents, turns of phrase, local customs, and collective memories. Put simply, our cultural heritage links us to where we come from, gives our everyday lives a clearer focus and shapes an understanding of our city as a unique and special place.

Cork City is fortunate to have a cultural heritage that is rich and diverse. It is home to museums, archives, libraries and third level education facilities, which are a repository for fascinating and valuable collections of heritage items of local, national, and international interest.

Cultural heritage includes our maritime traditions and our links with the River Lee and the sea. The city's relationship with the river is significant in shaping the development of the city by providing a medium for transport, communication, defence, commerce, biodiversity, and recreation. Cork's maritime heritage is also reflected in the city's coat of arms "Statio Bene Fida Carinis" - A safe harbour for ships.



Cork's long military history is reflected in the number of fortifications throughout the city e.g., Elizabeth Fort, Blackrock Castle and Collin's Barracks and in the names of the streets such as Wellington Road, McCurtain Street, Military Hill. Ballincollig Gunpowder Mills has a long and fascinating military history. Traditional food such as tripe, drisheen and spice beef is a legacy of Cork's past as a trading port when the provisions industry to the British colonies made Cork rich and while not a bilingual city, Cork has a strong Irish language heritage with links to the Gaeltachtaí outside the city.

There is a great interest by the residents of the city in all aspects of this rich heritage. This is reflected in the number of local history groups and organisations, who are actively promoting the heritage of the city, most of whom do it on an entirely voluntary basis.

Cork City Council provides a focal point for cultural heritage activities through the work of the Cork City and County Archives, Cork Public Museum and Cork City Libraries as well as the Arts, Sports and Irish Officers.



## 1.7.4 Natural Heritage and Biodiversity

Surprisingly for an urban environment, Natural Heritage has always thrived in Cork, no doubt due to its estuarine and wetland origins.

The city of Cork, built on a geology consisting of red sandstone and white limestone, has an attractive physical setting formed by the River Lee Valley and Estuary nestled amongst the ridges rising to the north at Shanakiel, Montenotte and Tivoli and to the south at Maryborough and Grange.

The River Lee, which is 65 kilometres long, runs from its source in Gougane Barra, from west to east through the heart of the city, splitting into the North and South Channels, before discharging into the sea at Cork's deep natural harbour. The rivers and waterways play an important role in the layout and structure of the city and are an integral element of the city's landscape character.

The Geology of Cork City is an often overlooked, but integral part of our natural heritage and defines the landscape and layout of the city. It is often said that the red and white colours of the Cork flag reflect the red sandstone and white limestone that predominates the city's geology. This stone has been quarried and used for generations in the building of landmark buildings and churches throughout the city.

### **Cork City has two unaudited County Geological sites (CGSs):**

- Blackrock diamond quarry, Ballintemple, (GR 169400, 071400), under IGH Theme IGH 6 Mineralogy.
- St. Joseph's section on Lee Road, (GR 164000, 071400), under IGH Theme IGH 10 Devonian.



Many mammals, birds, invertebrates, and wild plants have adapted to life alongside humans in our urban landscape. Areas, such as public open spaces and parks, walkways, golf courses, playing pitches, graveyards and the gardens of suburban houses, all provide urban habitats and sanctuary for wildlife in the city.

Habitats and wildlife exist in the most unusual of places. The red, pink and white flowered Valerian (*Centranthus ruber*), as well as the purple and white flowers of the Ivy Leaved Toadflax (*Cymbalaria*

*muralis*), occur in various parts of the city, including urban walls, waste ground and bridges.

The Swift (*Apus apus*) can be found nesting in the eaves of houses on the north side of the city, while the vulnerable Blacktailed Godwit (*Limosa*) spend their winters under the protective bastion of Blackrock Castle. It is reported that over 30 types of birds visit typical city centre gardens, whilst the city is over flown by many other types of migratory birds and the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) has been spotted hunting for prey along the River Lee.







Otters (*Lutra*) are seen frolicking along the riverbanks, while Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) have been seen slinking furtively in suburban back gardens and a number of species of bat, e.g. Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and Leisler (*Nyctalus leisleri*), hunt for insects around the Lough.

The River Lee is home to fish species such as Salmon (*Salmo Salar*) and Grey Mullet (*Crenimugil labrosus*) with the occasional Harbour Seal (*Phoco vitulina*), Common Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) and Orca Whale (*Orcinus orca*) making an appearance, much to the amusement and amazement of the human Cork City dwellers.

Areas like Blarney, Ballincollig, Douglas and Glanmire bring a more diverse and rural natural heritage with extensive woodlands, lakes and bogs, which has the potential to create very valuable ecological corridors between the city centre and the outer regions of the city.

A range of sites within the Cork City area are protected under National and EU legislation. A list of SPA and pNHA are listed in Appendix 2

The Development Plan for Cork City contains a number of policies for the protection of our Natural heritage. These include policies to protect river corridors, trees and designated and non-designated areas of natural importance.

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## 1.8 Heritage and Biodiversity in the hinterland of Cork City

In 2019 several new areas were welcomed into Cork City. The nature, scale and characteristics of these towns differ greatly. These areas are a new and exciting addition to the heritage of the city. Some of the special features of a selection of these areas written by local historians from Glanmire, Douglas, Blarney and Ballincollig are highlighted in Appendix 1.



## 1.9 Value of Heritage

### 1.9.1 Communities and Quality of Life

Heritage is of great value at a local level to communities within the Cork City Council area. Whether in Blackpool or Ballincollig, Mayfield or Mahon, Glasheen or Glanmire a place's local heritage helps to tell the story of its past, but also gives clues to how it evolved into what it is now. In a rapidly changing world this gives a community a sense of identity and place, security and greatly improves quality of life.

There are numerous reports showing the importance of biodiversity to our mental and physical health and wellbeing. Never has it become more evident than during the Covid-19 lockdown of 2020/ 2021. The benefits of simply appreciating our surroundings, whether it is watching the wild birds in the garden or walking in nature during those times, greatly benefited people's mental health and wellbeing. One of the lessons we need to take from this experience is the importance of being able to easily access something green and wild, whether it is an open space in a housing estate or a pocket park in the city.

### 1.9.2 Economy and Tourism

Heritage has an economic value to the city. It has an important role in improving quality of life for its citizens and contributes to making Cork a great place to live, work and study and in turn

encourages inward investment and indigenous enterprise as well as sustaining existing industries, entrepreneurs, and workforce. It is known that there is an economic value to heritage, for example a recent study carried out by UCC Business School showed that for every €1 spent on the heritage event, Cork Heritage Open Day it generated €30 for the economy of Cork.

\*Heritage is also a vital element of the tourism industry. This is reflected in the recently produced Failte Ireland Tourism Recovery Plan 2020-2023, which states that "Ireland's built and natural heritage is the bedrock upon which Irish tourism has been developed".

Surveys of tourists repeatedly show that heritage is one of the key attractions to visiting Ireland and two in every three visitors go to a heritage site or visitor attraction. In a recent study on why holiday makers choose Ireland, 93% of people cite beautiful scenery and 88% stated natural attractions were the reason for choosing Ireland as their holiday destination. Heritage and cultural tourism are growing worldwide and Failte Ireland estimates in 2018, Cork welcomed 17% of the 9.609 million overseas tourists, who came to Ireland, spending 11% of the €5,217bn overseas tourism expenditure in Ireland. Irish residents took 1.3 million trips to Cork (12% of 10,918 million domestic trips in 2018) spending €226 mn (11% of domestic tourist spend).

*\*Failte Ireland Tourism Recovery Plan 2020-2023*











# The Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan





## 2.1 Policy and Legislative background



Heritage is defined under the Heritage Act 1995 as items such as monuments, archaeological objects, heritage objects, architectural heritage, flora, fauna, wildlife habitats, landscapes, seascapes, wrecks, geology, heritage gardens and parks and inland waterways.

The importance of heritage is also recognised in the Cork City Corporate Plan (2020-2024) and the Cork City Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2019-2024). The Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan will also inform the City Development Plan (in preparation).

The preparation of the new Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) also responds to the requirements of the various national policies and plans including the National Biodiversity Plan (2017-2021), Heritage Ireland 2030 (in preparation), National Climate Action Plan 2019, RSES RPO 126 "Biodiversity", Heritage at the Heart Heritage Council Strategy (2018-2020), and the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan.







## 2.2 Content of the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan

The Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) is an action plan and sets out a series of realistic and practical actions to protect conserve and manage our heritage over the next five years and a methodology on the implementation of these actions. The Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan includes actions on Archaeology, Built, Cultural and Natural Heritage, so is a combination Heritage and Biodiversity Plan.

A number of key challenges emerged from the evaluation of the previous Heritage Plan and the public consultation process. These include tackling dereliction and vacant sites, appropriate development of older parts of the city like North and South Main St and protecting biodiversity and trees. A need was identified to work efficiently and effectively with key stakeholders to achieve the aims of the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026).



In practical terms this means that the new Plan contains a realistic number of actions and aims to enable the whole community to take part in the work of caring for and managing our local heritage. It will facilitate relevant stakeholders and others to work together to achieve results in a mutually beneficial way, and the expertise of all parties is valued and rewarded.

The Plan will also contribute to Cork City's economy by supporting the tourism and recreation sectors and the health and wellbeing of our communities, all of which are underpinned by our natural, built, and cultural heritage. The actions of the Plan have been framed with a view to balancing the interests of all parties and stakeholders including building owners and businesses, within our local communities.



## 2.3 Aim, Objectives, and Actions of the Plan

The overall aim of the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) is;

*To protect, enhance, promote and restore the heritage and biodiversity of Cork City and to place the care of our heritage at the heart of the community.*

The Heritage and Biodiversity Plan sets out four themes, which will be undertaken during the lifetime of the Plan.



### **Promote best practice and encourage heritage and biodiversity conservation and management**

Caring and managing our heritage is at the core of what the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) sets out to do. This is achieved through promoting good practice and encouraging the care, conservation, and protection of our heritage.



### **To be at the forefront of research and education, and support training in heritage and biodiversity related fields**

It is important to add to our knowledge of heritage by collaborating with academic and research institutions and bodies, commissioning research, and providing training opportunities for those interested in managing their local heritage.



### **Raise awareness, appreciation, engagement with, and enjoyment of, heritage and biodiversity and communicate heritage message to citizens and visitors alike.**

Good communication is required to raise awareness of heritage issues and garner public support for the protection and care of our heritage, while also facilitating greater engagement with and enjoyment of Cork City's rich heritage for everyone. Heritage events will play a key role in attracting more people to explore and enjoy their heritage.



### **Increase level of social, cultural, economic and tourism activity for heritage and biodiversity in the city**

Heritage groups and organisations, dedicated individuals and local communities play a key role in caring for and raising awareness and knowledge of our heritage. Their work must be supported, and we must meet the challenge of engaging more people across the city in this work in a mutually beneficial way. Heritage also underpins the tourism industry and is an important element in outdoor recreational activities.

Each objective meets the overall aim of the plan. A number of actions are attached to each objective and outline how the objective is to be met. Wherever possible; actions are clear with key performance indicators (KPI) identified for each action. However, it is important that the Plan is flexible to respond to changing circumstances and resources at implementation stage.



BREAKFASTS  
DINNERS  
& SNACKS



# Heritage and Biodiversity Plan Actions





## Theme 1: Promote best practice and encourage heritage and

No	Objective	Action
1.1	Implement Cork City Council's commitments to the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan	Monitor and publish Cork City Council's activities as part of its commitments to the National Pollinator Plan
1.2		Review pesticide usage within City Council and commit to reduce by 80% by 2022
1.3		Incorporate planning conditions to encourage pollinator friendly and native species planting in new developments.
1.4		Commit to planting pollinator plants and diverse locally appropriate species on public land and roundabouts.
1.5		Identify suitable locations for rewilding project in Cork City Council area
1.6	Manage and Control Alien Invasive Species in Cork City	Assess Cork City Council's efforts to manage and control Alien Invasive Species
1.7		Incorporate planning conditions to manage and control alien invasive species in developments as appropriate.
1.8	Implement relevant actions from the Green and Blue Infrastructure study (2021)	Work with various Cork City Council Dept to implement relevant actions from the Green and Blue Infrastructure study particularly around the themes of water and flood defence, landscape and the harbour, climate change and the environment, people, community health and wellbeing, tourism culture leisure and recreation and in particular biodiversity.
1.9	Protect, restore and enhance Rivers and Wetlands in Cork City	Implement relevant actions from the Green and Blue Infrastructure study with respect to restoring and enhancing rivers and wetland in Cork City and strengthening river corridor wetlands to optimise biodiversity
1.10	Protect and promote Designated Habitats & Species	Identify buffer areas around the designated European sites within Cork City Council area and work with NPWS to protect and enhance these areas.
1.11		Carry out a Cork City Harbour Otter Survey.
1.12	Investigate issues relating to Light Pollution	Work with relevant stakeholders to investigate issues relating to light pollution in Cork City
1.13	Develop a Tree Management programme	Develop a tree management plan for Cork City.
1.14		Commit to restore and plant native trees on public land and increase tree cover Restore and expand native tree cover, woodlands and hedgerows.
1.15	Implement relevant actions from the Climate Adaptation Plan (2019-2024)	Work with various Cork City Council Dept to implement relevant actions from the Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 especially with respect to Action 9.3 (b): In the development of policy and the planning and provision of green infrastructure, ensure appropriate. Buffer zones are maintained and protected to avoid potential impacts on designated habitats or protected species and habitats and to protect and enhance wider biodiversity. Objective 13 To protect, enhance and restore the natural environment and promote biodiversity.

## biodiversity conservation and management

	Subject	Potential Partners	Timeframe	Key Performance Indicator
	Biodiversity	Heritage Officer Cork City Council Parks Section All Ireland Pollinator Plan	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Number of Pollinator Plan actions completed. Actions published annually
	Biodiversity	Cork City Council Parks Section	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Reduction of Pesticide use by Cork City Council
	Biodiversity	Heritage Officer Planning and Development Management Section	Year 1	Planning condition on pollinator friendly and native species planting incorporated
	Biodiversity	Cork City Council Parks Dept	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Convert 25% of existing annual bedding schemes to pollinator friendly perennial planting
	Biodiversity	Heritage Officer Cork City Council Parks Section Local community	Year 2 and Year 3	Install an area for biodiversity within each public park by 2023. Continue to establish wildflower meadows in open space
	Biodiversity	Cork City Council Parks Section Heritage Officer	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Continue existing treatment programme (now in Year 3). Addition of new sites to programme as they are identified
	Biodiversity	Heritage Officer Planning and Development Management Section	Year 1	Planning condition on Alien Invasive species incorporated
	Biodiversity	All stakeholders identified in the green and blue infrastructure. Heritage Officer Planning Policy Unit	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	No of actions implemented from the GBI study
	Biodiversity	All stakeholders identified in the green and blue infrastructure. Heritage Officer Planning Policy Unit	Annual Programme Year 1-5	Actions from Green and Blue Infrastructure study with respect to restoring and enhancing rivers and wetland and strengthening river corridor networks in Cork City implemented
	Biodiversity	Planning Policy section Heritage Officer, NPWS	Annual Programme Year 1-5	Buffer area identified and implemented. Monitoring of impact
	Biodiversity	Heritage Officer Cork Nature Network	Year 2	Survey carried out
	Biodiversity	Heritage Officer, Planning Policy section, Relevant stakeholders	Year 3	Light pollution investigation took place
	Biodiversity	Cork City Council Parks Section	Year 3	Tree management plan produced
	Biodiversity	Cork City Council Parks, Housing and Roads Dept and Local community as appropriate	Annual programme Year 1 to Year 5	Plant 1500 native Irish trees per annum
	Heritage and Biodiversity	Climate Action Officer Heritage Officer Cork City Council Relevant Depts	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Number of actions implemented



## Theme 1: Continued

No	Objective	Action
1.16	Address issues of dereliction and vacancy especially in the historic areas of Cork City	Review and update the North and South Main St Management Plan in partnership with the local business and community and create a timeline to implement priority actions
1.17		Create a management plan for Shandon area in partnership with the local business and community and create a timeline to implement priority actions
1.18		Identify other priority historic areas within City Council area for future management plans.
1.19		Liaise with relevant departments within City Council to ensure that enforcement legislation is actioned as much as possible in relation to dereliction, vacancy, planning breaches and inappropriate signage
1.20		Create and update development guidance specifically for historic areas to ensure new development is appropriate and in keeping with the existing built environment.
1.21	Protect and repair of historic fabric in the Public Realm	Identify a dedicated budget for small scale works for repair and restoration of historic fabric in the public realm e.g., historic ironwork, plaques, street furniture and some small-scale consolidation works and buildings repairs.
1.22	Protect and Enhance Archaeology in the city	Update and implement actions from the Cork City Walls Management Plan (2008).
1.23		Implement recommendations from Ballincollig Gunpowder Mills Strategic Management Plan
1.24		Identify priority archaeology research areas
1.25		Identify a geographically defined Medieval Spine, promote and enhance in partnership with residents and business community
1.26	Ensure Heritage and Biodiversity is placed at the heart of the activities of Cork City Council	Liaise with all departments within Cork City Council to ensure that the care and management of heritage is incorporated into the work of all Dept of the City Council and new procedures are put in place to ensure communication between Dept
1.27		Liaise with all departments within Cork City Council to ensure that the care and management of heritage is incorporated into planning applications, Development and Local Area plans & policies, and projects such as Housing, Roads and Parks as appropriate
1.28		Devise guidance on protection and enhancement of various elements of heritage and biodiversity for members of the public, developers, and Cork City Council staff
1.29		Undertake an annual review of the implementation of the actions identified in the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Action Plan

	Subject	Potential Partners	Timeframe	Key Performance Indicator
	Built Heritage & Archaeology & Cultural Heritage	Conservation Officer, City Archaeologist, Tourism Officer, Heritage Officer, Local Businesses, Community groups	Year 2 and Year 3	North and South Main St Management Plan updated Number of actions implemented.
	Built Heritage & Archaeology & Cultural Heritage	Conservation Officer, City Archaeologist, Tourism Officer, Heritage Officer, Local Businesses, Community groups	Year 4 and Year 5	Management Plan for Shandon devised Number of actions implemented
	Built Heritage & Archaeology & Cultural Heritage	Conservation Officer, City Archaeologist, Tourism Officer, Heritage Officer, Local Businesses, Community groups	Year 1	Number of priority historic areas identified Timeframe to create plans
	Built Heritage	Planning Policy, Development Management Enforcement section	As required	Number of new properties on derelict sites register. Number of new built heritage related enforcement files actioned
	Built Heritage & Archaeology	Conservation Officer, Heritage Officer, Planning Policy section	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Guidance produced and published
	Built Heritage & Archaeology	Conservation Officer, Heritage Officer, Architects Dept	As required	No of repairs and restorations carried out Plan updated
	Archaeology	City Archaeologist	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	No of actions implemented
	Archaeology	City Archaeologist, Local Community Cork City Council Parks Section	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	No of actions carried out
	Archaeology	City Archaeologist	Year 2-4 Annual programme	Number of priority archaeology research areas identified
	Archaeology	City Archaeologist, Local Community and Businesses Planners	Year 1 to 5	Medieval Spine identified, promoted and enhanced
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	All internal departments within Cork City Council	As required	New procedures put in place and implemented
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	All internal departments within Cork City Council	As required	Number of planning applications commented on. Number of plans projects and strategies commented on
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer, Conservation Officer, City Archaeologist	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Guidance produced and published
	Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Annual review published and distributed to relevant stakeholders



## Theme 2: To be at the forefront of research and education, and

No	Objective	Action
2.1	Carry out heritage and biodiversity related research	Liaise with education bodies and 3rd level institutions. to devise a 5-year research plan on various aspects of heritage, identify gaps in research and priority areas for study and carry out this research on a phased basis
2.2		Commission local research and survey work on heritage and biodiversity related topics
2.3		Support the research into use of technology to create nature based solutions where applicable to heritage and biodiversity related climate change challenges
2.4		Survey and map wetlands areas in Cork City
2.5		Carry out habitat and species mapping of the city identifying existing and new ecological corridors that can be developed and areas of non-designated biodiversity importance
2.6		Create a biodiversity database which identifies and collates existing biodiversity research, then identify gaps in data and commission research as appropriate
2.7		Investigate mechanisms to protect non designated areas of biodiversity value, ecological corridors and trees on land in private ownership
2.8		Conduct surveys and implement measures to conserve and enhance burial grounds as reserves for biodiversity.
2.9		Carry out audit of geological assets in the city.
2.10		Continue archaeological research at Elizabeth Fort to include a Community Archaeology Dig
2.11	Provide Training on various elements of Heritage and Biodiversity	Provide training on various elements of heritage and biodiversity to a broad range of stakeholders
2.12		Develop creative initiatives to raise awareness of the importance of heritage and biodiversity
2.13		Continue to support the Urban Orienteering initiative
2.14	Support Education projects on Heritage and Biodiversity	Promote heritage in schools by supporting Discover Cork's School Heritage Project and Heritage in Schools programme.

## support training in heritage and biodiversity related fields

	Subject	Potential Partners	Timeframe	Key Performance Indicator
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	UCC, MTU, Heritage Officer EU projects Officer	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	5 year plan devised. Number of priority research areas identified. Research topics investigated
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Number of heritage surveys carried out Outcomes of surveys implemented
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	UCC MTU, Climate Adaptation Officer, Heritage Officer	Year 4	Nature based solutions for climate change challenges for heritage and biodiversity identified
	Biodiversity	Heritage Officer	Year 4 and 5	Were wetland areas surveyed and mapped
	Biodiversity	Heritage Officer, Local natural heritage groups & organisations	Year 3 to 5	Habitat mapping carried out. Ecological corridors identified. Areas of non-designated biodiversity importance identified. Measures to protect habitats, ecological corridors and non-designated sites identified & implemented
	Biodiversity	UCC MTU, Heritage Officer NPWS, NBDC	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Database created. Gaps identified. Research commissioned
	Biodiversity	UCC MTU	Year 1	Mechanisms for protection identified and implemented
	Biodiversity	Heritage Officer, Local Communities and NGOs, City Archaeologist	Year 5	Survey completed & results published. Number of recommendations implemented
	Biodiversity	GSI, Heritage Officer	Year 1	Audit carried out. Were geological assets mapped and protected
	Archaeology	City Archaeologist, Heritage Groups and organisations	Year 2	Community dig organised. Number of attendees. Archaeological research carried out and published
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	What training took place No of attendees
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Creative Ireland , Cork City Council cultural team, Heritage Officer	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Number of initiatives carried out
	Built Heritage	Creative Ireland, Cork City Council cultural team, Conservation Officer Tourism Officer	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Number of urban orienteering routes developed
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer, Heritage Council, Local Schools	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	No of schools participating Outcomes and learning



## Theme 3: Raise awareness, appreciation, engagement with and heritage message to citizens and visitors alike

No	Objective	Action
3.1	Communicate Heritage and Biodiversity to a wider audience	Ensure engagement with the public on heritage and biodiversity matters Ensure communicating the heritage and biodiversity message is part of every project plan and cross cutting in every action in the Plan
3.2		Update heritage section on Cork City Council website and engage with social media to communicate heritage projects, publications, events and other resources
3.3		Create a calendar of heritage and biodiversity related events
3.4		Create an updated publicly accessible list of Heritage groups and organisations
3.5		Use technology such as apps, podcasts to promote heritage and biodiversity
3.6	Support and promote Heritage and Biodiversity related Events	Create, support and promote a series of Heritage and biodiversity related events such as Cork Heritage Open Day, Heritage Week, Biodiversity Week, Cork Past and Present Exhibition, Cruinniu na nOg etc.
3.7		Continue support of Annual Archaeology Lecture Series.
3.8		Support continued membership in the Walled Towns Network
3.9	Promote the work of Cork City Public Museums, Cork City & County Archives and Cork City Libraries	Promote the work and collections of the Cork City Public Museums, Cork City and County Archives and Cork City Libraries
3.10	Raise Awareness of heritage and Biodiversity in Cork City	Host a series of public workshops on how to address heritage and biodiversity issues
3.11		Support groups involved in collecting and promoting Oral History and Folklore projects and investigate the possibility of creating a central oral history database
3.12		Support groups involved in promoting the use of the Irish language
3.13		Support groups involved in promoting Traveller culture and heritage by supporting initiatives with these communities to celebrate and share this heritage and tradition.
3.14		Raise awareness of Cork City's multicultural diversity heritage and culture and groups such as the LGBTQ community and those involved with direct provision by supporting initiatives with these communities to celebrate and share this heritage and tradition.
3.15		Raise awareness of Maritime Heritage and the use of the river for recreational uses by supporting initiatives and projects with these groups
3.16		Support and implement actions and projects under the Creative Ireland Programme

## enjoyment of heritage and biodiversity and communicate

	Subject	Potential Partners	Timeframe	Key Performance Indicator
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer Communications Officer	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Communication part of every action in the Heritage and Biodiversity Plan
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Website and social updated and maintained Annual analysis of use and interaction with website and social media
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer	Year 1	Calendar created and updated and promoted
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer	Year 1	List created and published
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage groups and organisations	As required	Apps and podcasts created and promoted
	All Heritage and Biodiversity		Annual programme Year 1 to 5	No of events created and promoted No of attendees
	Archaeology	City Archaeologist	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	No of attendees Topics of lecture series
	Archaeology	City Archaeologist	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Projects undertaken under Walled Town Network. Number of actions implemented
	Cultural Heritage	City Museum Curator Cork City and County Archivist City Librarian	As required	Projects and events were promoted No of joint projects No of attendees
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Conservation Officer Heritage Officer	As required	Number of workshops Number of attendees
	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Officer, Local Heritage Groups and Organisations	As required	What support was provided How many projects were developed
	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Officer, Local Heritage Groups and Organisations	As required	What support was provided How many projects were developed Measure of increased awareness
	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Officer, Local Heritage Groups and Organisations	As required	What support was provided How many projects were developed Measure of increased awareness
	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Officer, Local Heritage Groups and Organisations	As required	What support was provided How many projects were developed Measure of increased awareness
	Cultural Heritage	Heritage Officer, Local Heritage Groups and Organisations involved in maritime heritage, Tourism Officer	As required	What support was provided How many projects were developed Measure of increased awareness
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer Cultural Team	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	How many projects were developed



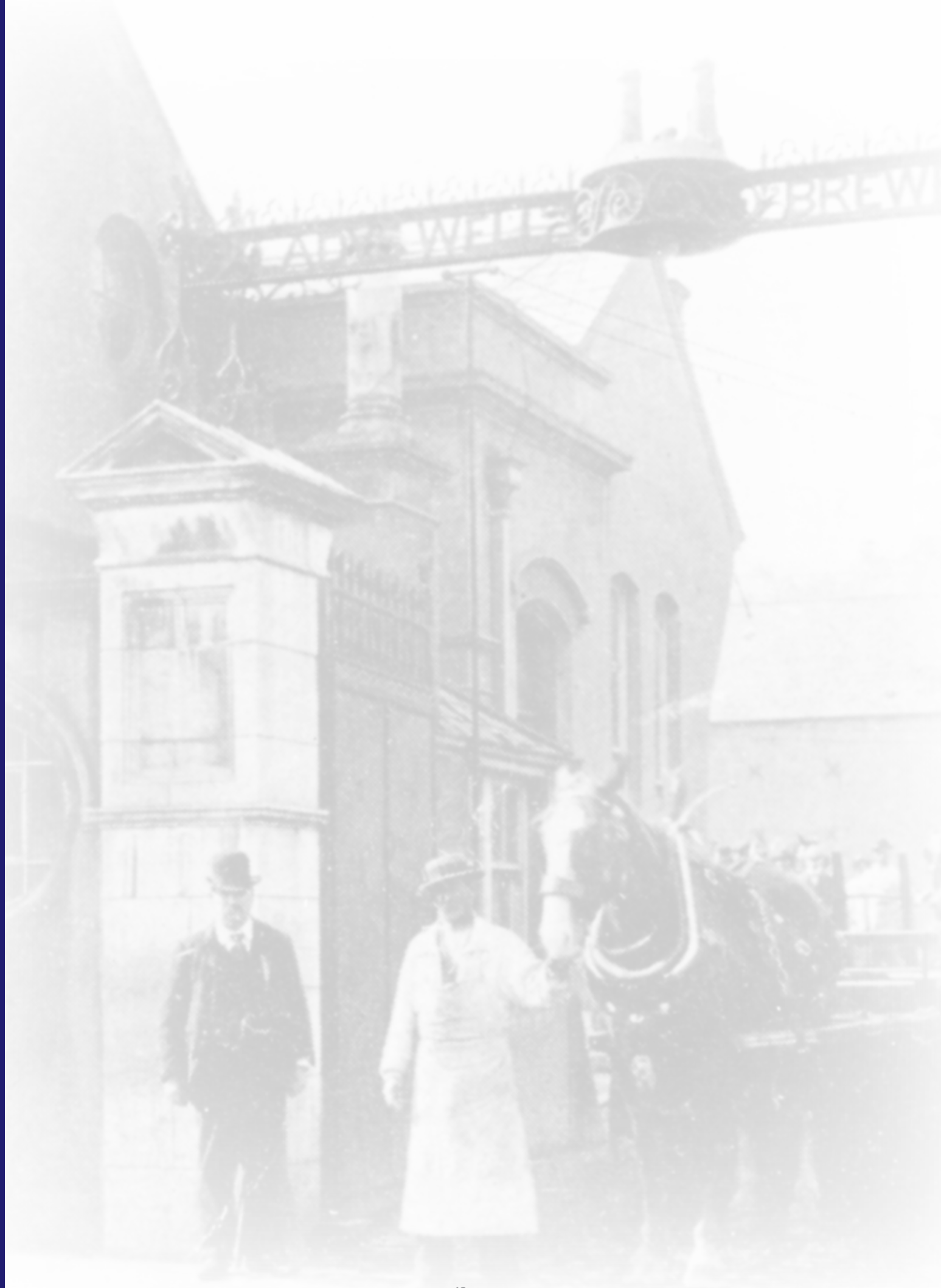
## Theme 4: Increase level of social, cultural, economic and tourism

No	Objective	Action
4.1	Support and encourage community involvement in heritage and biodiversity	Organise fieldtrips to heritage and biodiversity related sites and projects
4.2		Organise meet and great and peer to peer mentoring for local heritage groups and organisations of Cork City Council as required on heritage related topics
4.3		Provide training as required on heritage and biodiversity related topics. See Action 2.10
4.4		Organise workshops as required on heritage related topics. See Action 3.10
4.5	Support and encourage a suite of volunteer programmes	Work with existing volunteer groups around the city including heritage groups and tidy towns to develop heritage and biodiversity projects in their local area
4.6		Develop a series of projects to increase awareness of heritage and biodiversity based on the citizen science model
4.7		Promote the "Adopt a monument" scheme in the city.
4.8	Promote the value of Heritage and Biodiversity to Tourism and Businesses in Cork City	Develop a "greening the city centre" programme to include growing pollinator friendly plants in window boxes and planters, creating parklets, developing roof gardens and beehives etc.
4.9		Carry out research on the economic value of heritage and biodiversity to the city area
4.10		Work with Tourism organisations to promote and protect heritage venues and sites
4.11		Work with relevant partners to improve signage and accessibility to heritage venues and locations
4.12	Support Heritage and Biodiversity Grants Schemes in Cork City	Continue and expand support for the Cork City Heritage Community Grant Scheme
4.13		Continue and expand support for the Cork City Heritage Publication Grant Scheme
4.14		Create new Grant Scheme for biodiversity projects particularly in the area of preparing Local Area Biodiversity Plans and carrying out action from these LABP
4.15		Create a one stop shop online resource for all available heritage grants locally and nationally

## activity for heritage and biodiversity in the city

	Subject	Potential Partners	Timeframe	Key Performance Indicator
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer, Local heritage groups and organisations	As required	Number of fieldtrips that took place Number of attendees
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer, Local heritage groups and organisations	As required	Number of meetings that took place Number of attendees
	All Heritage and Biodiversity		As required	See action 2.10
	All Heritage and Biodiversity		As required	See Action 3.10
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer, Heritage Groups and organisations	As required	How many projects were carried out
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer, Heritage groups and organisations	As required	Was model used Number of projects
	Archaeology	City Archaeologist Community groups	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Was scheme adopted Number of monuments adopted
	Biodiversity	Heritage Officer City Centre Coordinator	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Was scheme implemented Measure of improvement and increase in greening in the city
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer UCC/ MTU	Year 5	Did research take place Outcomes and learning
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer Tourism Officer	As required	Number of heritage sites and venues engaged with
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer, Heritage sites and venues, Tourism Officer	As required	Signage and accessibility improved What locations and in what way
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Number of grants issued Amount of Funding allocated
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Number of grants issued Amount of Funding allocated
	Biodiversity	Heritage officer	Annual programme Year 1 to 5	Number of grants issued Amount of Funding allocated
	All Heritage and Biodiversity	Heritage Officer	Year 1	Online resource created and promoted. Number of users recorded





# Implementation of the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan







## 4.1 Cork City Council Heritage Services

Cork City Council provides a wide range of heritage services on an ongoing basis. These services are delivered by a number of professional staff working in different directorates across Cork City Council. These include the Heritage Officer, City Archaeologist, Conservation Officer, Cork City Libraries Local History Section, Cork Public Museum, Cork City and County Archives, the Environment section, the Community Section, Corporate affairs, Climate Adaptation Officer, City Archaeologist and the Parks Department to name a few. The Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) seeks to support the work carried out by those already working and making a positive contribution to the heritage of the city within Cork City Council.

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## 4.2 Delivery of Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan

The Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) is a five-year action-based plan. Each year a detailed work programme will be drawn up setting out proposed actions for the year, identifying a timeframe and partners. In addition, each action will include key performance indicators, a delivery, implementation, dissemination, and review element. The Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) is envisaged to be a partnership plan with many stakeholders sharing responsibility for its implementation in a mutually beneficial manner. The Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) is very much for all the people of the city and is underpinned by the principle of shared responsibility for our heritage.



## 4.3 Role of Cork City Council

Cork City Council initiated the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) process and facilitated its development. While Cork City Council is a key partner and will in many cases act as coordinator for projects, all of the actions cannot be implemented without practical support from relevant stakeholders. While Cork City Council will play a strategic role in the implementation of the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026), it will be vital to secure practical support from all relevant partners and stakeholders for the Plan to succeed.

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## 4.4 Role of the Heritage Council

The support of the Heritage Council through their funding programme for Local Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026), is vital to the ongoing work of heritage in Cork City. This includes continued financial support for the Heritage Officer Network and the Training and Development Programme and the advice of its professional officers on good practice.



## 4.5 Supporting those Involved in Ongoing Work that Benefits Heritage and Biodiversity in the City

The Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) acknowledges the huge amount of ongoing work that is being carried out by heritage groups and organisations, local communities, individuals, voluntary organisations, the local authority, and educational institutions to promote protect and better understand the heritage and biodiversity of Cork City. It is hoped that the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) will add value, support, and encourage this valuable work already being carried out throughout the city.

## 4.6 Liaison with Cork County Council, Other Local Authorities and National Bodies

The Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) acknowledges the close link between adjacent local authorities through the work of the Heritage Officers Network. Where appropriate Cork City Council will work with other Local Authorities on relevant projects and adopt a common approach to relevant issues. In addition, Cork City Council will also work with national bodies such as the Heritage Council, Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage, The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan, National Biodiversity Data Centre and National Parks and Wildlife as appropriate.



## 4.7 Finance

Cork City Council is committed, in partnership with others, to the delivery of the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) over the next five years and as resources permit.

This is an ambitious Plan: it is currently estimated that a budget in excess of €500,000 will be required to deliver the actions in this Plan. Additional sources of funding and resources will be explored throughout the lifetime of the Plan, as required.

The ongoing support of the Heritage Council is a key factor in ensuring that the actions in the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) are achieved. Cork City Council will work closely with the Heritage Council in the implementation of the Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026).

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## 4.8 Monitoring and Evaluation

The Cork City Heritage and Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) will be monitored on an annual basis as part of devising the annual work programme. Each action will also have a key performance indicator to evaluate its effectiveness. An annual progress report will be prepared for review by Cork City Council and relevant stakeholders.









# Appendix





# Appendix 1: Heritage in the Hinterland of Cork City

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## BALLINCOLLIG

*(Adapted from Ballincollig – Our Town Muskerry Local History Society)*



Ballincollig “Baile an Chollaig” or Coll’s Town derives its name from Robert Coll, knight and one-time owner of Ballincollig Castle. The castle is the oldest building around the town, but after the middle of the seventeenth century the building fell into disuse. Ballincollig village was founded later than this. It owes its origins, not to the castle, but to the growth of the Gunpowder Mills and the Army Barracks. In 1794 Charles Henry Leslie began the small production of gunpowder on his own land along the south bank of the River Lee. His success and the advent of the wars between Britain and France led to the purchase of the Mills by the British Board of Ordnance in 1805. The Board enlarged the Mills considerably and built houses for workers nearby. An army barracks was built to guard the Mills. However, with the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, the Mills were closed and the buildings fell into ruin, though the barracks remained.

Twenty years later, a Liverpool merchant family, the Tobins, bought the disused Mills and renovated and enlarged them further. The eldest son of one of the partners, Thomas Tobin, was sent to manage the Mills and for most of his life here he lived in Oriel House. Within a few years of reopening the Mills, 200 men were employed and this rose to over 500 by the middle of the nineteenth century.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, Ballincollig declined as the powder mills declined. The black gunpowder produced in the Mills could not compete with other newly invented explosives, such as dynamite. The Mills changed owners and eventually, in 1903, they were closed and the last 100 workers were laid off. Ballincollig saw further decline as the British army left the barracks in 1922 after the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The barracks was taken over by the anti-Treaty forces and it was burned along with part of Oriel House, when those forces retreated out of Ballincollig during the Civil War. During World War II the barracks was reopened when it was used for exercises by the Irish Army and the Local Defence Forces.

From the mid-1960s onwards Ballincollig became one of the fastest growing towns in the country with the population doubling during the 1970s and the village centre changed character as residents moved out and businesses took their place. In 1998, the army barracks was closed as the last soldiers left. In the early twenty-first century, the barracks land was developed for a shopping centre, housing and offices. By 2016, Ballincollig had a population of over 18,000 people.



## GLANMIRE

*(Provided by the Glanmire Heritage Society)*

The Glanmire region is situated in a valley approximately 5 miles east of Cork City. It is made up of four villages: Brooklodge, Glanmire, Riverstown and Sallybrook, and their surrounding townlands. The Glashaboy and Butlerstown rivers flow through the valley, joining at Riverstown and emptying into the estuary of the River Lee at Dunkettle. Glanmire is probably the most picturesque of the four villages. It is situated on the estuary of the Glashaboy, surrounded by beautiful woodlands, with pretty alms houses marking its entrance.

Glanmire dates back to early Christian Ireland. An ecclesiastical record shows that a church existed in Rathcooney in 1291, on the site of the old graveyard. The stone bridge at Riverstown is one of the oldest constructions in Cork, and Cromwell is reputed to have crossed it during the Cromwellian conquest of Ireland. In the 16th and 17th centuries Riverstown was known as the Belfast of the South

because of the many industries that sprung up along the banks of the Glashaboy river. When Dunkettle Bridge was swing-opening, ships sailed up the estuary and discharged goods on Sand Quay in Glanmire village. Industry continued to flourish along the river during the 18th and 19th centuries and even into the 20th century.

Cork merchant princes built large houses in the Glanmire area in the 18th century, as its sylvan valley was a desirable place to live – Riverstown House, Dunkettle House, Poulacurry House, Lota House and Lota Lodge to name but a few. Historic Houses of Glanmire published in 2011 by Glanmire Heritage Society documents 29 of these.

The Church of Ireland relocated from Rathcooney Church (now in ruins) to Glanmire Village in 1786.

Glanmire grew rapidly as a residential area from the 1970 and housing is still increasing to this day.



# Douglas

*(adapted from Dr. Kieran McCarthy's book, The Little Book of Cork Harbour (2019, History Press).*



The district of Douglas takes its names from the river or rivulet bearing the Gaelic word *dubhghlas* or dark stream. With an old village feel, one has the historic fabric of the village but also the backdrop of Douglas estuary filled with its biodiversity and the views of Cork from the hilly southern suburbs of Rochestown, Donnybrook and Grange.

In 1372, in an inspection of the dower of Johanna, widow of John de Rocheford, there is a reference to allotments of land to her in Douglas which probably gave rise to the townland name Rochestown. The ridges overlooking the industrious and growing village were home to 40 or so seats or mansions and demesnes where the city's merchants made their home. Those landscapes that were created still linger in the environs of Douglas village.

On 1 June 1726, one of Ireland's largest sailcloth factories Douglas Factory was built and Huguenot members Samuel Perry and Francis Carleton were the first proprietors. The surviving multi-storey

flax-spinning mill at Donnybrook was designed and built by the Cork architect and antiquarian, Richard Bolt Brash, for Hugh and James Wheeler Pollock in 1866. In 1883, the O'Brien Brothers built St Patrick's Mills in Douglas Village and by 1903 it operated with some 80 looms and employed 300 workers, many of whom lived in company-owned houses in Douglas village.

The famous original Douglas Finger Post was a stoutly built wooden road sign. It stood at the junction of the Maryborough and Rochestown Road. Embedded in a beehive shaped pile of stone, it was about fifteen feet high, including the base. Apart from its value as a road sign, it was of local historical significance. A local man, Phil Carty of Donnybrook, is said to have been hanged on the original Finger Post for his part in the 1798 Rebellion and his corpse left dangling in chains there. In days gone by, men passing by would raise their caps and bless themselves.



# Blarney

*(provided by John Mulcahy Blarney Heritage Society)*

Blarney castle towers over the village and the surrounding countryside, a reminder that it once was considered an impregnable fortress that defied Queen Elizabeth and Cromwell, though it eventually succumbed to both. Built in the fourteenth century and expanded in the sixteenth, it became the seat of the McCarthy clan of Muskerry, from whence they could threaten the merchants and citizens of Cork, forcing them to pay a black rent (protection money) of £40 a year. Captured in rebellion against King William of Orange, the family lost everything and the castle passed to Sir James Jeffreys, and by descent, to the Colthursts who retain it to this day.

Today, the castle welcomes thousands of visitors to the picturesque ruins, the legendary Blarney Stone which confers the gift of the gab to whoever kisses it, and to the beautiful gardens and landscaped grounds that offer shade and tranquillity amidst the exotic plants and flowers.

Blarney village owes its existence to the linen industry which thrived in the surrounding area. Established in 1766, it was once the centre of a complex of factories, bleaching greens and domestic looms, whose workers were housed in the cottages forming three sides of the Square. The peaceful scene today belies a more violent history; the attack on the parson's house and subsequent execution by hanging of a local United Irishman; and the storming and blowing up of the Constabulary Barracks during the War of Independence. Nearby, the mills have exchanged the clamour of the looms and knitting machines for the ringing of the tills and the wrapping of gifts in the shopping complex. Next to the Square can still be identified the relics of the terminus of the Cork and Muskerry Light Railway whose steam engines and carriages connected Blarney to the city of Cork.



The roads and pathways radiating from Blarney lead through green valleys and riverside vistas into a countryside rich with historic monuments and a varied wildlife habitat. North along the Martin Valley a pathway winds past the millpond, which powered the mills, to Waterloo where Fr. Matthew Horgan, parish priest of the famine times and a noted if somewhat eccentric antiquarian, built a belfry next to his church in imitation of the ancient Irish round towers. On the road west to Tower, little can be seen today of Dr Richard Barter's Hydropathic Establishment at St Ann's, which once attracted the rich and famous to its Hiberno-Roman steam baths. Eastwards to Cork city the road and pathway follows the Commons Bog, once

a wilderness offering one of the last refuges for wolves in Ireland, now an area of fenland offering a haven for wildlife.

The lords of Muskerry once supported a bardic school in the castle. Following conquest and confiscation they were dispersed to write their poems in humble cottages while eking out an existence from farming and copying manuscripts. Through their efforts over the following three hundred years up to the time of the itinerant Gaelic League teachers a hundred years ago, the Irish language was preserved in oral and written form; another facet of the amazing heritage of Blarney and its surroundings.





## Appendix 2: Special Protected Areas (SPA) and proposed National Heritage Areas (pNHA) within the Cork City boundary

Designation	Site Name	Area (Ha)
SPA	Cork Harbour SPA	2660.27
SAC	None within Cork City Council boundary	
Proposed NHA	Lee Valley	73.2928
	Shournagh Valley	74.25319
	Blarney Castle Woods	13.50683
	Douglas River Estuary	398.8248
	Glanmire Wood	12.21381
	Cork Lough	7.56131
	Dunkettle Shore	36.50367
	Ballincollig Cave	3.38947
	Blarney Lake	18.40131
	Ardamadane Wood	22.37682
	Blarney Bog	73.03439









2021-2026

# Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí



# Clár na nÁbhar

<b>Buíochas</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Teachtaireacht ón Príomhfheidhmeannach</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Teachtaireacht ón Ard-Mhéara</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Réamhrá</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1 Cad is Oidhreacht ann?	8
1.2 Cad is Bithéagsúlacht ann?	8
1.3 Bithéagsúlacht agus Athrú Aeráide	9
1.4 Bithéagsúlacht agus Bonneagar Glas agus Gorm	10
1.5 Ról Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí	11
1.6 Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí a chur le chéile	12
1.7 Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht Chathair Chorcaí	13
1.7.1 Seandálaíocht	14
1.7.2 Ailtireacht agus an Oidhreacht Thógtha	15
1.7.3 Oidhreacht Chultúrtha	18
1.7.4 Oidhreacht Nádúrtha agus Bithéagsúlacht	19
1.8 Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht i gceantar máguaird Chathair Chorcaí	21
1.9 Luach na hOidhreachta	22
1.9.1 Pobail agus Caighdeán Saoil	22
1.9.2 Geilleagar agus Turasóireacht	22
<b>Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí</b>	<b>25</b>
2.1 Cúlra Beartais agus Reachtaíochta	26
2.2 A bhfuil i bPlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí	27
2.3 Aidhmeanna, Cuspóirí agus Gníomhartha an Phlean	29
<b>Gníomhartha an Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí</b>	<b>45</b>
4.1 Seirbhísí Oidhreachta Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí	46
4.2 Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí a sheachadadh	46
4.3 Ról Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí	47
4.4 Ról na Comhairle Oidhreachta	47
4.5 Tacú leo siúd a bhfuil baint acu le hobair leanúnach a théann chun sochair don Oidhreacht agus don Bithéagsúlacht sa chathair	47
4.6 Caidreamh le Comhairle Contae Chorcaí, le hÚdaráis Áitiúla Eile agus le Comhlachtaí Náisiúnta	48
4.7 Airgeadas	48
4.8 Monatóireacht agus Meastóireacht an Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí	48
<b>Aguisín 1</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Aguisín 2</b>	<b>57</b>

# Teachtaireacht ón Príomhfheidhmeannach



Tugann oidhreacht agus bithéagsúlacht chathair Chorcaí féiniúlacht faoi leith do shaol mhuintir chathair Chorcaí agus cuireann siad leis an gcaighdeán maireachtála agus le Cathair Chorcaí a bheith ina háit mian le daoine staidéar a dhéanamh inti, cuairt a thabhairt uirthi agus obair a dhéanamh inti. Ach ar leathnaíodh teorainn na cathrach in 2009, agus ar glacadh ceantair dá leithéidí an Bhlárna, Baile an Chollaigh, Dúglas agus Gleann Maghair isteach inti, cuireadh go mór le hoidhreacht agus le bithéagsúlacht na cathrach, ar acmhainn í a bhfuil fáilte againn roimpi agus cion againn uirthi.

Ach a nglacfar Plean Bithéagsúlachta agus Oidhreachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) agus a gcuirfear i bhfeidhm í, cuirfear go mór le go leor spriocanna straitéiseacha de chuid Phlean Forbartha Chathair Chorcaí (2022-2028) a bhaint amach, go háirithe i réimsí a bhaineann le bithéagsúlacht a chosaint, tacú leis an Staidéar ar Bhonneagar Glas agus Gorm (GBI) 2020 agus na gealltanais sa Plean Oiriúnaithe don Athrú Aeráide (2019-2024) a chomhlíonadh. Tá sé ríthábhachtach ár n-oidhreacht agus ár mbithéagsúlacht a bhainistiú ar bhealach inbhuanaithe chun tacú le forbairt Chathair Chorcaí, go háirithe maidir lena tarraingteacht agus lena cumas iomaíochta.

Is ionann cur le chéile Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) agus toradh ar obair chrua agus ar chomhoibriú i measc go leor daoine aonair agus grúpaí agus ba mhaith liom an deis seo a thapú chun buíochas ó chroí a ghabháil leo-san go léir a chabhraigh leis an bplean seo a chur le chéile as a gcuid ama agus a gcuid saineolais a roinnt go fial. Ba mhaith liom aitheantas a thabhairt chomh maith do thacaíocht leanúnach na Comhairle Oidhreachta go háirithe maidir leis an bplean a chur i ngníomh.

Táim ag tnúth le tionscadal agus gníomhaíochtaí fiúntacha de chuid Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) a fheiceáil i ngníomh, rud a thabharfaidh buntáistí suntasacha dár n-oidhreacht agus dár mbithéagsúlacht agus do mhuintir Chathair Chorcaí.

**Ann Doherty**  
**An Príomhfheidhmeannach**  
**Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí**



# Teachtaireacht ón Ard-Mhéara



Is mór is áthas liom Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) a chur i láthair. Ach ar cuireadh Plean nua seo Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta le chéile do Chathair Chorcaí tá deis againn tógaint ar éachtaí na bpleananna roimhe seo agus soiléirú a dhéanamh maidir leis an gcur chuige i ndáil le hoidhrecht agus bithéagsúlacht Chathair Chorcaí a chosaint, a bhainistiú agus a athshlánú.

Ba mhór ag muintir Chorcaí riamh oidhrecht chathair Chorcaí agus is léir sin ón obair leanúnach nach beag atá grúpaí agus eagraíochtaí oidhreachta, pobail áitiúla, daoine aonair, eagraíochtaí deonacha, an t-údarás áitiúil, agus institiúidí oideachais a dhéanamh chun oidhrecht Chathair Chorcaí chothú, a athshlánú, agus a thuiscint. De bhun eolas agus ranníocaíocht go leor de na daoine aonair agus de na eagraíochtaí seo, bhíothas in ann Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta a chur le chéile a thugann aghaidh ar riachtanais agus ar thosaíochtaí na hoidhreachta agus na bithéagsúlachta don chathair. Táthar ag súil go gcuirfidh an Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta luach leis an obair luachmhar seo atá á déanamh cheana féin ar fud na cathrach.

Is mian liom aitheantas a thabhairt do dhíocas agus d'obair chrua an Oifigigh Oidhreachta agus dóibh siúd ar fad a thug a gcuid ama agus fuinnimh do Phlean Bithéagsúlachta agus Oidhreachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) a chur le chéile.

Táim ag tnúth le gníomhartha Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) a chur i ngníomh agus leis an iliomad tionscadal den scoth a fheiceáil sna cúig bliana atá romhainn amach, tréimhse ina gcuirfear lenár n-eolas agus lenár dtuiscint ar stair shuimiúil oidhreachta agus bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí, dar liom.

**An tArd-Mhéara**

**An Clr Colm Kelleher**

**Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí**





# Réamhrá





## 1.1 Cad is Oidhreacht ann?

Tá oidhreacht Chathair Chorcaí éagsúil, bríomhar agus le feiceáil mórthimpeall orainn. San áireamh ann tá an oidhreacht nádúrtha agus bithéagsúlacht, seandálaíocht, an oidhreacht thógtha, agus an oidhreacht chultúrtha mar aon lenár gcartlanna, músaem, leabharlanna, gailearaithe agus bailiúcháin eile. I measc gnéithe tábhachtacha eile dár n-oidhreacht tá béaloideas agus stair áitiúil, an oidhreacht mhuirí, nathanna agus tuin chainte, nósanna áitiúla, agus bia traidisiúnta chomh maith le tírdhreacha, geolaíocht, agus páirceanna poiblí.

Baineann an oidhreacht leis an gcaidreamh atá againne, an pobal, a chónaíonn agus a oibríonn i gCathair Chorcaí, leis na gnéithe difriúla seo a dtugaimid ár n-oidhreacht orthu. Is ionann í agus an méid a fuaireamar mar phobal ón am atá caite agus sainíonn sí ár gcathair, de réir mar a fhorbraíonn sí sa todhchaí, rud a fhágann go bhfuil sí uathúil agus éagsúil ó áit ar bith eile.



## 1.2 Cad is Bithéagsúlacht ann?

Is é is bithéagsúlacht éagsúlacht ann beatha go léir an domhain, idir chruth agus idirghníomhaíocht. Tá sí thar a bheith casta agus is gné ríthábhachtach dár bplainéad í.

\*Is é an sainmhíniú a thugann an Coinbhinsiún um an Éagsúlacht Bhitheolaíoch (CBD) ar 'éagsúlacht bhitheolaíoch' ná "an éagsúlacht i measc orgánach beo ó gach foinsé ina measc, inter alia, éiceachórais talún, mhuirí agus uisceacha eile agus na coimpléisc éiceolaíoch ar cuid díobh iad; áirítear air seo éagsúlacht laistigh de speicis, idir speicis agus éiceachóras."

Tá leibhéil dhifriúla sa bhithéagsúlacht - éagsúlacht ghéiniteach, éagsúlacht speiceas, pobail neacha beo agus éagsúlacht éiceachórais dá leithéidí coillearnacha nó portaigh, áit a n-idirghníomhaíonn

an saol leis an timpeallacht fhisiciúil. Tagraíonn sé chomh maith don idirghníomhaíocht idir na gnéithe sin go léir agus gníomhaíochtaí daonna agus tá ról le himirt aige sa talmhaíocht agus i dtáirgeadh bia, in uisce glan, in ithir shláintiúil, i gcaighdeán an aeir, san athrú aeráide agus i gcosaint tuilte agus i sláinte agus folláine.

Chun scéal fada a dhéanamh gearr, tá níos mó i gceist le bithéagsúlacht ná an dúlra nó an oidhreacht nádúrtha amháin, áirítear uirthi gach gné den dúlra agus a n-idirghníomhaíocht lena chéile. Is í an bhithéagsúlacht córas tacaíochta ár mbeatha agus tugann sí gach rud dúinn atá de dhíth orainn le teacht slán.

*\*An Coinbhinsiún um an Éagsúlacht Bhitheolaíoch – cuid de chlár comhshaoil na NA.*

## 1.3 Bithéagsúlacht agus Athrú Aeráide

\*D'aimsigh Measúnú Domhanda 2019 ar Bithéagsúlacht agus ar Sheirbhísí Éiceachórais go bhfuil athrú suntasach ar an dúlra ar fud an chuid is mó den domhan mar gheall ar iliomad cúiseanna daonna, agus go bhfuil formhór na dtáscairí éiceachórais agus bithéagsúlachta ag tabhairt meath tapaidh le fios.

Tuairiscíonn Airteagal 17 2019 ar Stádas na nGnáthóg agus na Speiceas atá faoi chosaint an AE in Éirinn agus taispeánann sé go bhfuil stádas neamhfhachrach (neamhleor nó olc) ag 85% de ghnáthóga na hÉireann agus go bhfuil meath leanúnach á léiriú ag 46% de ghnáthóga m.sh. measann an Plean Uile-Éireann um Phailineoirí go bhfuil aon trian de na speicis beiche faoi bhagairt a ndíothaithe in Éirinn.

\*\*Tá an pláinéad i measc an séú hollscrios bithéagsúlachta faoi láthair. Pléascanna ollmhóra bolcánacha, oighearaoiseanna fada, dreigít agus ilchríocha a bhuaill faoina chéile ba chúis le díothú roimhe seo. Creidtear gurb é tionchar an duine ar an Domhan is cúis leis an díothú seo. Tá an ráta díothaithe 1,000 uair níos airde anois ná na gnáthrátaí cúlra. Ach a dtéann speiceas in éag, ní féidir a thabhairt ar ais.

D'fhoilsigh Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí Plean Plean Oiriúnaithe don Athrú Aeráide (2019-2024), ina bhfuil 7 dtéama ardleibhéil, ceann acu a théann i ngleic leis an Dúlra, Acmhainní Nádúrtha agus Bonneagar Cultúir i.e. *cuir chuige a fhorbairt chun na príomhshócmhainní cultúir agus nádúrtha i gComhairle Cathrach Chorcaí a chosaint.*

Tá 66 gníomh ann chomh maith, ina measc tacú le crainn dhúchasacha a chur, cláir chothabhála fála cois bóthair, conairí agus láithreacha éiceolaíocha a shonrú chun gnáthóga nua a chruthú, bogaigh a chosaint, bonneagar glas a fhorbairt, pleananna gnímh um bithéagsúlacht áitiúil a chur le chéile agus comhoibriú leis an tSeirbhís Páirceanna Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúlra (NPWS) agus le forais taighde chun tionscadail bithéagsúlachta agus gníomhartha ar son na haeráide a fhorbairt. Cuirfear Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí i bhfeidhm i gcomhréir le Plean Oiriúnaithe don Athrú Aeráide agus a ghníomhartha ábhartha don oidhreachta agus don bithéagsúlacht.

Mar sin féin, tá raon leathan roghanna oiriúnaithe ar fáil chun na baoil d'éiceachórais nádúrtha agus bhainistithe a laghdú (e.g., oiriúnú bunaithe ar éiceachórais, éiceachórais a athchóiriú agus díghrádú agus dífhoraoisiú a sheachaint), bainistiú bithéagsúlachta, (e.g. bonneagar glas, pleanáil agus úsáid inbhuanaithe talún, agus bainistíocht inbhuanaithe uisce), atá á gcur i bhfeidhm ar leibhéal náisiúnta agus áitiúil.

*\* Ardán Idir-Rialtais Beartas Eolaíochta um an mBithéagsúlacht agus Seirbhísí Éiceachórais (IPBES). Tuarascáil Mheasúnachta Dhomhanda 2019 ar Bithéagsúlacht agus ar Sheirbhísí Éiceachórais Bealtaine 2019.*

*\*\*Biological annihilation via the ongoing sixth mass extinction signalled by vertebrate population losses and declines Gerardo Ceballos, Paul R. Ehrlich, agus Rodolfo Dirzo, PNAS 25 Iúil, 2017 114 (30) E6089-E6096; foilsíodh den chéad uair 10 Iúil 2017.*





## 1.4 Bithéagsúlacht agus Bonneagar Glas agus Gorm

Choimisiúnaigh Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí Staidéar ar Bhonneagar Glas agus Gorm (GBI) in 2020. Is é GBI an téarma a úsáidtear chun cur síos a dhéanamh ar líonra na spásanna agus na gconairí nádúrtha agus leathnádúrtha i limistéar ar leith. Ina measc sin tá spásanna oscailte dá leithéidí páirceanna poiblí agus gairdíní, chomh maith le talamh cionroinnte, coillearnacha, páirceanna, fála, locha, locháin, páirceanna imeartha, gnáthóga cósta, cosáin, rotharbhealaí agus cúrsaí uisce. D'fhéadfadh gurb é a bheadh i gceist le GBI chomh maith ná idirghabhálacha difriúla chun an dúlra a shníomh isteach i sráid-dreacha nó chun conairí nascachta a chur ar fáil idir na gnéithe GBI a gcuirtear síos orthu thuas, ar a dtugtar 'sócmhainní'. Thar aon ní eile, baineann ilfheidhmiúlacht le GBI. Is féidir le sócmhainn GBI as féin raon tairbhí a sholáthar do dhaoine (folláine fhisiciúil agus mheabhrach araon), agus don bhithéagsúlacht agus don tírdhreach féin. Is féidir GBI a úsáid chun áiteanna tarraingteacha agus feidhmiúla ar ardchaighdeán a chruthú, áiteanna a chuireann timpeallacht ar fáil don mhaireachtaint ó lá go lá.

Ina theannta sin, tá gréasán GBI atá slán in ann aghaidh a thabhairt ar an tionchar diúltach a bhíonn ag cailteanas agus ilroinnt gnáthóg ach cruthú, feabhsú agus nascacht gnáthóg a chur chun cinn (ar an láthair mar chuid den fhorbairt nó de bhun fritháireamh bithéagsúlachta). Tá ról tábhachtach ag gréasán dea-nasctha de spásanna glasa maidir le teochtaí áitiúla a laghdú, oiriúnú don athrú aeráide agus maolú ar an athrú aeráide chomh maith le baol tuilte a laghdú. Cothaíonn fásra agus ithir ionsú agus stóráil carbóin chomh maith.

Is í an fhís do Staidéar GBI Chathair Chorcaí ná a chinntiú go ndéantar líonra páirceanna poiblí, spásanna glasa, crainn sráide, aibhneacha agus bogach a phleanáil, a dhearadh agus a bhainistiú chun tairbhí a chur ar fáil do dhaoine, don gheilleagar agus don chomhshaol. Tabharfaidh an staidéar seo eolas agus treoir do líonra spásanna ilfheidhmeacha glasa agus gorma a phleanáil agus a bhainistiú laistigh de Chathair Chorcaí go dtí 2040 agus ina dhiaidh sin.

Cuirfear Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí i bhfeidhm i gcomhréir le staidéar GBI agus a ghníomhartha ábhartha don oidhrecht agus don bhithéagsúlacht.





## 1.5 Ról Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí

Tá deis ann agus Plean nua Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí á chur le chéile cur le héachtaí an dá Phlean Oidhreachta roimhe seo agus obair a dhéanamh le pobail agus grúpaí agus eagraíochtaí oidhreachta áitiúla chun oidhrecht Chathair Chorcaí a chosaint, a fheabhsú agus a athchóiriú.

Tharraing an comhairliúchán poiblí a reáchtáladh mar chuid de chur le chéile an phlean seo aird ar na hábhair inmí agus na tosaíochtaí atá ag ár bpobal maidir le hoidhrecht agus bithéagsúlacht agus leag sé béim ar an obair iontach atá á déanamh cheana féin sa réimse seo, obair a dhéantar ar bhonn deonach den chuid is mó.

Is léir go bhfuil muintir Chathair Chorcaí díocasach agus díograiseach faoi oidhrecht agus faoi bithéagsúlacht na cathrach. Is mian leis an bplean seo agus a ghníomhartha tógaint ar dhíograis sin an phobail ach obair a dhéanamh le chéile chun an oidhrecht agus an bithéagsúlacht, a bhfuil an oiread sin measa agus ceana ag cách orthu, a fheabhsú, a threisiú agus a athchóiriú.

Mar sin, is plean uailmhianach é an plean seo agus tá gníomhartha ann atá idir shainiúil agus ghinearálta ionas gurbh fhéidir oiriúnú do riachtanais agus

deiseanna athraitheacha maidir le saincheisteanna oidhreachta agus bithéagsúlachta ar feadh shaolré an phlean. Lorgófar acmhainní cuí chun é a chur i bhfeidhm sna cúig bliana amach romhainn.

Tá sé ríthábhachtach ár n-oidhrecht agus ár mbithéagsúlacht a bhainistiú ar bhealach inbhuanaithe chun cóimheá a bhaint amach idir an dúshlán a bhaineann lenár n-acmhainní neamh-inathnuaithe a chosaint agus tacú le forbairt Chathair Chorcaí, go háirithe maidir lena tarraingteacht agus lena cumas iomaíochta. Ní leis an am atá caite amháin a bhaineann an oidhrecht. Sa saol seo atá ag athrú go tapaidh, bíonn an oidhrecht á forbairt agus á cruthú de shíor. Tá oidhrecht an ama atá romhainn amach á cruthú againn agus sinn ag iarraidh an méid a fuaireamar ón am atá caite a thuiscint agus a fheabhsú. Tá sé tábhachtach cothromaíocht a bhaint amach idir an gá atá le hathrú agus an fonn atá orainn ár n-oidhrecht a chosaint. Cuid lárnach den chothromaíocht sin a bhaint amach is ea Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) a chur le chéile agus a chur i bhfeidhm agus cabhróidh sé le cinntí atá bunaithe ar fhianaise a dhéanamh i ndáil le cúram a dhéanamh d'oidhrecht Chathair Chorcaí agus í a bhaistiú.





## 1.6 Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí a chur le chéile

Cuireadh tús le hobair ar an tríú Plean Oidhreachta Cathrach de chuid Chathair Chorcaí in 2020 ach a ndearnadh athbhreithniú agus measúnú ar an bplean oidhreachta a bhí ann roimhe sin. Léirigh anailís Príomhtháscairí Feidhmíochta (KPI) ar Phlean Oidhreachta Chathair Chorcaí 2015-2020 na nithe seo a leanas:

- Cuireadh comhairle oidhreachta ar fáil do bhreis is 500 plean agus tionscadal.
- Caitheadh um €500,000 ar Phlean Oidhreachta Chathair Chorcaí roimhe seo a chur i bhfeidhm thar a shaolré cúig bliana. I measc na bhfoinsí maoinithe bhí Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí, an Chomhairle Oidhreachta, ciste an Phlean Gnímh um Bithéagsúlacht Náisiúnta agus Éire Ildána.
- Tugadh 61 gníomh chun críche, ar ghníomhartha bithéagsúlachta iad 19 díobh (tionscadail deontais oidhreachta ina measc).
- Bíonn tinreamh níos mó gach bliain ar Lá Oscailte Oidhreachta Chorcaí, imeacht bliantúil na seachtaine oidhreachta. Bhí an tinreamh ba mhó ann in 2019 tráth a rinneadh 22,000 cuairt san iomlán ar an lá. I measc na n-imeachtaí eile bhí Deich mBliana na gCuimhneachán, Comóradh 2016, Crunniú na nÓg srl.
- Tugadh faoi 3 gníomhaíocht oiliúna ar ábhair dá leithéidí Glúineach Bhiorach agus dhá cheardlann saoirseachta cloiche traidisiúnta ag a raibh 180 duine san iomlán i láthair.
- Shroich Tionscadal Oidhreachta na Scoileanna um 2,500 leanbh agus cuireadh 2 phacáiste eolais faoi bhithéagsúlacht ar fáil do leanaí. Rinneadh an leabhrán Nature in the City a athchló agus scaipeadh foilseachán nua dar teideal *Gardening for Biodiversity*.
- Leithdháileadh €82,367 ar 104 tionscadal pobail agus leithdháileadh €48,900 ar 15 foilseachán.



Bhí Céim 1 den chomhairliúchán poiblí ar Phlean nua Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) ar siúl idir an 6 Márta agus an 30 Aibreán 2020. Iarradh ar an bpobal a dtuairimí a thabhairt faoi na tosaíochtaí a bhí acu maidir le hoidhreacht na cathrach, cad iad dúshláin agus rath an phlean agus moltaí a dhéanamh le cur san áireamh i bPlean nua Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026). Fuarthas 90 aighneacht.

Sonraíodh roinnt dréachtchuspóirí agus gníomhartha. Tá na dréachtghníomhartha sin i gcoirlár an Phlean seo agus cuirfear i bhfeidhm iad thar shaolré Phlean Oidhreachta agus

Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026). Ceapadh Dréachtphlean agus cuireadh faoi bhráid na Comhairle é lena cheadú do chomhairliúchán poiblí.

Bhí an tarna comhairliúchán ar siúl ón 12 Márta go 16 Aibreán, arbh é a bhí ann ceardlann ar líne, tairseach ar líne, agus aighneachtaí i scríbhinn agus le ríomhphost. Ghin an tarna babhta comhairliúcháin 150 aighneacht a ndearnadh achoimre agus anailís orthu.

Is cuid iad na tuairimí ón dara babhta den chomhairliúchán poiblí den leagan deiridh de Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026).

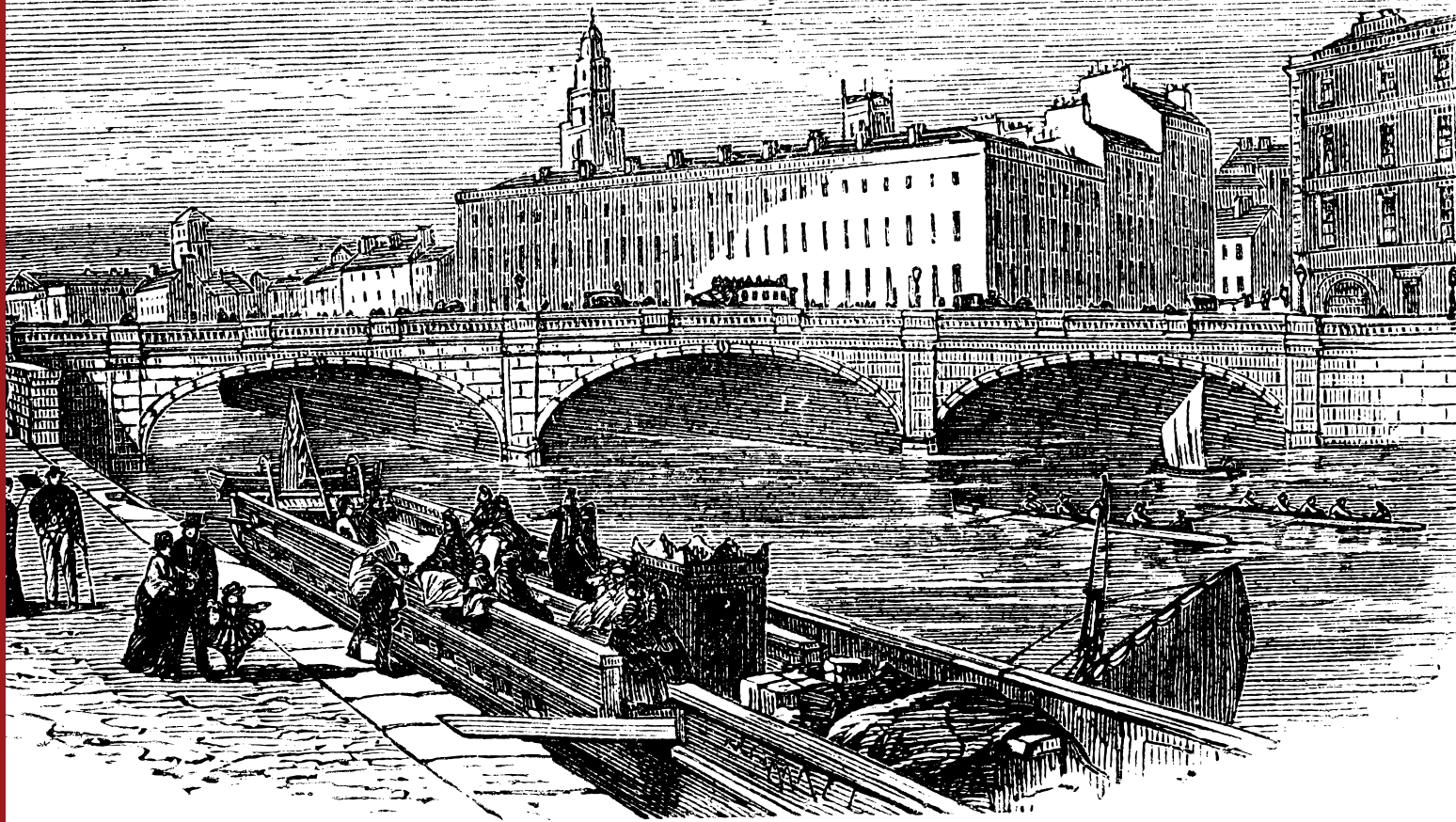
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## 1.7 Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht Chathair Chorcaí

Is cathair codarsnachtaí í Corcaigh agus is meascán de thraidisiúin dhifriúla chultúir í. Síneann a stair ó bheith ina lárionad foghlama agus cráifeachta sa seachtú haois go dtína bheith ina calafort gustalach ina dhiaidh sin. Is léiriú é oidhreacht Chathair Chorcaí ar an athrú ilghnéitheach agus leanúnach seo i gCorcaigh agus ar mhuintir na Cathrach, ó na Lochlannaigh go dtí na Victeoiriaigh agus go dtí an ré nua-aimseartha. Is í an oidhreacht seo a chuidíonn linn Cathair Chorcaí bhríomhar spéisiúil na linne seo a chruthú.







## 1.7.1 Seandálaíocht

Tá Cathair Chorcaí ar cheann de na cathracha is sine in Éirinn agus tá stair shaibhir sheandálaíochta aici. Eascraíonn tréitheacht uathúil na cathrach as meascán dá topagrafaíocht, dá gnéithe tógtha agus dá suíomh ar an Laoi, áit a ndéanann sí roinnt uiscebhealaí. Tógadh Corcaigh ar oileáin inbhir i ngleann riascach na Laoi agus leathadh í, de réir a chéile, suas na cnoic ghéara ó thuaidh agus ó dheas. Go deimhin féin, ciallaíonn an focal Corcach riasc.

Is beag séadchomhartha ársa atá fós os cionn na talún sa chathair; léiríonn seandálaíocht faoi thalamh Chorcaí, áfach, gach ré d'fhorbairt Chorcaí. Cuireann tochailtí seandálaíochta eolas ar fáil faoi bhunús, faoi fhorbairt agus faoi fhás na cathrach chomh maith le saol mhuintir na cathrach ó lá go lá san am atá caite.

Ba é an lonnaíocht ba luaithe i gCorcaigh mainistir a bhunaigh Naomh Fionnbarra sa seachtú haois. Chuir tochailtí seandálaíochta a rinneadh le déanaí ar an bPríomhshráid Theas go mór leis an eolas atá againn ar thréimhse dheireanach na Lochlannach i gCorcaigh (an 11ú haois), ar a dtugtar an tréimhse Ghael-Lochlannach. Rinne na hAngla-Normannaigh an chathair Ghael-Lochlannach, arbh é a bhí ann ná sraith ardán ardaithe cré a raibh fál adhmaid timpeall

orthu agus ar ar tógadh tithe ina dhiaidh sin, rinne siad í a dhaingniú ina dhiaidh sin le ballaí cloiche ag deireadh an 12ú haois.

Níl ach dornán struchtúr meánaoiseach agus iarmheánaiseach luath os cionn talún, cuir i gcás Túr na Mainistreach Deirge agus Dún Eilíse. Tá patrún sráide na meánaoise le feiscint i dtírdhreach Chorcaí na linne seo in áiteanna dá leithéidí na Príomhshráideanna Thuaidh agus Theas, arbh iadsan lárchonair na cathrach meánaoisí a raibh lánaí agus ceapacha ag síneadh amach uathu go dronuilleach i dtreo bhalla na cathrach.

Chruthaigh tábhacht Chorcaí mar ionad trádála agus mar chalafort ceannaithe muirí san ochtú haois déag agus sa naoú haois déag seandálaíocht thionsclaíoch agus iarsmaí stairiúla atá le feiscint go fóill, e.g. Margadh an Ime sa tSeandún agus na Trádstóras faoi Bhanna i gCalafort Chorcaí. Tá raon foirgneamh muilte sna sráidbhailte cois abhann in aice láimhe, Dúglas agus Gleann Maghair. Is suíomh faoi leith oidhreachta tionsclaíochta é na muilte púdair ghunna i mBaile an Chollaigh, i bhfianaise a mhéad atá sé (53 heicteár), raon na bhfoirgneamh a tháinig slán agus an chórais chanálacha.

Tá 60 suíomh seandálaíochta i gCathair Chorcaí, a shíneann ó ghallán réamhstairiúil go balla meánaoiseach na cathrach. Tá c.400 suíomh sna bailte, sna sráidbhailte agus sa cheantar máguaird (mar a liostaítear i dTaifead RMP na Séadchomharthaí agus Áiteanna). Tá idir shuíomhanna cócaireachta réamhstairiúla - fulacht fia - agus láithreacha caisleán mór, dá leithéidí Chaisleán na Blarnan, i gceist.

Laistigh de limistéar na cathrach chomh maith tá roinnt láithreán eaglaise agus reilige a bhfuil go leor acu tábhachtach sa mhéid is gur reiligí gníomhacha

iad, ach go bhfuil gnéithe agus struchtúir thábhachtacha sheandálaíochta iontu chomh maith céanna.

Tá roinnt polasaithe i bPlean Forbartha Chathair Chorcaí chun ár n-oidhreacht seandálaíochta a chosaint, a thaifeadadh agus a chur chun cinn. Clúdaíonn siad seo réimsí dá leithéidí láithreáin aitheanta seandálaíochta a chosaint, mar aon le láithreáin nua-aimsithe, forbairt ar reiligí agus seandálaíocht thionsclaíoch.

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## 1.7.2 Ailtireacht agus an Oidhreacht Thógtha

Insíonn ailtireacht agus timpeallacht thógtha Chathair Chorcaí scéal a forbartha tráchtála agus sóisialta le himeacht ama, agus tugann siad cuntas ar dhul chun cinn na cathrach agus ar stíl mhaireachtana mhuintir Chorcaí in imeacht na gcéadta bliain. Léiríonn oidhreacht thógtha na cathrach chomh maith na teicnící agus na hábhair dhifriúla thógála a úsáideadh agus dearáí agus stíleanna an ama atá caite.

Is díol mór suntais iad foirgnimh ón ochtú haois déag go dtí an fichiú haois atá i lár Chathair Chorcaí. Tá idir thithe móra agus tithe tuaithe ar na cnoic ar an taobh ó thuaidh agus ó dheas den chathair, sraitheanna tithe Seoirseacha a bhaineann leis an arm, na sépéil agus na hardeaglaisí i gceist mar aon leis na tithe aon urláir agus dhá stór a cuireadh ar fáil do na hoibrithe tionsclaíocha. Is léiríú ar fhorás mór geilleagrach na linne sin iad na muilte, na trádstórais, na drioglanna agus na grúdlanna agus na foirgnimh thionsclaíocha agus mhuirí eile sa chathair.



Gné mhór d'oidhreacht thógtha Chorcaí is ea na foirgnimh iontacha eaglaise. Is díol suntais faoi leith iad séipéil thosach an ochtú haois déag, e.g. Naomh Peadar agus Teampall Chríost, ar chuid de chlár mór atógála iad a rinneadh tar éis Léigear Chorcaí (1690) a thug oidhreacht uathúil don chathair ón tréimhse sin. Tháinig roinnt samplaí breátha d'aitireacht chlasaiceach tithe cónaithe slán ón tréimhse sin chomh maith, e.g., tithe brící dearga de stíl Anne Banríon, cuir i gcás 50 Cé an Phápa nó 11 Plás Emmet.

Gné shuntasach d'uathúlacht na cathrach is ea na grúpaí foirgneamh dúchasach atá i gceantar stairiúil lár na cathrach, agus sna bruachbhailte is sine, cuir i gcás Sráid an tSeandúin agus Sráid na Beairice. Tá gnéithe uathúla gan a bheith rófheiceálach ag na foirgnimh seo, a ndearnadh cuid díobh as brící, ach ar cloch phlástráilte atá ina bhformhór acu, a bhfuil díonta ardchrochta slinne acu atá le feiscint go soiléir ó leibhéal na sráide. I measc na ngnéithe sin tá dronnaghaidheanna, fuinneoga dormánta, agus stuanna claonta os cionn na bhfuinneog, a thugann naisc thrádála agus chultúir níos dlúithe le deisceart Shasana, leis an Ísiltír agus leis an mBeilg agus le Meiriceá ná le Baile Átha Cliath i fios.

Ón naoú haois déag tá iliomad foirgneamh cathartha agus institiúideach againn, an dá Ardeaglais,

foirgneamh Chalafort Chorcaí agus Trádstóras faoi Bhanna, foirgneamh maorga na nOibreacha Uisce ar Bhóthar na Laoi, séipéil, scoileanna, clochair, agus mainistreacha, ar díol mór suntais iad Séipéal Muire ar Ché an Phápa nó Séipéal Naomh Uinseann a bhfuil radharc aige ar an abhainn ó Thobar Rí an Domhnaigh.

Is buaicléiriú ar ailtireacht Chorcaí an fichiú haois é Séipéal Chríost an Rí a bhfuil cáil idirnáisiúnta air. Ina dhiaidh sin, i lár an fichiú haois, is léiriú iad na heaglaisí agus na scoileanna, clochair agus séipéil dea-dheartha a ghabhann leo ar dhíol spéise ríthábhachtach d'oidhreacht Chathair Chorcaí iad, rud a léiríonn go ndearna Cathair Chorcaí forás riamh anall agus gur ghlac sí chuici féin nuálaíocht ailtireachta. Tá deiseanna ann le forbairtí nua sa chathair i gceantair dá leithéidí na ndugthailte leanúint den chur chuige samhlaíoch agus nuálaíoch sin i leith dearadh ailtireachta san aonú haois is fiche.

D'fhás an chathair amach chun bailte agus sráidbhailte in aice láimhe a ghabháil, rud a mhéadaíonn raon na hoidhreachta. Ina measc sin tá, mar shampla, na lonnaíochtaí tionsclaíochta sa Bhlarna agus i nDomhnach Broc, na sráidbhailte cois abhann i nDúglas agus i nGleann Maghair agus na muilté púdair ghunna i mBaile an Chollaigh.







Is gné lárnach í an timpeallacht thógtha stairiúil maidir le féiniúlacht a thabhairt do gach ceantar áitiúil agus is léiriú fisiciúil í ar ár stair áitiúil. B'fhéidir nach foirgnimh amháin atá i gceist, óir d'fhéadfadh gnéithe dá leithéidí droichid nó lánáí céimnithe, fuinneoga nó doirse, ballaí cloiche nó ráillí, seanumar nó bosca poist agus fiú plaic nó ainmchlár a bheith i gceist. Is féidir leis na rudaí sin go léir féiniúlacht a thabhairt d'áit, a idirdhealaíonn í ó áiteanna eile, agus a nascann leis an am atá caite sinn agus leis na daoine a mhúnláigh ár gcathair.

Cé go gceapfaí, ar an gcéad radharc, nach díol mór suntais iad foirgnimh na cathrach agus na mbruachbhailte astu féin, cuireann siad le sainghné an cheantair nuair a fhéachtar orthu i dteannta a chéile. Is Limistéir Chaomhantais Ailtireachta (ACA) iad áiteanna dá leithéidí Bóthar Wellington/Crosaire Lúcaís Naofa, an Phríomhshráid Thuaidh agus Cnoc Mhig Reachtain/Ascaill Uí Mhathúna. Tá 38 ACA san iomlán i gceantar Chathair Chorcaí.

Tá breis is 1,100 foirgneamh agus déanmhas i gCathair Chorcaí a ainmníodh ina nDéanmhais Chosanta. Déantar é sin nuair is dóigh le Comhairle

Cathrach Chorcaí go bhfuil déanmhas nó foirgneamh ina ábhar spéise ar leith ó thaobh ailtireachta, staire, seandálaíochta, ealaíne, cultúir, eolaíochta, sóisialta nó teicniúlachta. Liostaítear na foirgnimh sin ar an Taifead ar Dhéanmhais Chosanta (RPS). Mhol staidéar a rinne Fardal Náisiúnta na hOidhreacht Ailtireachta (NIAH) ar lár na cathrach go gcuirfí breis agus 1,500 déanmhas breise san áireamh san RPS.

Tá roinnt scéimeanna ar siúl chomh maith chun oidhreacht thógtha na cathrach a fheabhsú. Ina measc sin tá scéimeanna deontas caomhantais do dhéanmhais chosanta agus ACAnna, agus díolúintí sna Rialacháin Phleanála do tháillí iarratais phleanála le haghaidh oibreacha ar Dhéanmhais Chosanta, a dteastaíonn cead planála uathu.

Tá polasaithe sa Phlean Forbartha do Chathair Chorcaí chun oidhreacht ailtireachta agus thógtha Chorcaí a chosaint. San áireamh orthusan tá polasaí chun spreagadh a thabhairt d'athchóiriú na timpeallachta tógtha stairiúla agus sraith beart chun foirgnimh atá ar an Taifead ar Dhéanmhais Chosanta (RPS) i Limistéir lena mbaianeann Tréithiúlacht Shainiúil (ACAnna) a chosaint agus a chaomhnú.

## 1.7.3 Oidhreacht Chultúrtha

Tá a fhios ag aon duine a thug cuairt ar Chathair Chorcaí riamh go mbraitheann muintir Chathair Chorcaí a bhféiniúlacht chultúir go láidir agus go bhfuilimid an-bhródúil as ár n-oidhreacht chultúrtha.

Is deacair oidhreacht chultúrtha a shainmhíniú. Is minic a thagraíonn an téarma oidhreacht chultúrtha do mhúsaeim, do chartlanna agus do leabharlanna agus dóibhsean amháin. D'fhéadfaidh sé, mar sin féin, go mbeadh gnéithe dár n-oidhreacht i gceist, cuir i gcás stair áitiúil, ginealas, stair ó bhéal agus béaloideas, agus fiú bia traidisiúnta. Tá oidhreacht chultúrtha le fáil chomh maith i ngnéithe dár n-oidhreacht atá neamhfhollasach agus nach bhfuil chomh hinláimhsithe céanna, cuir i gcás tuin chainte, nathanna cainte, nósanna áitiúla, agus cuimhní comhchoiteanna. Chun scéal fada a dhéanamh gearr, nascann ár n-oidhreacht chultúrtha sinn leis an áit as a dtagaimid, tugann sí fócas níos soiléire dár

saol laethúil agus cruthaíonn sí tuiscint ar ár gcathair mar áit atá uathúil agus speisialta.

Tá an t-ádh ar Chathair Chorcaí go bhfuil oidhreacht chultúrtha shaibhir agus éagsúil aici. Tá músaeim, cartlanna, leabharlanna agus áiseanna oideachais tríú leibhéal lonnaithe ann, ar stór do bhailiúcháin shuimiúla agus luachmhara earraí oidhreachta iad, nithe ar díol spéise iad go háitiúil, go náisiúnta agus go hidirnáisiúnta.

Cuid den oidhreacht chultúrtha is ea ár dtraidisiúin mhuirí agus ár naisc leis an Laoi agus leis an bhfarraige. Tá baint nach beag ag an abhainn leis an gcathair agus chuaigh sí i gcion ar fhorbairt na cathrach a mhúnlú ach meán iompair, cumarsáide, cosanta, tráchtála, bithéagsúlachta agus áineasa a chur ar fáil. Léirítear oidhreacht mhuirí Chorcaí chomh maith in armas na cathrach "Statio Bene Fida Carinis" - cuan sábháilte do longa.



Léirítear stair fhada mhíleata Chorcaí i líon na ndún atá scaipthe ar fud na cathrach m.sh. Dún Eilíse, Caisleán na Dúcharraige agus Dún Uí Choileáin agus in ainmneacha na sráideanna, cuir i gcás Bóthar Wellington, Sráid Mhic Curtáin, An Cnoc Míleata. Tá stair fhada shuimiúil mhíleata ag Muilte Púdair Ghunna Bhaile an Chollaigh. Iarsma den am atá caite i gCorcaigh is ea bia traidisiúnta dá leithéidí riuileog, drisín agus mairteoil spíosraithe, tráth a raibh Coraigh ina calaphort trádála agus a ndearna sí saibhreas as earraí a sholáthar do choilínreachtaí na Breataine, agus cé nach cathair dhátheangach í, tá oidhreacht láidir Ghaeilge ag Corcaigh agus aici naisc leis na ceantair Ghaeltachta atá lasmuigh den chathair.



Tá suim mhór ag muintir na cathrach i ngach gné den oidhreacht shaibhir seo. Léirítear é seo i líon na ngrúpaí agus na n-eagraíochtaí staire áitiúla atá gníomhach ag cur oidhreacht na cathrach chun cinn, agus is ar bhonn deonach a dhéanann an chuid is mó díobh é sin.

Soláthraíonn Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí lárphointe do ghníomhaíochtaí oidhreachta cultúrtha de bhun obair Chartlann Chathrach agus Chontae Chorcaí, Mhúsaem Poiblí Chorcaí agus Leabharlanna Cathrach Chorcaí chomh maith leis na hOifigigh Ealaíon, Spóirt agus Ghaeilge.



## 1.7.4 Oidhreacht Nádúrtha agus Bithéagsúlacht

Bhí rath ar an Oidhreacht Nádúrtha i gCorcaigh i gcónaí, rud atá neamhghnách do thimpeallacht uirbeach, toisc gur tógadh ar inbhear agus ar bhogaigh í dar ndóigh.

Tá suíomh tarraingteach fisiciúil ag cathair Chorcaí, atá tógtha ar ghaineamhchloch rud agus ar aolchloch bhán, suíomh a mhúnlaigh Gleann agus Inbhear na Laoi agus atá suite i measc na n-iomairí a ardaíonn ó thuaidh sa tSeanchill, in Montenotte agus in Tivoli agus ó dheas in Maryborough agus sa Ghráinseach.

Síneann an Laoi, atá 65 ciliméadar ar fad, soir siar óna foinse i nGúgáin Barra trí chroílár na cathrach, agus í ag scoilteadh ina Cainéil Thuaidh agus Theas, sula sreabhann sí amach san fharráige ag cuan domhain nádúrtha Chorcaí. Tá ról tábhachtach ag na haibhneacha agus na huiscebhealaí i leagan amach agus i struchtúr na cathrach agus is gné dhílis de shain-tírdhreach na cathrach iad.

Is minic a dhéantar neamhaird de Gheolaíocht Chathair Chorcaí ach is gné lárnach dár n-oidhreacht nádúrtha í a shainíonn tírdhreach agus leagan amach na cathrach. Deirtear go léiríonn dathanna dearga agus bána bhratach Chorcaí an ghaineamhchloch rua agus an aolchloch bhán, an dá ghné is mó de gheolaíocht na cathrach. Tá an chloch seo á cairéalú agus á húsáid leis na céadta bliain chun foirgnimh agus séipéil shuntasacha a thógaint ar fud na cathrach.

### **Tá dhá shuíomh Geolaíochta Contae (CGSanna) neamhiniúchta ag Cathair Chorcaí:**

- Cairéal diamaint na Dúcharraige, Baile an Teampaill, (GR 169400, 071400), faoi Théama IGH - IGH 6 Mianeolaíocht.
- Stráice Naomh Seosamh ar Bhóthar na Laoi, (GR 164000, 071400), faoi Théama IGH - IGH 10 Deavónach





Tá go leor mamach, éan, inveirteabrach agus plandaí fiáine tar éis dul in oiriúint don saol i dteannta daoine inár dtírdhreach uirbeach. Cuireann áiteanna dá leithéidí spásanna oscailte agus páirceanna poiblí, siúlbealaí, machairí gailf, páirceanna imeartha, reiligí agus gairdíní tithe fo-uirbeacha, cuireann siad gnáthóga uirbeacha agus tearmann ar fáil don fhiadhúlra sa chathair.

Tá gnáthóga agus fiadhúlra le fáil sna háiteanna is neamhghnáthaí. Tá an Slán Iomaire deargbhlátha, bándearg-bhlátha agus bánbhlátha (*Centranthus ruber*), chomh maith le bláthanna corcra agus bána an Bhuafáin Eidhneánaigh (*Cymbalaria muralis*), le

fáil in áiteanna difriúla sa chathair, ina measc ballaí uirbeacha, fásaigh agus droichid.

Feictear an Gabhlán Gaoithe (*Apus apus*) ag déanamh neadracha i sceimhleacha na dtithe ar an taobh ó thuaidh den chathair, agus caitheann an Guilbneach Earrdhubh (*Limosa*), éan atá i mbaol, an geimhreadh faoi urdhún foscúil Chaisleán na Dúcharraige. Tuairiscítear go dtugann níos mó ná 30 saghas éin cuairt ar ghnáth-ghairdíní lár na cathrach, agus go n-eitlíonn go leor saghsanna éin imirce eile os cionn na cathrach agus chonacthas an Fabhcún Gorm (*Falco peregrinus*) ag lorg creiche ar feadh na Laoi.





Feictear madraí uisce (Lutra) ag macnas ar feadh bhruacha na habhann, agus feictear Sionnaigh (*Vulpes vulpes*) ag téaltú leo i ngairdíní cúil fo-uirbeacha agus bíonn roinnt speiceas ialtóige, m.sh. ialtóga Feascraha (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) agus ialtóga Leisler (*Nyctalus leisleri*), ar thóir feithidí timpeall an Locha.

Maireann speicis éisc dá leithéidí an Bhradáin (*Salmo Salar*) agus an Milléid Ghlais (*Crenimugil labrosus*) le fáil sa Laoi agus bíonn an Rón Cuain (*Phoco vitulina*), an Deilf (*Delphinus delphis*) agus an Chráin Dhubh (*Orcinus orca*) le feiscint anois is arís agus iad ag déanamh iontais do mhuintir Chathair Chorcaí.

Tugann ceantair ar nós na Blarnan, Bhaile an Chollaigh, an Dúglais agus Ghleann Maghair oidhreacht nádúrtha níos éagsúlaí agus níos neamhthógtha dúinn lena gcoillearnacha, a locha agus a bportaigh, agus baineann deis leo conairí éiceolaíochta an-luachmhar a chruthú idir lár na cathrach agus réigiúin lasmuigh den chathair.

Tá raidhse suíomhanna laistigh de limistéar Chathair Chorcaí cosanta faoi reachtaíocht Náisiúnta agus AE. Tá liosta de SPA agus pNHA le fáil in Aguisín 2

Tá roinnt polasaithe sa Phlean Forbartha do Chathair Chorcaí chun ár n-oidhreacht nádúrtha a chosaint. Ina measc sin tá polasaithe chun conairí abhann, crainn agus limistéir shainithe agus neamhshainithe a bhfuil tábhacht nádúrtha leo a chosaint

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## 1.8 Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht i gceantar máguaird Chathair Chorcaí

Cuireadh fáilte in 2019 roimh roinnt limistéar nua i gCathair Chorcaí. Tá éagsúlacht mhór idir na bailte sin ó thaobh saghais, scála agus tréithe. Is maith ann na limistéir bhreise sin in oidhreacht na cathrach agus fáiltítear rompu. Leagtar amach in Aguisín 1 cuid de na gnéithe sainiúla sin ar scríobh staraithe áitiúla as Gleann Maghair, as an Dúglas, ón mBlarna agus ó Bhaile an Chollaigh mar gheall orthu.

## 1.9 Luach na hOidhreachta

### 1.9.1 Pobail agus Caighdeán Saoil

Tá an-luach leis an oidhrecht ar leibhéal áitiúil do phobail atá laistigh de limistéar Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí. Pé acu sa Linn Dubh nó i mBaile an Chollaigh, sa Ghort Álainn nó Machain, sa Ghlaisín nó i nGleann Maghair é, cabhraíonn oidhrecht áitiúil áite le scéal an ama atá caite a insint, ach tugann sí leideanna chomh maith faoin bhforás a tháinig ar an áit le himeacht ama. I ndomhan atá ag athrú go tapaigh, tugann sé seo mothú na féiniúlachta agus mórtas áite, agus sláine don phobal agus feabhsaíonn sé caighdeán an tsaoil go mór.

Tá go leor tuarascálacha ann a thaispeánann tábhacht na bithéagsúlachta dár sláinte agus dár bhfolláine mheabhrach agus fhisiciúil. Níor léire riamh é sin gur tharla dianghlasáil Covid 19 in 2020/2021. Ba mhór an sochar do mheabhairshláinte agus d'fholláine daoine a bheith in ann taitneamh a bhaint as an timpeallacht, pé acu an ag faire ar éin fhiáine sa ghairdín nó ag siúl sa dúlra a bhí siad i rith na tréimhse sin. Ceann de na ceachtanna nach mór dúinn a fhoghlaim ón eispéireas sin is ea an tábhacht a bhaineann lena bheith in ann teacht go héasca ar rud éigin atá glas agus fiáin, pé acu spás oscailte in eastát tithíochta nó páirc bheag phoiblí sa chathair é.

### 1.9.2 Geilleagar agus Turasóireacht

Baineann luach eacnamaíoch leis an oidhrecht don chathair. Tá ról tábhachtach aige maidir le caighdeán an tsaoil a fheabhsú do shaoránaigh agus cuireann sé le Corcaigh a bheith ina háit iontach le cónaí ann, le hoibriú ann agus le staidéar a dhéanamh ann, rud

a spreagann infheistíocht isteach agus fiontraíocht dhúchasach chomh maith le tionscail, fiontraithe agus lucht saothair atá ann cheana féin a chothú. Is eol dúinn go bhfuil luach geilleagrach ag baint leis an oidhrecht, mar shampla léirigh staidéar a rinne Scoil Ghnó COC le déanaí gur ghin Lá Oscailte Oidhreachta Chorcaí €30 ar gach €1 a caitheadh ar an imeacht oidhreachta.

\*Is gné ríthábhachtach de thionscal na turasóireachta í an oidhrecht chomh maith. Léirítear é seo sa *Tourism Recovery Plan 2020-2023* de chuid Fáilte Éireann a cuireadh amach le déanaí, ina luaitear gurbh “í oidhrecht thógtha agus nádúrtha na hÉireann an bhunchloch ar ar forbraíodh turasóireacht na hÉireann”.

Léiríonn suirbhéanna ar thurasóirí arís agus arís eile go bhfuil an oidhrecht ar cheann de na príomhdhíola spéise do chuariteoirí chun na hÉireann agus go dtéann beirt as gach triúr cuairteoirí chuig láithreán oidhreachta nó chuig áit is díol spéise do chuariteoirí. I staidéar a rinneadh le déanaí ar an gcúis a roghnaíonn daoine Éire dá laethanta saoire, luaigh 93% de dhaoine radharcra álainn agus dúirt 88% gurbh iad tarraingtí nádúrtha ba chúis le hÉirinn a roghnú mar cheann scribe saoire. Tá méadú ag teacht ar an turasóireacht oidhreachta agus chultúrtha ar fud an domhain agus dar le Fáilte Éireann in 2018, d'fháiltigh Corcaigh roimh 17% den 9.609 milliún turasóir ón gcoigríoch a tháinig go hÉirinn, rud a fhágann gur caitheadh 11% den chaiteachas turasóireachta €5,217bn in Éirinn. Thug muintir na hÉireann 1.3 milliún turas ar Corcaigh (12% de 10,918 milliún turas baile in 2018) agus chaith siad €226m (11% de chaiteachas turasóireachta inféire).

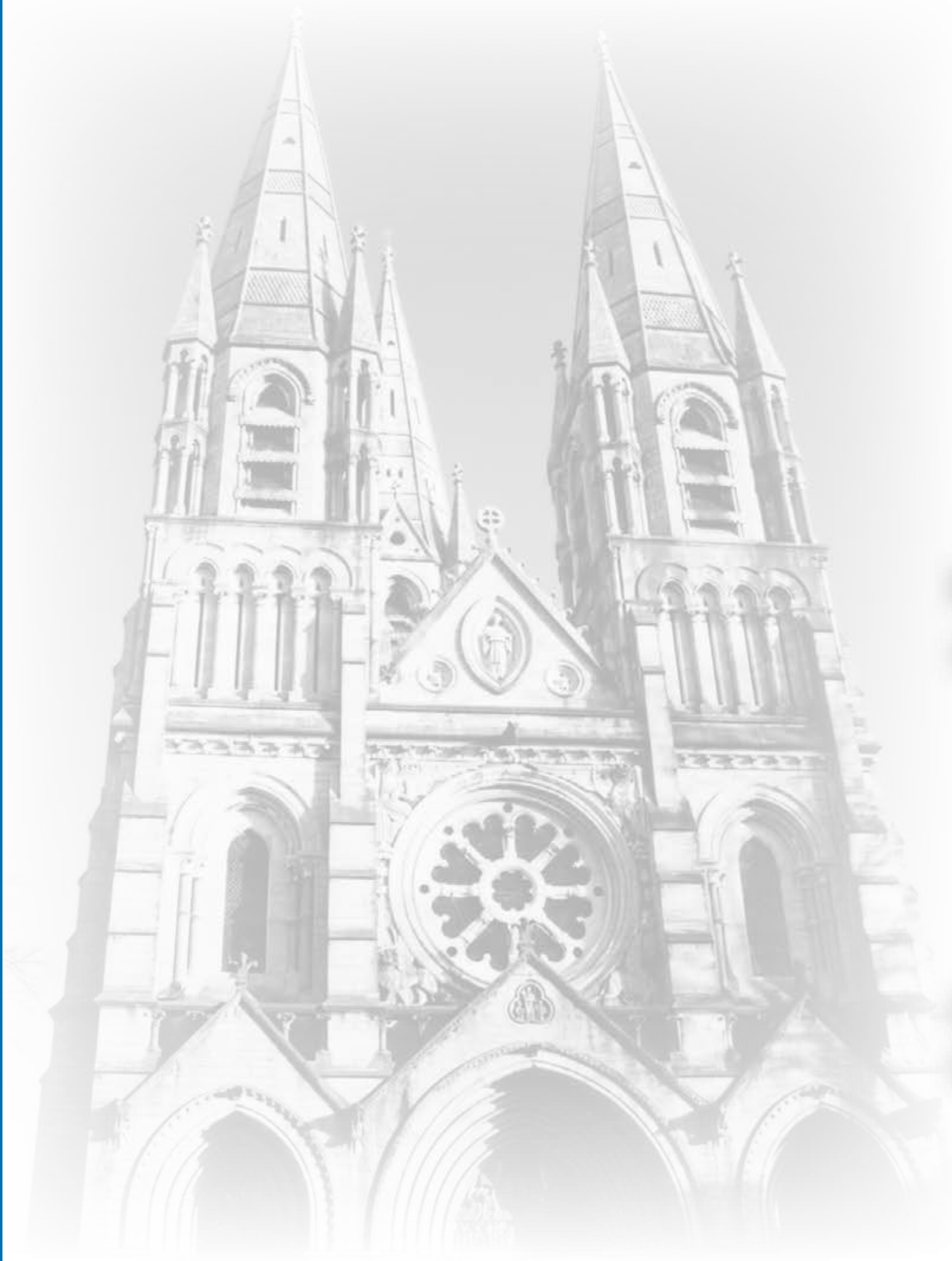
\**Tourism Recovery Plan 2020-2023 de chuid Fáilte Éireann*



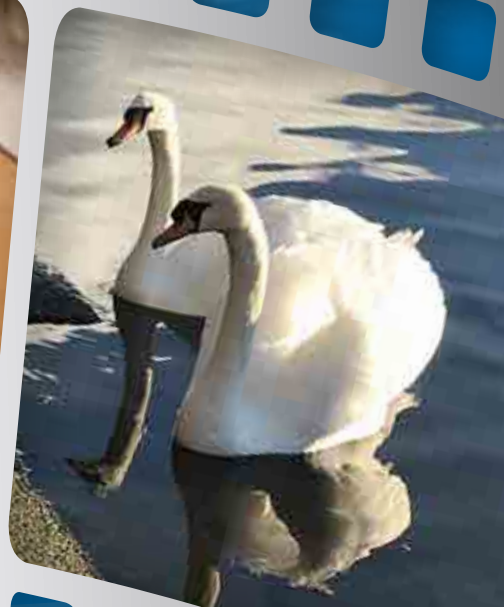








# Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí





## 2.1 Cúlra Beartais agus Reachtaíochta



Sainmhínítear oidhreacht faoin Acht Oidhreachta 1995 ina hearraí dá leithéidí séadchomharthaí, réada seandálaíochta, réada oidhreachta, oidhreacht ailtireachta, flóra, fána, gnáthóga fiadhúlra, tírdhreacha, muirdhreacha, raiceanna, geolaíocht, gairdíní agus páirceanna oidhreachta agus uiscebhealaí intíre.

Aithnítear tábhacht na hoidhreachta leis i bPlean Corparáideach Chathair Chorcaí (2020-2024) agus i Straitéis Oiriúnaithe don Athrú Aeráide 2019-2024 de chuid Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí. Cuideoidh Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí le Plean Forbartha na Cathrach (atá á chur le chéile) chomh maith.

Freagraíonn ullmhú Phlean nua Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) chomh maith do riachtanais na mbeartas agus na bpleananna difriúla náisiúnta, ina measc an Plean Náisiúnta Bithéagsúlachta (2017-2021), Oidhreacht Éireann 2030 (á chur le chéile), Plean Náisiúnta um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide 2019, Plean RSES RPO 126 “Bithéagsúlacht”, Straitéis Croí na Comhairle Oidhreachta (2018-2020), agus an Plean Uile-Éireann um Pailineoirí.







## 2.2 A bhfuil i bPlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí

Is plean gnímh é Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) agus leagann sé amach sraith gníomhartha réalaíocha agus praiticiúla chun ár n-oidhrecht a chaomhnú agus a bhainistiú thar na cúig bliana atá romhainn amach mar aon le modheolaíocht dá gcur i bhfeidhm. Áirítear i bPlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí gníomhartha um an Oidhrecht Thógtha, Chultúrtha agus Nádúrtha, agus dá bhrí sin is Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta le chéile é.

Tháinig roinnt dúshlán chun solais ón measúnú a rinneadh ar an bPlean Oidhreachta roimhe seo agus ar an bpróiseas comhairliúcháin phoiblí. Ina measc sin tá dul i ngleic le suíomhanna tréigthe agus folmha, codanna níos sine den chathair a fhorbairt go cuí, cuir i gcás an Phríomhshráid Thuaidh agus Theas agus bithéagsúlacht agus crainn a chosaint. Sonraíodh gur ghá obair a dhéanamh go héifeachtúil agus go héifeachtach le príomhpháirtithe leasmhara chun aidhmeanna Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) a bhaint amach.



Ciallaíonn sé sin, go praiticiúil, go bhfuil líon réadúil gníomhartha sa Phlean nua, arb é is aidhm leis a chur ar chumas an phobail ar fad páirt a ghlacadh san obair a bhaineann le cúram a dhéanamh dár n-oidhreacht áitiúil agus í a bhainistiú. Déanfaidh sé áisitheoireacht do pháirtithe leasmhara ábhartha agus do dhaoine eile obair as lámha a chéile chun torthaí a bhaint amach ar bhealach comhthairbheach, agus meas ar shaineolas na bpáirtithe uile agus luach saothar á fháil acu.

Cuirfidh an Plean le geilleagar Chathair Chorcaí leis ach a dtacóidh sé leis na hearnálacha turasóireachta agus áineasa agus le sláinte agus folláine ár bpobal, a bhfuil ár n-oidhreacht nádúrtha, thógtha agus chultúrtha mar bhonn agus mar thaca acu go léir. Leagadh amach gníomhartha an Phlean d'fhonn leasanna na bpáirtithe agus an lucht leasmhair go léir a chothromú, ina measc úinéirí foirgnimh agus gnólachtaí, laistigh dár bpobail áitiúla.



## 2.3 Aidhmeanna, Cuspóirí agus Gníomhartha an Phlean

Is í aidhm Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) tríd is tríd;

*Oidhrecht agus bithéagsúlacht Chathair Chorcaí a chosaint, a fheabhsú, a chothú agus a athshlánú agus cúram ár n-oidhreachta a chur i gcoilár an phobail.*

Leagann an Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta ceithre théama amach, a dtabharfar fúthu le linn shaolré an Phlean.



### Dea-chleachtas a chur chun cinn agus caomhnú agus bainistíocht na hoidhreachta agus na bithéagsúlachta a spreagadh.

Tá cúram agus bainistiú ár n-oidhreachta i gcoilár aidhm Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026). Baintear é seo amach de bhun dea-chleachtas a chothú agus cúram, caomhnú agus cosaint ár n-oidhreachta a spreagadh.



### A bheith ar thús cadhnaíochta i ndáil le taighde agus oideachas, agus tacú le hoiliúint i réimsí a bhaineann le hoidhrecht agus le bithéagsúlacht

Tá sé tábhachtach cur lenár n-eolas ar an oidhrecht ach comhoibriú le lucht acadúil agus le hinstiúidí agus comhlachtaí taighde, taighde a choimisiúnú, agus deiseanna oiliúna a chur ar fáil dóibhsean ar spéis leo a n-oidhrecht áitiúil a bhainistiú.



### Aird a tharraingt ar an oidhrecht agus ar an mbithéagsúlacht i measc mhuintir Chorcaí agus cuairteoirí araon, mar aon lena meas orthu, a rannpháirtíocht iontu agus an taitneamh a bhaineann siad astu a mhéadú agus teachtaireacht na hoidhreachta a chur in iúl dóibh.

Tá gá le dea-chumarsáid chun aird a tharraingt ar shaincheisteanna oidhreachta agus chun tacaíocht an phobail a spreagadh do chosaint ár n-oidhreachta agus do chúram a dhéanamh di, agus ag an am céanna áisitheoireacht a dhéanamh do rannpháirtíocht in oidhrecht shaibhir Chathair Chorcaí agus do thaitneamh a bhaint aisti i measc cách. Beidh ról lárnach ag imeachtaí oidhreachta maidir le níos mó daoine a mhealladh chun a n-oidhrecht a iniúchadh agus taitneamh a bhaint aisti.



### Leibhéal gníomhaíochta sóisialta, cultúrtha, eacnamaíche agus turasóireachta a mhéadú i ndáil leis an oidhrecht leis an mbithéagsúlacht sa chathair

Tá ról lárnach ag grúpaí agus eagraíochtaí oidhreachta, ag daoine aonair díocasacha agus ag pobail áitiúla maidir le cúram a dhéanamh dár n-oidhrecht agus aird agus eolas uirthi a mhéadú. Caithfear tacú lena gcuid oibre, agus ní mór dúinn tabhairt faoin dúshlán a bhaineann le níos mó daoine ar fud na cathrach a bheith rannpháirteach san obair seo ar bhealach comhthairbheach. Tá an oidhrecht mar bhonn agus mar thaca ag tionscal na turasóireachta chomh maith agus is gné thábhachtach de ghníomhaíochtaí áineasa lasmuigh í.

Tá gach cuspóir ag teacht le haidhm an phlean trí chéile. Tá roinnt gníomhartha ag gabháil le gach cuspóir agus leagtar amach an tslí a bhainfear an cuspóir amach. Nuair is féidir; tá na gníomhartha soiléir agus luaitear príomhtháscairí feidhmíochta (KPI) le gach gníomh. Tá sé tábhachtach, mar sin féin, go mbeadh an Plean solúbtha chun freagairt do chúinsí agus d'acmhainní tráth a chuirfí i bhfeidhm é.





# Gníomhartha an Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta





# Téama 1: Dea-chleachtas a chur chun cinn agus caomhnú agus

Uimh.	Cuspóir	Gníomh
1.1	Gealltanais Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí don Phlean Uile-Éireann um Pailneoirí a chur i bhfeidhm	Gníomhartha Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí mar chuid dá gealltanais don Phlean Náisiúnta um Pailneoirí a fhaire agus a fhoilsiú
1.2		Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar úsáid lotnaidicídí sa Chomhairle Cathrach agus geallúint go laghdófar faoi 80% iad faoi 2022.
1.3		A bhunú le coinníollacha pleanála go ndéanfaí speicis dhúchasacha agus speicis a oireann do phailneoirí a chur i bhforbairtí nua.
1.4		Gealltanais maidir le plandaí pailneoirí agus speicis chúí dhifriúla áitiúla a chur ar thalamh phoiblí agus ar chompail.
1.5		Suíomhanna oiriúnacha a aimsiú don tionscadal athbhunaithe speicis san fhiántas i limistéar Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí
1.6	Speicis ionracha choimhthíocha a bhainistiú agus a rialú i gCathair Chorcaí	Measúnú a dhéanamh ar iarrachtaí Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí chun Speicis Ionracha Choimhthíocha a bhainistiú agus a rialú
1.7		A bhunú le coinníollacha pleanála go ndéanfaí Speicis Ionracha Choimhthíocha a bhainistiú agus a rialú i bhforbairtí mar is cuí.
1.8	Gníomhartha ábhartha ón staidéar ar an mBonneagar. Glas agus Gorm (2021) a chur i bhfeidhm	Obair a dhéanamh i gcomhar le Ranna difriúla Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí chun gníomhartha ábhartha ón staidéar ar an mBonneagar Glas agus Gorm a chur i bhfeidhm go háirithe maidir le téamaí uisce agus cosaint tuilte, tírdhreach agus an cuan, athrú aeráide agus an comhshaol, daoine, sláinte agus folláine an phobail, cultúr, turasóireacht, fóillíocht agus caitheamh aimsire agus go háirithe an bhithéagsúlacht.
1.9	Aibhneacha agus Bogaigh i gCathair Chorcaí a chosaint, a athchóiriú agus a fheabhsú	Gníomhartha ábhartha ón staidéar ar an mBonneagar Glas agus Gorm a chur i bhfeidhm ag féachaint d'aibhneacha agus bogaigh i gCathair Chorcaí a athshlánú agus a fheabhsú agus bogaigh chonairí uisce a neartú chun bhithéagsúlacht a chothú chomh maith agus is féidir.
1.10	Gnáthóga agus Speicis Ainmnithe a chosaint agus a chothú	Limistéir mhaolánacha a shonrú thart ar na láithreáin ainmnithe Eorpacha laistigh de limistéar Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí agus obair a dhéanamh i gcomhar leis an NPWS chun na limistéir sin a chosaint agus a fheabhsú.
1.11		Suirbhé ar Mhadraí Uisce i gCuan Chathair Chorcaí a dhéanamh
1.12	Ceisteanna a bhaineann le Truailliú Solais a fhiosrú	Obair a dhéanamh le páirtithe leasmhara cuí chun ceisteanna a bhaineann le truailliú solais i gCathair Chorcaí a fhiosrú
1.13	Clár Bainistithe Crann a chur le chéile	Plean bainistithe crann a chur le chéile do Chathair Chorcaí.
1.14		Gealltanais a thabhairt go ndéanfaí crainn dhúchasacha a athshlánú agus a chur ar thalamh phoiblí agus an brat crann a mhéadú. An brat crann dúchasach, coillearnacha agus fála sceaigh a athshlánú agus a leathnú.

# bainistíocht oidhreachta agus bithéagsúlachta a spreagadh

	Ábhar	Comhpháirtithe Féideartha	Fráma ama	Príomhtháscaire Feidhmíochta
	Bithéagsúlacht	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Rannóg na bPáirceanna i gComhairle Cathrach Chorcaí An Plean Uile-Éireann um Pailneoirí	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Líon gníomhaíochtaí an Phlean Pailneoirí a cuireadh i gcrích Gníomhartha a fhoilsiú gach bliain
	Bithéagsúlacht	Rannóg na bPáirceanna i gComhairle Cathrach Chorcaí	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Laghdú ar an úsáid a bhaineann Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí as lotnaidicídí
	Bithéagsúlacht	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta An Rannóg Bhainistithe Pleanála agus Forbartha	Bliain 1	Coinníoll pleanála maidir le speicis dhúchasacha agus speicis a oireann do phailneoirí san áireamh
	Bithéagsúlacht	Rannóg na bPáirceanna i gComhairle Cathrach Chorcaí	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	25% de na scéimeanna bliantúla ceapóg bláthanna a athrú go plandú ilbhliantúil a oireann do phailneoirí
	Bithéagsúlacht	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Rannóg na bPáirceanna i gComhairle Cathrach Chorcaí An pobal áitiúil	Bliain 2 agus Bliain 3	Limistéar don bhithéagsúlacht a chur i ngach páirc phoiblí faoi 2023 Leanúint de mhóinéir bláthanna fiáine a bhunú i spás oscailte
	Bithéagsúlacht	Rannóg na bPáirceanna i gComhairle Cathrach Chorcaí An tOifigeach Oidhreachta	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Leanúint den chlár reatha cóireála (i mBliain 3 anois). Suíomhanna nua a chur leis an gclár de réir mar a shonraítear iad
	Bithéagsúlacht	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta An Rannóg Bhainistithe Pleanála agus Forbartha	Bliain 1	Coinníoll pleanála um Speicis Ionracha Choimhthíocha san áireamh
	Bithéagsúlacht	Sonraíodh lucht leasa go léir sa bhonneagar glas agus gorm. An tOifigeach Oidhreachta An tAonad um Beartas Pleanála	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Líon na ngníomhartha a cuireadh i bhfeidhm ó staidéar GBI.
	Bithéagsúlacht	Sonraíodh lucht leasa go léir sa bhonneagar glas agus gorm. An tOifigeach Oidhreachta An tAonad um Beartas Pleanála	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Gníomhartha ón staidéar ar an mBonneagar Glas agus Gorm ag féachaint d'aibhneacha agus bogaigh a athshlánú agus a fheabhsú agus líonraí conairí uisce a neartú i gCathair Chorcaí curtha i bhfeidhm.
	Bithéagsúlacht	An tAonad um Beartas Pleanála An tOifigeach Oidhreachta NPWS	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Limistéar maolánach sonraithe agus curtha i bhfeidhm. Monatóireacht ar thionchar
	Bithéagsúlacht	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Líonra Dúlra Chorcaí	Bliain 2	Suirbhé déanta
	Bithéagsúlacht	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta An tAonad um Beartas Pleanála Lucht leasa cuí	Bliain 3	Rinneadh truailliú solais a fhiosrú
	Bithéagsúlacht	Rannóg na bPáirceanna i gComhairle Cathrach Chorcaí	Bliain 3	Cuireadh plean bainistithe crann le chéile
	Bithéagsúlacht	Rannóg Páirceanna, Tithíochta agus Bóithre i gComhairle Cathrach Chorcaí agus an Pobal áitiúil mar is cuí	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	1500 crann dúchasach na hÉireann a chur in aghaidh na bliana



## Téama 1: Continued

Uimh.	Cuspóir	Gníomh
1.15	Gníomhartha ábhartha ón bPlean Oiriúnaithe don Athrú Aeráide (2019-2024) a chur i bhfeidhm	Obair a dhéanamh i gcomhar le Ranna difriúla Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí chun gníomhartha ábhartha ón Straitéis Oiriúnaithe don Athrú Aeráide 2019-2024 a chur i bhfeidhm go háirithe maidir le <b>Gníomh 9.3 (b)</b> : Agus beartais á bhforbairt agus bonneagar glas á phleanáil agus á chur ar fáil, a chinntiú go gcoimeádtar criosanna maolánacha cuí agus go gcosnaítear iad chun tionchair fhéideartha ar ghnáthóga ainmnithe nó ar speicis agus gnáthóga faoi chosaint a sheachaint agus chun bithéagsúlacht níos leithne a chosaint agus a fheabhsú. Cuspóir 13 An comhshaol nádúrtha a chosaint, a fheabhsú agus a athshlánú agus an bhithéagsúlacht a chothú.
1.16	Dul i ngleic le foirgnimh thréigthe agus fholmha go háirithe i gceantair stairiúla Chathair Chorcaí	Athbhreithniú agus nuashonrú a dhéanamh ar Phlean Bainistithe na Príomhshráide Thuaidh agus Theas i gcomhpháirtíocht le gnólachtaí áitiúla agus leis an bpobal agus amlíne a chruthú chun gníomhartha tosaíochta a chur i bhfeidhm
1.17		Plean Bainistithe Cheantar an tSeandúin a chur le chéile i gcomhpháirtíocht le gnólachtaí áitiúla agus leis an bpobal agus amlíne a chruthú chun gníomhartha tosaíochta a chur i bhfeidhm
1.18		Limistéir stairiúla thosaíochta eile a shonrú laistigh de limistéar na Comhairle Cathrach le haghaidh pleananna bainistithe amach anseo
1.19		Dul i gcomhairle le ranna ábhartha laistigh den Chomhairle Cathrach chun a chinntiú go ndéantar an reachtaíocht forfheidhmiúcháin a chur i bhfeidhm oiread agus is féidir i ndáil le foirgnimh thréigthe, fholmha, sáruiithe pleanála agus comharthaíocht mhíchúí.
1.20		Treoir forbartha a chruthú agus a nuashonrú go sonrach do cheantair stairiúla chun a chinntiú go bhfuil forbairt nua oiriúnach agus ag teacht leis an timpeallacht thógtha atá ann cheana féin.
1.21	An comhdhéanamh stairiúil san Fhearann Poiblí a chosaint agus a dheisiú	Buiséad sonrach a aimsiú le haghaidh oibreacha mionscála chun an comhdhéanamh stairiúil san fhearann poiblí a dheisiú agus a athchóiriú e.g. saothrú iarainn stairiúil, plaiceanna, troscán sráide agus roinnt oibre comhdhlúthúcháin ar scála beag agus deisiú foirgneamh.
1.22	An tSeandálaíocht a chosaint agus a fheabhsú sa chathair	Plean Bainistithe Ballaí Cathrach Chorcaí a nuashonrú agus a chur i ngníomh (2008).
1.23		Moltaí ó Phlean Bainistithe Straitéisigh Mhuilté Púdar Gunna Bhaile an Chollaigh a chur i bhfeidhm
1.24		Réimsí tosaíochta taighde seandálaíochta a shonrú
1.25		Dromlach na Meánaoise a mbaineann sainiú tíreolaíoch leis a shonrú agus é a chothú agus a fheabhsú i gcomhpháirtíocht le háitritheoirí agus leis an bpobal gnó
1.26	A chinntiú go gcuirtear Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht i gcroílár ghníomhaíochtaí Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí	Dul i gcomhairle le gach roinn i gComhairle Cathrach Chorcaí lena chinntiú go gcuirtear cúram agus bainistíocht na hoidhreachta san áireamh in obair gach Rannóige de chuid na Comhairle Cathrach agus go gcuirtear nósanna imeachta nua i bhfeidhm chun cumarsáid a chinntiú idir Ranna

	Ábhar	Comhpháirtithe Féideartha	Fráma ama	Príomhtháscaire Feidhmíochta
	Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht	An tOifigeach um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Rannóga Cuí i gComhairle Cathrach Chorcaí	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Líon na ngníomhartha curtha i bhfeidhm
	Oidhreacht Thógtha & Seandálaíocht & Oidhreacht Chultúrtha	An tOifigeach Caomhantais, Seandálaí na Cathrach, An tOifigeach Turasóireachta, An tOifigeach Oidhreachta, Gnólachtaí Áitiúla, Grúpaí pobail	Bliain 2 agus Bliain 3	Plean Bainistithe na Príomhshráide Thuaidh agus Theas nuashonraithe Líon na ngníomhartha curtha i bhfeidhm
	Oidhreacht Thógtha & Seandálaíocht & Oidhreacht Chultúrtha	An tOifigeach Caomhantais, Seandálaí na Cathrach, An tOifigeach Turasóireachta, An tOifigeach Oidhreachta, Gnólachtaí Áitiúla, Grúpaí pobaill	Bliain 4 agus Bliain 5	Plean Bainistithe an tSeandúin leagtha amach Líon na ngníomhartha curtha i bhfeidhm
	Oidhreacht Thógtha & Seandálaíocht & Oidhreacht Chultúrtha	An tOifigeach Caomhantais, An tOifigeach Oidhreachta, Seandálaí na Cathrach agus Roinn ábhartha eile de chuid Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí	Bliain 1	Roinnt ceantar stairiúil tosaíochta sonraithe Amlíne chun pleananna a chruthú
	An Oidhreacht Thógtha	An Rannóg Bhainistithe Forbartha, Pleanála, Forfheidhmiúcháin	De réir mar is cuí	Líon na n-áitreabh nua ar chlár na láithreán tréigthe. Líon na gcomhad forfheidhmiúcháin nua a bhaineann leis an oidhreacht thógtha a gníomhaíodh
	An Oidhreacht Thógtha & Seandálaíocht	An tOifigeach Caomhantais An tOifigeach Oidhreachta An tAonad um Beartas Pleanála	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Treoir curtha le chéile agus foilsithe
	An Oidhreacht Thógtha & Seandálaíocht	An tOifigeach Caomhantais An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Rannóg an Ailtire	De réir mar is cuí	Líon na ndeisiúcháin agus na n-athchóirithe a rinneadh
	Seandálaíocht	Seandálaí na Cathrach	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Plean nuashonraithe, Líon na ngníomhartha curtha i bhfeidhm
	Seandálaíocht	Seandálaí na Cathrach, An pobaláitiúil Rannóg na bPáirceanna i gComhairle Cathrach Chorcaí	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Líon na ngníomhartha a rinneadh
	Seandálaíocht	Seandálaí na Cathrach	Blianta 2-4	Roinnt réimsí tosaíochta taighde seandálaíochta sonraithe
	Seandálaíocht	Seandálaí na Cathrach, an Pobal Áitiúil agus Gnólachtaí Pleanáilte	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Dromlach na Meánaoise sonraithe, cothaithe agus feabhsaithe
	Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	Gach rannóg laistigh de Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí	De réir mar is cuí	Nósanna imeachta nua leagtha amach agus curtha i bhfeidhm



## Téama 1: Continued

Uimh.	Cuspóir	Gníomh
1.27		Dul i gcomhairle le gach roinn i gComhairle Cathrach Chorcaí lena chinntiú go gcuirtear cúram agus bainistíocht na hoidhreachta san áireamh in iarratais phleanála, i bpleananna agus i mbeartais Forbartha agus Ceantair Áitiúil dá leithéidí Tithíochta, Bóithre agus Páirceanna de réir mar is cuí
1.28		Treoir a cheapadh chun gnéithe éagsúla den oidhreacht agus den bithéagsúlacht a chosaint agus a fheabhsú do bhaill an phobail, d'fhorbróirí agus d'fhoireann Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí.
1.29		Tabhairt faoi athbhreithniú bliantúil ar chur i bhfeidhm na ngníomhartha a shonraítear i bPlean Gnímh Bithéagsúlachta agus Oidhreachta Chathair Chorcaí

## Téama 2: A bheith ar thús cadhnaíochta i ndáil le taighde agus le hoidhreacht agus le bithéagsúlacht

Uimh.	Cuspóir	Gníomh
2.1	Taighde a bhaineann leis an oidhreacht agus le bithéagsúlacht a dhéanamh	Dul i gcomhairle le comhlachtaí oideachais agus le hinstiúidí 3ú leibhéal chun plean taighde 5 bliana a cheapadh um ghnéithe difriúla na hoidhreachta, bearnaí sa taighde agus réimsí tosaíochta staidéir a shonrú agus an taighde sin a dhéanamh ar bhonn céimneach
2.2		Taighde áitiúil agus suirbhéireacht a choimisiúnú ar ábhair a bhaineann leis an oidhreacht agus le bithéagsúlacht
2.3		Tacú leis an taighde ar úsáid na teicneolaíochta chun réitigh atá bunaithe ar an dúlra a chruthú nuair is cuí maidir le dúshláin a bhaineann le hathrú aeráide a bhaineann le hoidhreacht agus le bithéagsúlacht
2.4		Suirbhé agus mapáil a dhéanamh ar bhogaigh i gCathair Chorcaí
2.5		Mapáil gnáthóg agus speiceas na cathrach a dhéanamh chun conairí éiceolaíochta atá ann cheana féin agus conairí nua is féidir a fhorbairt agus limistéir a bhfuil tábhacht bithéagsúlachta neamhshainithe leo a aimsiú.
2.6		Bunachar sonraí bithéagsúlachta a chruthú a shonraíonn agus a chomhordaíonn taighde bithéagsúlachta atá ann cheana féin, bearnaí a aimsiú ansin agus taighde a choimisiúnú mar is cuí
2.7		Meicníochtaí a fhiosrú chun limistéir neamhshainithe lena mbaineann luach bithéagsúlachta, conairí éiceolaíochta agus crainn ar thalamh faoi úinéireacht phríobháideach a chosaint.
2.8		Suirbhéanna a dhéanamh agus bearta a chur i bhfeidhm chun reiligí a chaomhnú agus a fheabhsú mar thearmann don bithéagsúlacht
2.9		Iníúchadh a dhéanamh ar shócmhainní geolaíochta na cathrach.

Ábhar	Comhpháirtithe Féideartha	Fráma ama	Príomhtháscaire Feidhmíochta
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht goléi	Gach rannóg laistigh de Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí	De réir mar is cuí	Líon na n-iarratas pleanála a ndearnadh trácht orthu Líon na bpleananna, tionscadal agus straitéisí ar tugadh trácht orthu
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta An tOifigeach Caomhantais Seandálaí na Cathrach	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Treoir curtha le chéile agus foilsithe
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Athbhreithniú bliantúil foilsithe agus scaipthe ar pháirtithe leasmhara cuí

## oideachas, agus tacú le hoiliúint i réimsí a bhaineann

Ábhar	Comhpháirtithe Féideartha	Fráma ama	Príomhtháscaire Feidhmíochta
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	UCC, MTU An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Oifig Tionscadail AE	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Plean 5 bliana ceaptha Roinnt réimsí tosaíochta taighde sonraithe Fiosraíodh topaicí taighde
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Rinneadh roinnt suirbhéanna oidhreachta Torthaí suirbhéanna curtha i bhfeidhm
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	UCC, MTU, An tOifigeach um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide An tOifigeach Oidhreachta	Bliain 4	Réitigh atá bunaithe ar an dúlra do dhúshláin an athraithe aeráide don oidhreacht agus don bithéagsúlacht sonraithe
Bithéagsúlacht	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta	Blianta 4 agus 5	An ndearnadh suirbhéireacht agus mapáil ar bhogaigh?
Bithéagsúlacht	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Grúpaí agus eagraíochtaí áitiúla oidhreachta nádúrtha	Blianta 3 go 5	Mapáil gnáthóg déanta. Conairí éiceolaíochta aimsithe. Limistéir a mbaineann thábhacht bithéagsúlachta neamhshainithe leo sonraithe. Bearta chun gnáthoga, conairí éiceolaíochta agus láithreáin neamh-ainmnithe a chosaint sonraithe agus curtha i bhfeidhm
Bithéagsúlacht	UCC, MTU, An tOifigeach Oidhreachta, NPWS, NBDC	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Bunachar sonraí cruthaithe Bearnaí aimsithe. Taighde coimisiúnaithe
Bithéagsúlacht	UCC, MTU	Bliain 1	Meicníochtaí cosanta sonraithe agus curtha i bhfeidhm.
Bithéagsúlacht	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Pobail Áitiúla agus NGOanna Seandálaí na Cathrach	Bliain 5	Suirbhé críochnaithe & torthaí foilsithe. Roinnt gníomhartha curtha i bhfeidhm.
Bithéagsúlacht	GSI An tOifigeach Oidhreachta	Bliain 1	Iníúchadh déanta. An ndearnadh sócmhainní geolaíochta a mhapáil agus a chosaint?



## Téama 2: Continued

Uimh.	Cuspóir	Gníomh
2.10		Leanúint den taighde seandálaíochta ag Dún Eilíse chun Tochailt Seandálaíochta Pobail a chur san áireamh.
2.11	Oiliúint a chur ar fáil ar ghnéithe difriúla den Oidhreacht agus den Bithéagsúlacht	Oiliúint ar ghnéithe difriúla den oidhreacht agus den bithéagsúlacht a chur ar fáil do raon leathan páirtithe leasmhara
2.12		Tionscnaimh chruthaitheacha a fhorbairt chun aird a tharraingt ar thábhacht na hoidhreachta agus na bithéagsúlachta
2.13		Leanúint den tacaíocht don tionscnamh Treodóireachta Uirbí
2.14	Tacú le tionscadail Oideachais um an Oidhreacht agus um Bithéagsúlacht	Oidhreacht a chothú i scoileanna ach tacú le Tionscadal Oidhreachta Scoile Discover Cork agus leis an gclár Oidhreacht i Scoileanna.

## Téama 3: Aird a tharraingt ar an oidhreacht agus ar an mbithéagsúlacht i orthu, a rannpháirtíocht iontu agus an taitneamh a bhaineann siad

Uimh.	Cuspóir	Gníomh
3.1	Cúrsaí Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta a chur in iúl do lucht éisteachta níos leithne	Rannpháirtíocht leis an bpobal i ndáil le cúrsaí oidhreachta agus bithéagsúlachta a chinntiú. A chinntiú go gcuirtear teachtaireacht na hoidhreachta agus na bithéagsúlachta in iúl mar chuid de gach plean tionscadail agus trasnáola i ngach gníomh sa Phlean
3.2		Mír na hoidhreachta ar shuíomh idirlín Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí a nuashonrú agus dul i dteagmháil leis na meáin shóisialta chun tionscadail oidhreachta, foilseacháin, imeachtaí agus acmhainní eile a chur in iúl
3.3		Féilire imeachtaí oidhreachta agus bithéagsúlachta a chruthú
3.4		Liosta nuashonraithe de ghrúpaí agus d'eagraíochtaí Oidhreachta a chruthú, liosta a mbeadh teacht air go poiblí
3.5		Úsáid a bhaint as teicneolaíocht dá leithéidí aipeanna agus podchraoltaí chun an oidhreacht agus an bithéagsúlacht a chur chun cinn
3.6	Tacú le himeachtaí a bhaineann leis an Oidhreacht agus leis an mBithéagsúlacht agus iad a chur chun cinn	Sraith imeachtaí a bhaineann leis an Oidhreacht agus leis an mbithéagsúlacht a chruthú, a chur chun cinn agus tacú leo, dá leithéidí Lá Oscailte Oidhreachta Chorcaí, Seachtain na hOidhreachta, Seachtain na Bithéagsúlachta, <i>Cork Past and Present Exhibition</i> , Cruinniú na nÓg etc.
3.7		Leanúint den tacaíocht do Shraith Bhliantúil Léachtaí Seandálaíochta.

	Ábhar	Comhpháirtithe Féideartha	Fráma ama	Príomhtháscaire Feidhmíochta
	Seandálaíocht	Seandálaí na Cathrach Grúpaí agus Eagraíochtaí Pobail	Bliain 2	Tochailt phobail eagraithe. Líon na ndaoine a bhí i láthair. Taighde seandálaíochta déanta agus foilsithe
	Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Cén oiliúint a rinneadh? Líon daoine i láthair
	Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	Éire Ildána, Foireann chultúir Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí An tOifigeach Oidhreachta	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Líon na dtionscnamh a rinneadh
	An Oidhreacht Thógtha	Éire Ildána, Foireann chultúir Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí An tOifigeach Caomhantais An tOifigeach Turasóireachta	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Líon na gconairí treodóireachta uirbí a forbraíodh
	Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta An Chomhairle Oidhreachta Scoileanna Áitiúla	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Líon scoileanna rannpháirteacha Torthaí agus foghlaim

## measc mhuintir Chorcaí agus cuairteoirí araon, mar aon lena meas astu a mhéadú agus teachtaireacht na hoidhreachta a chur in iúl dóibh

	Ábhar	Comhpháirtithe Féideartha	Fráma ama	Príomhtháscaire Feidhmíochta
	Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Tá cumarsáid mar chuid de gach gníomh sa Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta
	Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Cumarsáide	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go	Suíomh idirlín agus na meáin shóisialta nuashonraithe agus á gcothabháil. Anailís bhliantúil ar úsáid agus ar idirghníomhaíocht leis an suíomh idirlín agus na meáin shóisialta
	Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta	Bliain 1	Féilire cruthaithe agus nuashonraithe agus curtha chun cinn
	Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta	Bliain 1 De réir mar is cuí	Liosta cruthaithe agus foilsithe
	Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Grúpaí agus Eagraíochtaí Oidhreachta	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Aipeanna agus podchraoltaí cruthaithe agus curtha chun cinn
	Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Grúpaí agus Eagraíochtaí Oidhreachta	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Líon na n-imeachtaí a cruthaíodh agus a cuireadh chun cinn. Líon daoine i láthair
	Seandálaíocht	Seandálaí na Cathrach	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Líon daoine i láthair Téamaí na sraithe léachtaí

## Téama 3: Continued

Uimh.	Cuspóir	Gníomh
3.8		Tacaíocht a thabhairt do bhallraíocht leanúnach i Líonra na mBailte Múrtha
3.9	Obair Mhúsaem Phoiblí Chathair Chorcaí, Chartlanna Chathair agus Chontae Chorcaí agus Leabharlanna Cathrach Chorcaí a chur chun cinn	Obair agus bailiúcháin Músaem Phoiblí Chathair Chorcaí, Chartlanna Chathair agus Chontae Chorcaí agus Leabharlanna Cathrach Chorcaí a chur chun cinn
3.10	Aird a tharraingt ar an Oidhreacht agus ar an mBithéagsúlacht i gCathair Chorcaí	Sraith ceardlann poiblí a óstáil faoi dhul i ngleic le saincheisteanna oidhreachta agus bithéagsúlachta
3.11		Tacú le grúpaí a bhfuil baint acu le tionscadail staire ó bhéal agus Béaloideasa a bhailiú agus a chur chun cinn agus féachaint an féidir bunachar sonraí lárnach na staire ó bhéal a chruthú.
3.12		Tacú le grúpaí a bhfuil baint acu le húsáid na Gaeilge a chothú
3.13		Tacú le grúpaí a bhfuil baint acu le cultúr agus le hoidhreacht an Lucht Siúil a chur chun cinn ach tacú le tionscnaimh leis na pobail sin chun an oidhreacht agus an traidisiún sin a cheiliúradh agus a roinnt.
3.14		Aird níos mó a tharraingt ar oidhreacht agus ar chultúr éagsúlachta ilchultúrtha Chathair Chorcaí agus ar ghrúpaí dá leithéidí an phobail LGBTQ agus iad siúd a bhfuil baint acu le soláthar díreach ach tacú le tionscnaimh leis na pobail sin chun an oidhreacht agus an traidisiún sin a cheiliúradh agus a roinnt.
3.15		Aird níos mó a tharraingt ar an Oidhreacht Mhuirí agus ar úsáid na habhann le haghaidh áineasa ach tacú le tionscnaimh agus le tionscadail leis na grúpaí sin
3.16		Tacú le gníomhaíochtaí agus le tionscadail faoi Chlár Éire Ildana agus iad a chur i bhfeidhm



	Ábhar	Comhpháirtithe Féideartha	Fráma ama	Príomhtháscaire Feidhmíochta
	Seandálaíocht	Seandálaí na Cathrach	De réir mar is cuí	Tionscadail ar tugadh fúthu faoi Líonra na mBailte Múrtha. Líon na ngníomhartha curtha i bhfeidhm
	Oidhreacht Chultúrtha	Coimeádaí Mhúsaem na Cathrach. Cartlannaí Chathair agus Chontae Chorcaí Leabharlannaí na Cathrach	De réir mar is cuí	Cuireadh tionscadail agus imeachtaí chun cinn. Líon na gcomhthionscadail. Líon daoine i láthair
	Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Caomhantais An tOifigeach Oidhreachta	De réir mar is cuí	Líon na gceardlann Líon na ndaoine a bhí i láthair
	Oidhreacht Chultúrtha	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Grúpaí agus Eagraíochtaí Áitiúla Oidhreachta	De réir mar is gá	Cén tacaíocht a cuireadh ar fáil? Cé mhéad tionscadal a forbraíodh?
	Oidhreacht Chultúrtha	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Grúpaí agus Eagraíochtaí Áitiúla Oidhreachta	De réir mar is cuí	Cén tacaíocht a cuireadh ar fáil? Cé mhéad tionscadal a forbraíodh? Aird mhéadaithe a thomhas
	Oidhreacht Chultúrtha	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Grúpaí agus Eagraíochtaí Áitiúla Oidhreachta	De réir mar is cuí	Cén tacaíocht a cuireadh ar fáil? Cé mhéad tionscadal a forbraíodh? Aird mhéadaithe a thomhas
	Oidhreacht Chultúrtha	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Grúpaí agus Eagraíochtaí Áitiúla Oidhreachta	De réir mar is cuí	Cén tacaíocht a cuireadh ar fáil? Cé mhéad tionscadal a forbraíodh? Aird mhéadaithe a thomhas
	Oidhreacht Chultúrtha	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Grúpaí agus Eagraíochtaí Áitiúla Oidhreachta a bhfuil baint acu leis an oidhrecht mhuirí An tOifigeach Turasóireachta	De réir mar is cuí	Cén tacaíocht a cuireadh ar fáil? Cé mhéad tionscadal a forbraíodh? Aird mhéadaithe a thomhas
	Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta An Fhoireann Chultúir	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Cé mhéad tionscadal a forbraíodh?

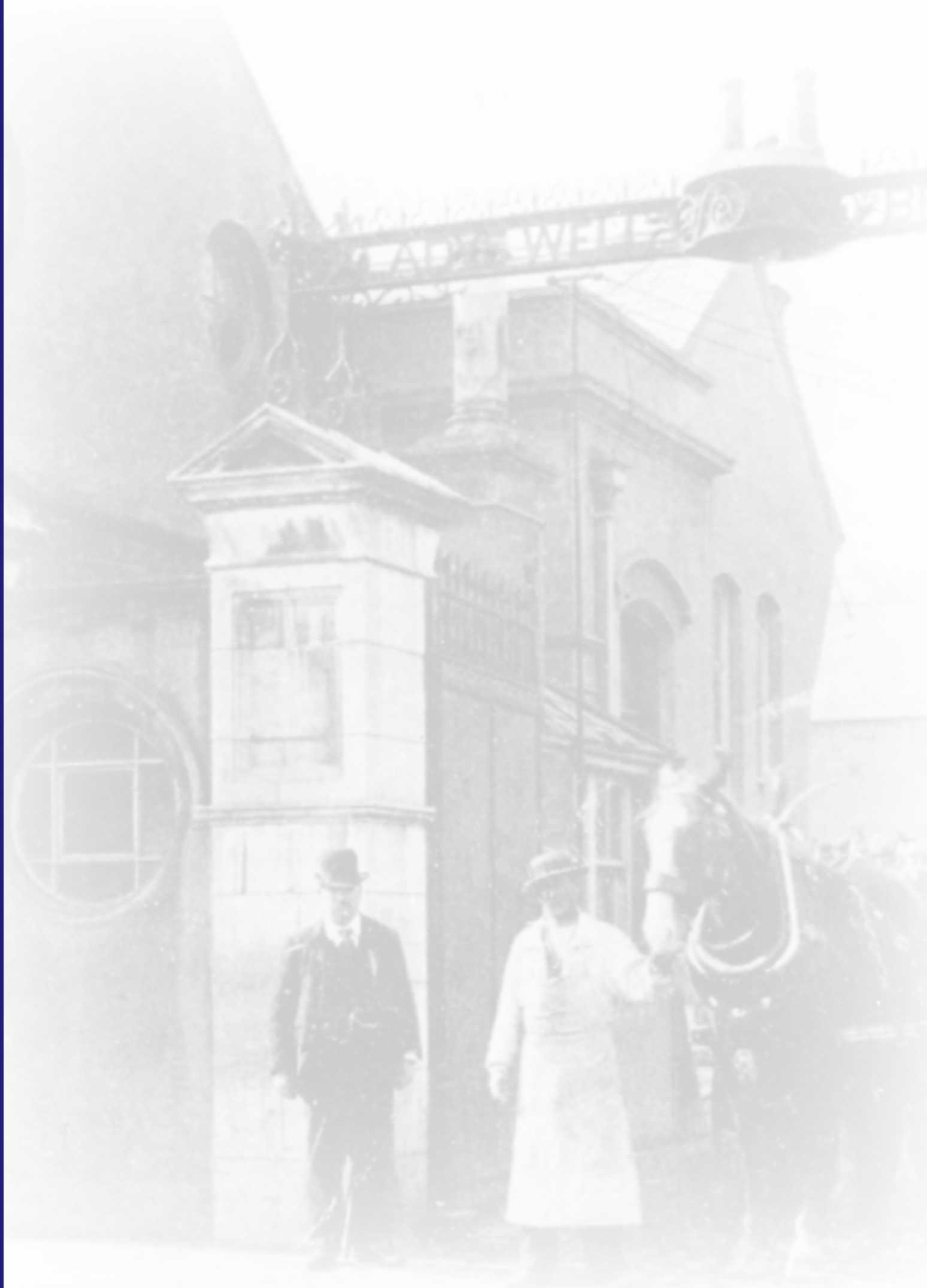
## Téama 4: Leibhéal gníomhaíochta sóisialta, cultúrtha, eacnamaíche leis an mbithéagsúlacht sa chathair

Uimh.	Cuspóir	Gníomh
4.1	Tacaíocht agus spreagadh a thabhairt do rannpháirtíocht an phobail san oidhreacht agus sa Bhithéagsúlacht	Turais allamuigh chuig láithreáin agus tionscadail a bhaineann le hoidhreacht agus bithéagsúlacht a eagrú
4.2		Ócáidí cur-in-aithne agus meantóireachta piara ar phiara a eagrú do ghrúpaí agus eagraíochtaí áitiúla oidhreachta de chuid Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí de réir mar is gá ar ábhair a bhaineann leis an oidhreacht
4.3		Oiliúint a chur ar fáil mar is gá ar ábhair a bhaineann le hoidhreacht agus bithéagsúlacht. Féach Gníomh 2.10
4.4		Ceardlanna a eagrú de réir mar is gá ar ábhair a bhaineann leis an oidhreacht. Féach Gníomh 3.10
4.5	Tacaíocht agus spreagadh a thabhairt do shraith clár oibre deonaí	Obair a dhéanamh le grúpaí deonacha atá ann cheana féin ar fud na cathrach ina measc grúpaí oidhreachta agus grúpaí bailte slachtmhara chun tionscadail oidhreachta agus bithéagsúlachta a fhorbairt ina gceantar áitiúil
4.6		Sraith tionscadal a fhorbairt chun aird a tharraingt ar am oidhreacht agus ar an mbithéagsúlacht bunaithe ar mhúnla eolaíochta sluafoinsithe
4.7		An scéim “Glac chugat séadchomhartha” a chur chun cinn sa chathair.
4.8	Luach na hOidhreachta agus na Bithéagsúlachta don Turasóireacht agus do Ghnóilachtaí i gCathair Chorcaí a chur chun cinn	Clár “lár na cathrach a iompú glas” a fhorbairt a chuimseoidh plandaí atá oiriúnach do phailneoirí a fhás i mboscaí fuinneoige agus i gceapóga, mionpháirceanna poiblí a chruthú, gairdíní dín agus coirceoga srl a chothú.
4.9		Taighde a dhéanamh ar luach geilleagrach na hoidhreachta agus na bithéagsúlachta do limistéar na cathrach
4.10		Obair a dhéanamh le heagraíochtaí Turasóireachta chun ionaid agus láithreáin oidhreachta a chur chun cinn agus a chosaint
4.11		Obair a dhéanamh le comhpháirtithe ábhartha chun comharthaíocht agus inrochtaineacht ag ionaid agus láithreacha oidhreachta a fheabhsú
4.12	Tacú le Scéimeanna Deontais Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlacht i gCathair Chorcaí	Leanúint den tacaíocht do Scéim Deontais Phobail d’Oidhreachta Chathair Chorcaí agus í a leathnú
4.13		Leanúint den tacaíocht do Scéim Deontais Foilsitheoireachta d’Oidhreachta Chathair Chorcaí agus í a leathnú
4.14		Scéim Deontais nua a chruthú do thionscadail bhithéagsúlachta go háirithe maidir le Pleananna Bithéagsúlachta do Limistéir Áitiúil a chur le chéile agus gníomh a dhéanamh de bhun na LABP sin.
4.15		Ionad ilfhreastail ar líne a chruthú do gach deontas oidhreachta atá ar fáil go háitiúil agus go náisiúnta

## agus turasóireachta a mhéadú i ndáil leis an oidhreacht

Ábhar	Comhpháirtithe Féideartha	Fráma ama	Príomhtháscaire Feidhmíochta
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Grúpaí agus Eagraíochtaí Áitiúla Oidhreachta	De réir mar is cuí	Líon na dturas allamuigh a rinneadh Líon na ndaoine a bhí i láthair
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Grúpaí agus Eagraíochtaí Áitiúla Oidhreachta	De réir mar is cuí	Líon na gcruinniú a tharla Líon na ndaoine a bhí i láthair
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir		De réir mar is cuí	Féach Gníomh 2.10
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir		De réir mar is cuí	Féach Gníomh 3.10
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Grúpaí agus Eagraíochtaí Pobail	De réir mar is cuí	Cé mhéad tionscadal a rinneadh?
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Grúpaí agus Eagraíochtaí Oidhreachta	De réir mar is cuí	Ar baineadh úsáid as an múnla Líon na dtionscadal
Seandálaíocht	Seandálaí na Cathrach Grúpaí pobail	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Ar glacadh leis an scéim? Líon na séadchomharthaí a glacadh
Bithéagsúlacht	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Comhordaitheoir Lár na Cathrach	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Ar cuireadh an scéim i bhfeidhm? Feabhsúchán agus méadú ar iompú chun glaise na cathrach a thomhas
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta UCC, MTU	Bliain 5	An ndearnadh an taighde? Torthaí agus foghlaim
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta An tOifigeach Turasóireachta	De réir mar is cuí	Líon na láithreán agus na n-ionad oidhreachta a bhí rannpháirteach
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta Láithreáin agus ionaid oidhreachta An tOifigeach Turasóireachta	De réir mar is cuí	Feabhsaíodh an chomharthaíocht agus an inrochtaineacht Cad iad na suíomhanna agus cén slí?
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Líon na ndeontas a eisíodh Suim an Mhaoinithe a leithroinneadh
Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Líon na ndeontas a eisíodh Suim an Mhaoinithe a leithroinneadh
Bithéagsúlacht Oidhreacht agus	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta	Clár bliantúil Bliain 1 go 5	Líon na ndeontas a eisíodh Suim an Mhaoinithe a leithroinneadh
Bithéagsúlacht go léir	An tOifigeach Oidhreachta	Bliain 1	Acmhainn ar líne cruthaithe agus curtha chun cinn. Líon na n-úsáideoirí a taifeadadh





# Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí a chur i bhfeidhm







## 4.1 Seirbhísí Oidhreacht Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí

Cuireann Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí raon leathan seirbhísí oidhreacht ar fáil go leanúnach. Cuireann roinnt ball foirne gairmiúla na seirbhísí sin ar fáil agus iad ag obair i stiúrthóireachtaí difriúla ar fud Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí. Ina measc tá an tOifigeach Oidhreacht, Seandálaí na Cathrach, an tOifigeach Caomhantais, Rannóg na Staire Áitiúla i Leabharlanna Cathrach Chorcaí, Músaem Poiblí Chorcaí, Cartlann Chathair agus Chontae Chorcaí, Rannóg na Timpeallachta, Rannóg an Phobail, Gnóthaí Corparáideacha, An tOifigeach um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide, Seandálaí na Cathrach agus Rannóg na bPáirceanna. Is mian le Plean Bithéagsúlachta agus Oidhreacht Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) tacú leis an obair a rinneadh go dtí seo agus daoine ag cur go dearfach le hoidhreacht na cathrach laistigh de Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí.

## 4.2 Plean Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí a Sheachadadh

Is plean gnímh cúig bliana é Plean Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026). Déanfar clár oibre mionsonraithe a dhréachtadh gach bliain, ina leagfar amach na gníomhartha molta don bhliain, mar aon le fráma ama agus comhpháirtithe a shonrú. Ina theannta sin, beidh príomhtháscaráir feidhmíochta, gné seachadta, forfheidhmithe, scaipthe agus athbhreithnithe san áireamh i ngach gníomh. Samhlaítear go mbeidh Plean Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) ina phlean comhpháirtíochta le go leor páirtithe leasmhara a bheidh ag roinnt na freagrachta as a chur i bhfeidhm ar bhealach comhthairbheach. Baineann Plean Oidhreacht agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) le muintir na cathrach go léir agus tá prionsabal na freagrachta comhroinnte as ár n-oidhreacht mar bhonn agus mar thaca aige.



## 4.3 Ról Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí

Chuir Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí tús le próiseas Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) agus rinne sí áisitheoireacht dá fhorbairt. Cé gur príomh-chomhpháirtí í Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí agus go mbeidh sí mar a bheadh comhordaitheoir do thionscadail in go leor cásanna, ní féidir na gníomhartha go léir a chur i bhfeidhm gan tacaíocht phraiticiúil ó na páirtithe leasmhara ábhartha. Cé go mbeidh ról straitéiseach ag Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí i gcur i bhfeidhm Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026), beidh sé ríthábhachtach tacaíocht phraiticiúil a fháil ó gach comhpháirtí agus geallsealbhóir ábhartha le go n-éireoidh leis an bPlean

## 4.4 Ról na Comhairle Oidhreachta

Tá tacaíocht na Comhairle Oidhreachta, trína clár maoiniúcháin do Phlean Áitiúil Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026), ríthábhachtach d'obair leanúnach na hoidhreachta i gCathair Chorcaí. Áirítear air sin tacaíocht airgeadais leanúnach do Líonra na nOifigeach Oidhreachta agus don Chlár Oilíúna agus Forbartha agus comhairle óna cuid oifigeach gairmiúil maidir le dea-chleachtas.



## 4.5 Tacú leo siúd a bhfuil baint acu le hObair Leanúnach a théann chun Sochair don Oidhreachta agus don Bithéagsúlacht sa Chathair

Tugann Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) aitheantas don obair leanúnach nach beag atá grúpaí agus eagraíochtaí oidhreachta, pobail áitiúla, daoine aonair, eagraíochtaí deonacha, an t-údarás áitiúil, agus institiúidí oideachais a dhéanamh chun oidhreachta Chathair Chorcaí chothú, a chosaint agus a thuiscint. Táthar ag súil go gcuirfidh Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) luach leis an obair luachmhar seo atá á déanamh cheana féin ar fud na cathrach, agus go dtacódh sé léi agus go spreagfaidh sé í.

## 4.6 Caidreamh le Comhairle Contae Chorcaí, le hÚdaráis Áitiúla Eile agus le Comhlachtaí Náisiúnta

Tugtar aitheantas i bPlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) don dlúthnasc idir údaráis áitiúla máguaird de bhun obair Lónra na nOifigeach Oidhreachta. Oibreoidh Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí, nuair is cuí, le hÚdaráis Áitiúla eile ar thionscadail ábhartha agus glacfaidh siad cur chuige comónta maidir le saincheisteanna ábhartha. Ina theannta sin, oibreoidh Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí le comhlachtaí náisiúnta dá leithéidí na Comhairle Oidhreachta, an Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta, An Plean Uile-Éireann um Pailneoirí, Ionad Sonraí na Bithéagsúlachta agus an tSeirbhís Náisiúnta Páirceanna agus Fiadhúlra de réir mar is cuí.



## 4.7 Airgeadas

Tá Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí meáite, i gcomhpháirtíocht le dreamanna eile, ar Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) a chur i gcrích sna cúig bliana atá romhainn amach agus de réir mar a cheadaíonn acmhainní.

Is Plean uailmhianach é seo: meastar faoi láthair go mbeidh buiséad de bhreis ar €500,000 de dhíth chun na gníomhartha a sheachadadh thar shaolré an Phlean. Déanfar foinsí breise maoiniúcháin agus acmhainní a fhiosrú le linn shaolré an Phlean, de réir mar is gá.

Is príomhchúinse é tacaíocht leanúnach na Comhairle Oidhreachta chun a chinntiú go mbaintear amach na gníomhartha a luaitear i bPlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026). Oibreoidh Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí go dlúth leis an gComhairle Oidhreachta chun Plean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) a chur i ngníomh.

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## 4.8 Monatóireacht agus Meastóireacht an Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí

Déanfar monatóireacht bhliantúil ar Phlean Oidhreachta agus Bithéagsúlachta Chathair Chorcaí (2021-2026) mar chuid den chlár oibre bliantúil a cheaptar. Beidh príomhtháscaire feidhmíochta ag gabháil le gach gníomh chomh maith chun a éifeachtúlacht a mheas. Cuirfear tuarascáil bhliantúil ar dhul chun cinn le chéile le gur féidir le Cathrach Chorcaí agus páirtithe leasmhara ábhartha í a mheas.









# Aguisín





# Aguisín 1: An Oidhreacht i gceantar máguaird Chathair Chorcaí

## BAILE AN CHOLLAIGH

*(Bunaithe ar Ballincollig – Our Town Muskerry Local History Society)*



Ainmníodh Baile an Chollaigh as Robert Coll, ridire agus úinéir Chaisleán Bhaile an Chollaigh tráth dá raibh. Is é an caisleán an foirgneamh is sine ar an mbaile, ach tar éis lár an tseachtú haois déag éiríodh as a bheith á úsáid. Bunaíodh sráidbhaile Bhaile an Chollaigh tráth ní ba dhéanaí ná sin. Ní mar gheall ar an gcaisleán a bunaíodh an baile ach mar gheall ar na Muilte Púdair Ghunna agus Bheairic an Airm. Chuir Charles Henry Leslie tús, sa bhliain 1794, le púdar gunna a dhéanamh ar scála beag ar a thalamh féin ar bhruach theas na Laoi. Mar gheall ar an rath a bhí air agus ar chogaí a bhris amach idir an Bhreatain agus an Fhrainc cheannaigh an British Board of Ordnance na Muilte sa bhliain 1805. Mhéadaigh an Bord na Muilte go mór agus thóg sé tithe d'óibríthe in aice láimhe. Tógadh beairic airm chun na Muilte a chosaint. Ach a bhfuarthas an ceann is fearr ar Napoleon sa bhliain 1815, dúnadh na Muilte agus thit na foirgnimh ina bhfothracha, cé go raibh an bheairic fós ann.

Fiche bliain ina dhiaidh sin, cheannaigh teaghlach ceannaithe ó Learpholl, muintir Tobin, na Muilte nach raibh in úsáid agus rinne siad iad a athchóiriú agus a mhéadú arís. Seoladh an mac ba shine le duine de na páirtnéirí, Thomas Tobin, anonn chun na Muilte a bhainistiú agus bhí sé ina chónaí anseo i dTeach Oriel ar feadh an chuid is mó dá shaol. Laistigh de chúpla bliain ó athoscailt na Muilte, bhí 200 fear fostaithe agus méadaíodh é sin go breis is 500 fear faoi lár an naoú haois déag.

Tháinig meath ar Bhaile an Chollaigh i dtreo dheireadh an naoú haois déag de réir mar a tháinig meath ar na muilte púdair. Níorbh fhéidir leis an bpúdar gunna dubh a dhéantaí sna Muilte dul in iomaíocht le pléascáin nua-chumtha eile, dá leithéidí dinimíte. Tháinig úinéirí nua chun na Muilte agus i ndeireadh na dála, i 1903, dúnadh iad agus difhostaíodh an 100 oibrí a bhí fágtha. Tháinig meath eile ar Bhaile an Chollaigh nuair a d'fhág arm na Breataine an bheairic i 1922 tar éis an Chonartha Angla-Éireannaigh. Ghlac fórsaí frith-Chonartha an bheairic ar láimh agus dódh é in éineacht le cuid de Theach Oriel, nuair a chúlaigh na fórsaí sin amach as Baile an Chollaigh le linn an Chogaidh Chathartha. Athosclaíodh an bheairic le linn an Dara Cogadh Domhanda nuair a d'úsáid Arm na hÉireann agus na Fórsaí Cosanta Áitiúla é dá gcuid freachnamh.

Ó lár na 1960idí ar aghaidh bhí Baile an Chollaigh ar cheann de na bailte na mhó fás sa tír agus an daonra ag dúbailt le linn na 1970idí. Tháinig athrú ar lár an tsráidbhaile de réir mar a bhog na háitritheoirí amach agus a tháinig gnólachtaí isteach ina n-áit. Dúnadh beairic an airm i 1998 nuair a d'fhág na saighdiúirí deireanacha. Forbraíodh talamh na beairice d'ionad siopadóireachta, do thithe agus d'óifigí ag tús an aonú haois is fiche. Faoi 2016, bhí daonra de bhreis agus 18,000 duine i mBaile an Chollaigh.



## GLEANN MAGHAIR

*(Eolas a chuir Glanmire Heritage Society ar fáil)*

Tá réigiún Ghleann Maghair suite i ngleann tuairim is 5 mhíle soir ó Chathair Chorcaí. Ceithre shráidbhaile atá ann: Cill Ruáin, Gleann Maghair, Baile Roisín agus sruthán na Saileach, mar aon leis na bailte fearainn máguaird. Ritheann An Ghlaise Bhuí agus Abhainn Bhaile an Bhuitléaraigh tríd an ngleann agus tagann siad le chéile i mBaile Roisín agus ina dhiaidh sin sreabhann siad amach in inbhear na Laoi ag Dún Cítíl. Is dócha gurb é Gleann Maghair an ceann is áille radharc de na ceithre shráidbhaile. Tá sé suite ar inbhear na Glaise Buí, i measc coillearnacha áille, agus tithe almsan áille ar an mbealach isteach ann.

Bunaíodh Gleann Maghair in Éirinn na luath-Chríostaíochta. Léiríonn taifead eaglasta go raibh séipéal i Ráth Chuanna sa bhliain 1291, mar a raibh sean-reilig. Tá an droichead cloiche i mBaile Roisín ar cheann de na déanmhais is sine i gCorcaigh, agus deirtear gur thrasnaigh Cromail é le linn choncas Chromail ar Éirinn. Thugtaí Béal Feirste an Deiscirt ar Bhaile Roisín sa 16ú agus sa 17ú haois mar gheall ar an iliomad tionscal a bunaíodh ar bhruach na

Glaise Buí. Nuair a d'fhéadfaí Droichead Dhún Cítíl a oscailt de luascadh, sheoladh longa suas an t-inbhear agus d'fhágaidís a gcuid earraí ar Ché an Ghainimh i sráidbhaile Ghleann Maghair. Bhí rath ar an tionsclaíocht fan na habhann i rith an 18ú agus 19ú haois agus fiú isteach san 20ú haois.

Thóg prionsaí ceannaíochta Chorcaí tithe móra i gceantar Ghleann Maghair san 18ú haois, toisc gur mhian le cách cur fúthu i ngleann na coille – Teach Bhaile Roisín, Teach Dhún Cítíl, Teach Pholl an Churraigh, Teach Lota agus Lóiste Lota ina measc. Tugann Historic Houses of Glanmire a d'fhoilsigh Glanmire Heritage Society in 2011 cuntas ar 29 ceann díobh.

Bhog Eaglais na hÉireann ó Shéipéal Ráth Chuanna (ina fhothrach anois) go Sráidbhaile Ghleann Maghair i 1786.

D'fhás Gleann Maghair go tapaidh ina cheantar cónaithe ó na 1970í amach agus tá tithíocht ag dul i méad go dtí an lá atá inniu ann.



# An Dúglas

(eolas ó leabhar an Dr. Kieran McCarthy, *The Little Book of Cork Harbour* (2019, History Press).



Ainmníodh an Dúglas (dubh + glas) as ainm srutháin. Tá cuma sráidbhaile seanbhunaithe air mar a bhfuil déanamh stairiúil an tsráidbhaile agus cúlra inbhear na Dúglaise lena mbaineann bithéagsúlacht agus radharcra Chorcaí ó bhruachbhaile cnoic ó theas - Baile an Róistigh, Domhnach Broc agus an Ghráinseach.

Ach a ndearnadh spré Johanna, baintreach John de Rocheford, a iniúchadh i 1372 tá tagairt do chionroinnt talún a bhí aici i nDúglas, as ar eascair ainm an bhaile fearainn Baile an Róistigh, b'fhéidir. Bhí 40 suíochán nó teach mór agus diméin ar na dromanna atá os cionn an tsráidbhaile, áit ar chuir ceannaithe na cathrach fúthu. Tá na tírdhreacha sin a cruthaíodh fós le feiceáil i gceantar shráidbhaile na Dúglaise.

An 1 Meitheamh 1726, tógadh Monarcha na Dúglaise, ceann de na monarchana éadach seoil is mó in Éirinn agus ba iad baill na nÚgánach, Samuel Perry agus Francis Carleton na chéad úinéirí. Ba é an t-ailtire agus an t-ársaitheoir ó Chorcaigh, Richard Bolt Brash, a dhear agus a thóg an muileann ilstórach

sníofa lín atá fós slán i nDomhnach Broc do Hugh agus James Wheeler Pollock i 1866. Sa bhliain 1883, thóg deartháireacha Uí Bhriain Muilte Pádraig i Sráidbhaile na Dúglaise agus faoi 1903 bhí um 80 seol ann agus 300 duine i bhfostaíocht, agus bhí go leor acu-san ina gcónaí i dtithe leis an gcomhlacht i sráidbhaile na Dúglaise.

Comhartha bóthair téagartha adhmaid ba ea an Douglas Finger Post a bhfuil cáil air. Bhí sé suite ag acomhal Bhóthar Maryborough agus Bhaile an Róistigh. Sheas sé i gcarn cloch a raibh cruth coirceoige air agus bhí sé um chúig troithe déag ar airde (an bonn san áireamh). Bhí tábhacht staire áitiúla ag baint leis chomh maith le bheith ina chomhartha bóthair. Deirtear gur crochadh fear áitiúil, Phil Carty ó Dhomhnach Broc, ar an gCuailí Eolais bunaidh mar gheall ar a bheith páirteach in Éirí Amach 1798 agus gur fágadh an corpán ar crochadh ar shlabhraí ann. San am atá caite, dhéanadh fir a bhíodh ag dul thar bráid a gcaipíní a chrochadh agus comhartha na croise a dhéanamh.



# An Bhlarna

*(eolas le John Mulcahy Blarney Heritage Society)*

Seasann caisleán na Blarnan go maorga os cionn an tsráidbhaile agus na tuaithe máguaird, rud a chuireann i gcuimhne dúinn gur measadh tráth nárbh fhéidir an daingean sin a chloí, daingean a sheas an fód in aghaidh na Banríona Eilís agus Chromail, cé gur ghéill sé don bheirt acu i ndeireadh na dála. Ba sa cheathrú haois déag a tógadh é agus cuireadh leis sa séú haois déag agus ba é príomhdhaingean Chárthaigh Mhúscraí é, óna bhféadfaidís bagairt ar cheannaithe agus ar mhuintir Chorcaí agus tabhairt orthu cíós dubh (airgead a gcosanta) £40 sa bhliain a íoc. Gabhadh an caisleán le linn an éirí amach i gcoinne Liam Oráiste agus chaill an teaghlach gach a raibh acu. Tugadh an caisleán do Sir James Jeffreys agus le hoidhreacht do mhuintir Colthurst ar leo fós é.

Ar na saolta seo, fáiltíonn an caisleán roimh na mílte cuairteoir chuig fothracha na radharc álainn, chuig Cloch na Blarnan a bhronann bua na cainte ar an té a phógann í, agus chuig na gairdíní áille agus na tailte tírdhreachaithe a chuireann scáth agus suaimhneas

ar fáil i measc na bplandaí agus na bláthanna coimhthíocha.

Is ann do shráidbhaile na Blarnan mar gheall ar an tionscal línéadaigh a raibh rath air sa cheantar máguaird. Sa bhliain 1766 a bunaíodh é agus tráth bhí iliomad foirgneamh monarchan, faichí tuartha agus seolta tí ann, agus na hoibrithe ina gcónaí sna teachíní a bhí ar thrí thaobh na Cearnóige. Ceileann radharc suaimhneach an lae inniu stair ní ba fhoréigní; an t-ionsaí ar theach an mhinistir agus Éireannach Aontaithe áitiúil a crochadh chun báis ina dhiaidh sin; an ruathar ar Bheairic na Constáblachta agus a phléascadh i rith Chogadh na Saoirse. Áit a raibh callán na seolta agus na n-inneall cniotála sna muilte tráth ná clingireacht na scipéad agus sioscarnach pháipéar cumhdaigh na mbronntanas anois san ionad siopadóireachta. Is féidir iarsmaí cheann scríbe Iarnróid Éadrom Chorcaí agus Mhúscraí a fheiceáil fós in aice leis an gCearnóg, iarnród a rinne nasc traenach gaile idir an Bhlarna agus cathair Chorcaí.





Síneann bóithre agus cosáin amach ón mBlarna trí ghleannta glasa agus radharcra cois abhann isteach i dtuath mhéith atá breac le séadchomharthaí stairiúla agus gnáthóga fiadhúlra. Sníomhann cosán ó thuaidh trí Ghleann Mháirtín thar lochán muilinn, a chas na muilte, go Waterloo, áit ar thóg an tAth. Matthew Horgan, sagart paróiste aimsir an Ghorta agus ársaitheoir iomráiteach, dá mba shiabhránach féin é, cloigtheach in aice lena séipéal agus é ag déanamh aithrise ar chloigtheithe ársa na hÉireann. Ar an mbóthar siar go Teamhair, is beag atá le feiscint inniu d'lonad Hidreapatach an Dr Richard Barter ag lonad Naomh Áine, áit a mheall daoine saibhre agus clúiteacha chuig na folcadáin ghaile Gael-Rómhánacha tráth. Leanann an bóthar agus an conás

soir go cathair Chorcaí Portach na Coimín, ar fhásach é tráth ina raibh na faolchúnna ba dheireanaí a mhair in Éirinn, ach ar eangach agus tearmann fiadhúlra anois é.

Chothaigh tiarnaí Mhúscraí bardscoil sa chaisleán tráth. Ach a ndearnadh concas agus ar baineadh an mhaoin de na Gaeil, tháinig scaipeadh ar na baird agus iad ag scríobh dánta i mbotháin agus ag iarraidh slí bheatha a dhéanamh as an spailpíneacht agus as lámhscríbhinní a chóipeáil. A bhúi leo-san sna trí chéad bliain go ré thimirí Chonradh na Gaeilge céad bliain ó shin, caomhnaíodh an Ghaeilge ó bhéal agus i scríbhinní - gné eile d'oidhreacht iontach na Blarnan agus an cheantair máguaird.



## Aguisín 2: Ceantair Chaomhnaithe Speisialta (SPA) agus Limistéir Oidhreachta Náisiúnta (pNHA) atá laistigh de theorainn Chathair Chorcaí

Ainmniú	Ainm an tsuímh	Achar (Ha)
SPA	SPA Chuan Chorcaí	2660.27
SAC	<i>Níl ceann ar bith laistigh de theorainn Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí</i>	
NHA beartaithe	Gleann na Laoi	73.2928
	Gleann Shournagh	74.25319
	Coill Chaisleán na Blarnan	13.50683
	Inbhear Abhainn na Dúglaise	398.8248
	Coill Ghleann Maghair	12.21381
	An Loch, Corcaigh	7.56131
	Cladach Dhún Cítíl	36.50367
	Uaimh Bhaile an Chollaigh	3.38947
	Loch na Blarnan	18.40131
	Coill Ard Amadáin	22.37682
	Portach na Blarnan	73.03439





