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Fingal County Profile

Prepared for

FINGAL COUNTY DEVELOPMENT BOARD

By

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NIRSA



NUI MAYNOOTH
Ollscoil na hÉireann Má Nuad



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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Ireland**

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**THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL
AND SPATIAL ANALYSIS
(NIRSA)**

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Foreword

This Report is divided into two parts the main or first part is the written text divided into eight chapters. Part two is an accompanying Book of Maps, which have been bound separately for easy reference.

Part One

Chapter 1 introduces the aims of the report and outlines the role Dublin City has on both a regional and national level.

Chapter 2 has a brief description of the physical landscape together with some pertinent facts required by the Shared Vision Project. The distribution and location of the physical heritage of Fingal with regard to Sites & Monuments, National Heritage Areas and Special Areas of Conservation are also detailed in this chapter.

Chapter 3 is a Classification of socio-economic areas in Fingal and County Dublin or Greater Dublin Area using primarily data from the 1996 Census of Population. In addition 'a **typology**' of part of Fingal and the Greater Dublin Area is given using the census of population statistics.

Chapter 4 has 3 main categories and is devoted to describing the tourism, retail and industry.

Chapter 5 is a summary of the infrastructure of County Fingal with sections on transport, environmental infrastructure, housing, IT, and energy.

Chapter 6 is devoted to Public Service Provision and is divided into health, education & training and safety & security.

Chapter 7 includes sections on culture and recreation.

Chapter 8 is devoted to local development.

Summary of emerging issues.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Fingal County Profile

The main objective of this report is to provide a comprehensive assessment of the current situation in order to assist Fingal County Development Board in the preparation of its strategy for economic, social and cultural development over the next ten years. The city and environs of Dublin now extend over a very extensive area, exceeding the boundaries of the Dublin administrative units. It represents a complex and dynamic functional entity with roles as both the national capital and the principal international gateway for the country. Since the mid 1980s the old county Dublin has been divided into four units for purposes of public administration, within each of which a City/County Development Board was established in 1999. As each Board is required to prepare a strategy for economic, social and cultural development, the approach adopted here is to provide an analysis that takes account of the wider context while also providing detailed small area analysis for the wards/DEDs of the CDB area.

This profile provides a summary of the current situation in respect of many indicators as suggested in the DOELG Guidelines document, *A Shared Vision for County/City Development Boards*. Comparative data for neighbouring counties and the region are provided where appropriate and detailed mapping has been undertaken to illustrate patterns within the city wherever data has been available.

The report commences with a contextual overview of the regional, national and international roles of the city-region with particular attention to the underlying dynamics and impacts of the restructuring that has occurred since the late 1980s. This will be followed by chapters on physical characteristics, a socio-economic profile of Fingal that relies heavily on small area census data to illustrate and analyse patterns related to demography, the labour force, social exclusion and educational attainment levels. Also included is a summary synthesis of a very large database of socio-economic indicators to identify five generalised types of social areas across the city and suburbs of Dublin, including much of Fingal. Chapters devoted to economic sectors, infrastructure, public service provision, culture and local development make-up the remaining sections of the report.

1.2 Dublin Regional & National Context

The administrative area of Fingal is located to the north of the City of Dublin and extends in the west along the River Liffey, and to the north as far as the county boundary. It covers an area of approximately 173 square miles and has a population of almost 168,000 (CSO 1996). It came into being on the 1st. January 1994 following the abolition of the former Dublin County Council and the establishment of 3 new authorities to replace it.

Located to the north of the city's commercial, social, cultural, educational and administrative core, the socio-economic profile of Fingal can only be understood by reference to trends in development across the entire city and suburbs which extend across the administrative boundaries. Any future strategy for the city must take account of its regional, national and international roles. Recently completed research for the National Spatial Strategy confirms that the functional area of the city region extends into

the neighbouring counties and beyond to include most of county Louth and parts of the Midlands and Southeast, especially the urban centres that are linked by National Primary routes and/or rail services. For much of this area the city functions not only as the commercial, retail and cultural and educational capital but also as the major source of employment in both manufacturing and services.

The strong attraction forces exerted by the city centre draw in very large numbers of customers for services so that an extensive array of high-level functional outlets can be sustained. A countervailing trend has seen the emergence of large retail outlets and estates for manufacturing, wholesale and distribution in the outer suburbs. The pull of the city centre exerts negative impacts on smaller centres throughout the region, while also contributing to increasing levels of congestion, environmental pollution, pressure on physical infrastructure, and over recent years very substantial increases in house prices as supply has not been able to keep pace with demand.

While the city-region contains approximately 40% of the total population of the state, the dominance of the city in the economy and in many other facets of Irish life is even greater. Over 80% of State sponsored bodies are located in Dublin, which also is the location for about 70% of the headquarters of the major public and private companies and co-operatives. Furthermore all of the financial institutions have their headquarters in the city.

Related to the concentration of control functions, many of which are interdependent, the city and surrounding county area has emerged as the major location in Ireland, and also as a major centre in the European context, for inward investment. The combination of factors that have made Dublin such an attractive milieu for investments, especially since the early 1990s have proved central to the exceptional growth performance of the Irish economy and the country's improved international competitiveness rankings¹.

In the industrial sector the Dublin region has developed a very strong modern base linked to the attraction of blue chip companies especially in the electronics and computers sector. There has also been very significant expansion in the internationally traded services sector, which includes software production, financial services and customer services linked to ICT. Of critical importance here has been the provision of optical fibre international connections and development of dedicated spaces in the city landscape such as the Financial Services Centres in the former docklands, the National Digital Park at City West and more recently the proposed Digital District in the vicinity of the Guinness Brewery. There were 318 foreign owned manufacturing and services companies in Dublin in 2000, of which 100 were classified as high tech firms and another 31 as R&D performing units. There was a further 59 foreign-owned firms throughout the neighbouring counties.

¹ For a detailed assessment of the international importance of Dublin see "The Role of Dublin in Europe", report prepared by Goodbody Economic Consultants and the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, UCD for the Spatial Planning Unit, Department of the Environment and Local Government, 2000.

Table 1.1 contains a summary profile of the industrial base of Dublin and the surrounding counties. Dublin accounts for 32% of total employment in manufacturing and internationally traded services. According to Forfas almost 60% of the employment is in the advanced sectors, which results in exceptionally high levels of output per worker, 33% above the average for all industrial workers in the State. The dynamic growth of the manufacturing and internationally traded services sector is reflected in the fact that over half of the total increase in employment in these sectors between 1995 and 1999 took place in Dublin. Total employment in internationally traded and financial services in Dublin increased from 5,356 in 1989 to 15,404 in 1995 and 33,697 in 1998, which was 73% of the total State employment in these sectors.

Table 1.1 Industrial indicators for Dublin and Mid East counties

	Dublin	Kildare	Meath	Wicklow	Ireland
No. of Industrial plants 1999	1716	141	138	135	5474
Total employment in mfg. and Intl. traded services 1999	102558	14393	5931	8091	324422
Net employment gain 1995-99 All firms	32637	3274	531	1609	62524
Net employment gain 1995-99 Foreign-owned	22781	2307	- 118	964	39453
Net employment gain 1995-99 Irish-owned	9856	967	649	645	23071
% employed in advanced sectors	59.2	58.7	15.8	43.5	44.9
Share of employment in five Largest firms	7	49	21	29	N/A
GVA per person employed 1998 (Ireland = 100)	133.4	109.0	42.9	140.5	100.0
Wages and salaries as % of net output	25.9	16.7	42.6	13.4	16.9
Ratio of industrial to admin/ Technical workers	3.9	2.6	6.3	4.5	4.5

Source: Forfas database and CSO Census of Industrial Production, 1998

The attraction of such a large volume of industrial and service activities has generated an enormous demand for serviced sites including office space. The total area of office space let and sold between 1990 and 1998 was five times the amount for the period 1980-89. (Goodbody Report 2000) A feature of recent years has been a move by office developers from city centre locations to suburban estates such as at Sandyford, and City West. The location of these new employment centres has generated new movement patterns that have contributed in some cases to a worsening of the traffic situation especially at peak times.

Another aspect of Dublin's international role is the volume of goods and passenger movements into and around the city. For example the volume of goods passing through Dublin port increased from eight million tonnes in 1993 to over twenty million tonnes in 2000.² The impact of such an enormous increase on the city's infrastructure is most evident along the city quays that provide the access routes for trucks coming from, and going to, all parts of the country.

The number of passengers entering through Dublin airport has increased from about five million in 1993 to almost fourteen million in 2000. Again this reflects the enhanced attractiveness of Dublin as an international city but it brings with it additional pressures on the quality of life in the city. Related to the growth in visitor numbers there was a doubling of the number of hotel bedrooms over the period 1990-99, mostly in city centre locations. A significant component of the visitor numbers is linked to business/conference meetings, the number of which more than doubled to 93,000 visitors in 1999. The importance of Dublin as a venue for such meetings in Ireland is evident from the fact that 85% of all conference visitor destinations were in the Greater Dublin Area, mainly Dublin City (Dublin County Borough).

The dominant position of Dublin in the national economy is confirmed by data on wealth creation and incomes in **Table 1.2**. The per capita GVA (Gross Value Added) index for 1998 was 134.8 (Ireland = 100) reflecting the very high levels of wealth creation in both manufacturing and internationally traded services.

Table 1.2 Income indices for County Dublin & Eastern Counties

	GVA per capita 1998	Disposable Income Per capita 1997	Percent of population covered by medical cards, September 2000
Dublin*	135	114.4	25.6
Meath	68	93.3	27.8
Kildare	111	103.0	26.4
Wicklow	80	93.7	32.3
Mid East	88	97.2	N/A
Ireland	100	100.0	30.6

Source: Forfas

*Data not available for each of the Dublin Counties

While some of the value added generated in Dublin leaks out of the country and county by way of repatriation of profits and payments to workers who commute from other counties, the average per capita disposable incomes for the population in Dublin were 14% above the national average in 1997. However, these data need to be treated with some caution due to substantial differences in living costs, especially the cost of housing, between Dublin and the more rural parts of the country.

An index of low incomes is the percentage of the population covered by medical cards, which at 25.6% for September 2000 was the lowest of all the counties. This figure of course is calculated for the entire county and therefore conceals the fact that in some areas there are much larger proportions of the population with very low incomes, as has been established by research undertaken by, for example, the ESRI and will be confirmed by proxy variables that are mapped in the next section.

² Goodbody Report, The Role of Dublin 2000

A further index of the increasing level of affluence in Dublin over recent years is the growth in the number of new vehicles (all vehicles) first licensed. In 1995 the total number of first licenses granted in County Dublin (all 4 counties) was 37,663 by 1999 it had increased to 74,385 and in 2000 it exceeded 120,000. The very remarkable increase has of course also contributed to a much higher level of traffic congestion throughout the city, resulting in both increased environmental pollution and deterioration in the quality of life of many resident in the city.

The growth of the Greater Dublin Area over recent years has resulted in a further increase in the share of the total population and of the labour force that is resident in the region. Recently prepared forecasts for the Department of the Environment and Local Government (Spatial Planning Unit) suggest that the population of 'old' county Dublin had increased to 1,109,800 in 2000 and that it could increase to approximately 1.3 million in 2010 and possibly 1.444 million in 2020, by which time there could also be about 510,000 in the Mid East region compared to an estimated 387,300 in 2000. These estimates are supported by the CSO for the period to 2031. Whether or not these projections will prove to be correct will depend on many factors, including the policies that may be adopted for the National Spatial Strategy that will be prepared by the end of this year. Whatever level of growth occurs it is clear that Dublin will continue to be the dominant national centre and international gateway for the country. It will remain the most important strategic location for maintaining and enhancing the competitiveness and growth potential of the Irish economy. The recent and future growth patterns will impact in different ways throughout the cityscape and in particular on different groupings within the city population.

Dublin's role in the arts and in the sports arena reflects its position as a capital city with a long tradition of cultural institutions. More recent developments include the Temple Bar cultural quarter and the redevelopment of Smithfield to include some cultural facilities most notably connected with music. Street theatre and community arts are also more recent additions to the cultural life of the city making the arts more accessible.

The overview provided above establishes the broader context for examining the socio-economic profile of each of the Local Authority areas that make up the city region. The socio-economic profile of the Fingal area is undertaken in Chapter 3.

2.Physical Characteristics

2.1 Physical Landscape

Fingal is situated on the East Coast of Ireland. [Map 2.1](#) shows the county boundary in addition to the Eastern Region County Boundaries. [Map 2.2](#) shows the 4 local authority areas in the county of Dublin.

Fingal occupies a total land area of 452.7 Sq.Km (174.8 Sq.miles). Its perimeter of 196.3 km (121.9 Sq.miles) and has borders with Dublin City (Dublin County Borough), Kildare and Meath. Fingal has approximately 88km of coastline extending from Sutton in the South around Howth and as far North as Balbriggan. From the most western point to the most easterly tip of Fingal is a distance of 29 km whilst the most northern point to the most southerly point is a distance of 32 Km (as the crow flies) [Map 2.3](#) gives the broad landscape classifications for Fingal (Source: Fingal CC)

2.2 Physical Heritage

The [Map 2.4](#) shows the distribution and density of archaeological sites & national monuments (S&M) which are designated by The Heritage Service (Duchas). A total of 627 S&M are listed for 2001.

In addition, Fingal has National Heritage Areas or N.H.A.'s see [Map 2.5](#). The large sites being the estuaries around Malahide/Swords and Rush & Lusk. The Royal Canal and the Liffey Valley are also N.H.A.'s. The Special Areas of Conservation or SAC's in Fingal lie off the coast in Dublin Bay and are very similar in their designation to some of the N.H.A.'s. [Map 2.6](#) shows the extent of the SAC's.

3. Socio – Economic Profile

The following topics are covered in this section: demography, the labour force, social exclusion and education. The final part presents a synthesis based on an analysis of 53 socio-economic variables.

3.1 Demography

Introduction

The data are mapped within the framework of the 42 districts shown on [Map 3.1](#) that also includes the principal national roads and the M50 as reference points. [Map 3.2](#) gives the DED index numbers for each individual DED. **(N.B. The number of DED's which pertain to a particular category or class in all these CSO maps is given in the legend in brackets.)** An index of the wards with their 1996 population totals is contained in **Table 3.1**.

The analysis presented here is based largely on the small area statistics produced by the Central Statistics Office for the 1996 Census of Population. While there have undoubtedly been significant changes since 1996 there will not be another census until April 2002. After the publication of the results from that census, expected in 2003, it will be necessary to update the analysis presented here.

Fingal is different from the other Dublin counties in its spatial extent and because much of the territory is still rural in character. The Blanchardstown area in the southwest of the county is contiguous to the urban area extending out from the Dublin Corporation administrative area. The location of Dublin airport in the southeast has ensured that Swords, Malahide and Portmarnock have remained physically separate from the city, except for a narrow ribbon of development along the coast. Many of those living in the other settlements throughout the county (Portrane, Rush, Skerries, and Balbriggan) and also many of those residing in the open countryside are likely to working in the core of the city.

Caution is required when examining the maps that are to an extent visually dominated by the very large DEDs in the more rural parts of the county. For example, the DEDs named Holywood, Garristown, Clonmethan, Ballyboghil, Lusk, The Ward and Dubber collectively occupy 42% of the area of the county but they contain only five percent of the population. By contrast smaller DEDs that comprise the Blanchardstown-Castleknock area had a population of 54,547 (32.5% of the county total) while almost another 25,000 were residing around Swords and a further 43,235 (26% of the total) in the DEDs containing Malahide, Portmarnock, Baldoyle, Sutton and Howth.

Table 3.1 ID codes area and summary population totals for each DED in Fingal County.

DED ID	DED_NAME	Area Sq. Km.	Pop. 1986	Pop. 1991	Pop. 1996	Pop. Change 1991-96 (%)
4001	Airport	8.48	190	224	308	37.50
4002	Balbriggan Rural	26.41	2471	2964	3454	16.53
4003	Balbriggan Urban	2.12	5680	5414	5743	6.08
4004	Baldoyle	2.60	6345	6272	6739	7.45
4005	Balgriffin	9.92	565	568	603	6.16
4006	Ballyboghil	20.18	638	665	702	5.56
4007	Balscadden	16.17	408	423	505	19.39
4008	Blanchardstown - Abbotstown	6.97	1410	1603	1531	-4.49
4009	Blanchardstown - Blakestown	8.31	9919	11905	15131	27.10
4010	Blanchardstown - Coolmine	2.77	7813	8032	7969	-0.78
4011	Blanchardstown - Codruff	1.44	5128	5112	4725	-7.57
4012	Blanchardstown - Delwood	0.94	4431	4510	4235	-6.10
4013	Blanchardstown - Mulhuddart	1.82	1085	1323	1245	-5.90
4014	Blanchardstown - Roselawn	0.45	2531	2434	2303	-5.38
4015	Blanchardstown - Tyrrelstown	4.47	268	1160	1473	26.98
4016	Castleknock - Knockmaroon	7.40	6399	8556	11095	29.68
4017	Castleknock - Park	2.51	4071	4649	4840	4.11
4018	Clonmethan	16.31	415	427	492	15.22
4019	Donabate	21.57	3402	3830	4320	12.79
4020	Dubber	17.64	657	590	577	-2.20
4021	Garristown	36.44	986	981	1060	8.05
4022	Hollywood	30.44	842	874	900	2.97
4023	Holmpatrick	25.89	3128	3168	3248	2.53
4024	Howth	10.25	9327	9173	9008	-1.80
4025	Kilsallaghan	27.88	1915	1904	1877	-1.42
4026	Kinsaley	11.05	2013	3063	3282	7.15
4027	Lucan North	9.82	298	317	340	7.26
4028	Lusk	43.55	3209	3503	3740	6.77
4029	Malahide East	3.18	4703	4866	5246	7.81
4030	Malahide West	2.67	5033	5964	6444	8.05
4031	Portmarnock North	0.95	5430	5497	5582	1.55
4032	Portmarnock South	5.32	3709	3767	3706	-1.62
4033	Rush	6.67	4493	4831	5433	12.46
4034	Skerries	2.58	5213	5362	5704	6.38
4035	Sutton	1.42	6537	6697	6510	-2.79
4036	Swords - Forrest	6.73	4878	6638	7911	19.18
4037	Swords - Glasmore	4.45	4849	4846	7088	46.26
4038	Swords - Lissenhall	17.62	2491	2774	3222	16.15
4039	Swords - Seatown	3.59	1927	3265	4425	35.53
4040	Swords - Village	1.30	2169	2234	2300	2.95
4041	The Ward	25.20	576	575	806	40.17
4042	Turnapin	0.84	927	1806	1861	3.05

Source: CSO 1996

The populations of the principal towns in the county, apart from Blanchardstown that is regarded as part of the contiguous built up area of the city, are provided in **Table 3.2**.

Table 3.2 Population of principal towns and changes since 1986 - FINGAL

	Total 1996	Change 1986-91	Change 1991-96	Change 1986-96
Swords	22314	2393	4609	7002
Malahide	13539	2148	1451	3599
Portmarnock	9145	118	-28	90
Balbriggan and environs	8473	169	749	918
Skerries	7339	168	307	475
Rush	5429	326	590	916
Lusk	2287	240	216	456
Kinsealy-Drinan	2182	2084	98	2182
Portrane	1924	-150	-229	-379
Donabate	1868	505	764	1269
Rivermeade	621	-7	-39	-46
Loughshinny	614	-8	8	0

Source: CSO 1996

The extent of the growth that occurred since the early 1980s around Swords and Malahide is very evident. Because most of the south and east of the county was developed *ab initio* and over a short period of time, it has a more uniform demographic structure than in the more mature parts of the city, which means that shifts from one phase of the life cycle to another, for example from school to labour force, are likely to be more marked than in areas that have developed over a longer period.

3.1.1 Population Density & Change

There was considerable variation in population density in the county. Very high densities are evident in the districts that contain the main towns [Map 3.3](#). As these account for 85% of the county population it is not surprising that densities are much lower in the more rural parts especially in the northwest. Almost all of the population reside in private households, for which the average size is just under 3.5 persons, the second highest after South Dublin for all counties in the State [Map 3.4](#). The largest households are in some of the more developed areas whereas in the more mature middle class settlements the average household sizes are smaller which is related to the age profile of the population. The pattern of population growth shown on [Map 3.5](#) highlights the concentration that has occurred in the southwest and also in the hinterlands of the older villages (Swords, Rush, Kinsealy, and Balbriggan). Proximity to the national roads and the rail line has been a factor in the selection of areas for development. Declines were recorded in only a few districts, mainly older settled areas such as Howth and Portmarnock and the rural areas along the N1&2 which remain as a kind of green belt between Blanchardstown – Castleknock and the area west of Swords village.

Population by Local Electoral Area

[Map 3.6](#) shows the 6 electoral areas within Fingal County. It is possible to combine the 1996 CSO population figures for some of these local electoral areas as shown in **Table 3.3**. However, those electoral areas marked with an asterisk have estimated figures due to electoral areas crossing DED boundaries. **Table 3.4, 3.5 & 3.6** give the number of votes cast in the most recent Local, General and Presidential Elections.

Table 3.3 Population of Local Electoral Areas, Fingal 1986- 1996

Local Electoral Areas	Area Square Km	1986	1991	1996	% Pop. Fingal 1996
Howth	14.39	22,209	22,142	22,257	13.27
Balbriggan*	193.50	25,874	26,859	29,111	17.36
Mulhuddart*	40.51	19,884	22,900	25,852	15.42
Castleknock*	29.52	24,045	27,276	29,841	17.80
Malahide*	34.50	21,935	24,541	25,969	15.49
Swords*	140.30	24,532	29,048	34,653	20.67
Total	452.72	138,479	152,766	167,683	100.00

Source: CSO 1986, 91, 96

Table 3.4 Number of Votes Local Elections 1999

Area	Number of Votes	% of Electorate
Balbriggan	9,652	45
Swords	9,100	35
Malahide	8,050	40
Howth	6,958	39
Castleknock	8,623	42
Mulhuddart	5,365	30

Source Fingal CC

Table 3.5 Number of Votes General Elections 1997

Area	Number of Votes	% of Electorate
Dublin North	41,158	64
Dublin North East*	37,301	63
Dublin West**	40,074	60

Source Fingal CC

Table 3.6 Number of Votes Presidential Elections 1997

Area	Number of Votes	% of Electorate
Dublin North	29,541	46
Dublin North East*	24,817	42
Dublin West**	26,351	40

Source Fingal CC

* (Includes only Howth and Baldoyle from Fingal)

** (Includes also Lucan, Palmerstown & Clondalkin parts of South Dublin)

3.1.2 Population Growth

The increase of almost 15,000 in the total population resulted from a high birth rate and in-migration of young couples to the new residential areas. [Maps 3.7](#) (Age 10-19-1986) and [Maps 3.8](#) (Age 20 –29yrs) demonstrate the impact of out- and in-migration on the size of the most mobile age cohorts. There were significant declines in the size of the 1986 cohort aged 10-19 years especially from the older settled areas and from the rural DEDs mainly in response to movements away from home which is often associated with going on to third level education or joining the workforce. Increases in the size of this cohort were mostly in the newer residential estates in two contrasting areas; west of Blanchardstown and west of Malahide. The influx of new families, especially to Blanchardstown and Swords as well as many of the districts adjacent to the N11 is very evident on **Map 3.8** with declines concentrated in the areas where populations were ageing and where there was very little inward movement.

3.1.3 Age Profiles

Comparative data for the age profile and derived ratios for Fingal and the other Dublin counties are presented in **Table 3.7**. The most striking aspect is the comparative youthfulness of the population with 45% aged less than 25 years compared with 40.6% for all of Dublin.

Table 3.7 Age profile and Dependency ratios, 1996

	Fingal	Dublin City (Co.Bor.).	D/L-R	South Dublin	Dublin	Ireland
% aged < 15	27.3	18.3	20.9	27.1	22.0	23.7
% aged 15-24	17.8	19.1	17.4	19.3	18.6	17.5
% aged 25-44	31.3	30.3	29.3	30.6	30.3	28.0
% aged 45-64	18.1	19.2	21.2	17.8	19.1	19.4
% aged 65 +	5.6	13.1	11.3	5.2	9.9	11.4
Youth dependency	40.6	26.6	30.7	40.1	32.3	36.5
Elderly dependency	8.3	19.0	16.7	7.7	14.6	17.6
Vitality ratio	5.7	2.7	2.8	6.0	3.4	2.6

Source: Census 96 Vol. 2 Table 3A

The variation between districts in the age-profile is shown on [Maps 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12 & 3.13](#). The highest proportions of children under the age of 15 years are in the newer residential areas in Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart, Swords and Balbriggan while the proportions are particularly low in the older settled parts of the southeast of the county. The 15-24 years olds are most strongly represented in Malahide, Skerries, Portmarnock and the parts of Blanchardstown that were developed first (Coolmine and Corduff). Thus this map demonstrates the chronology of new development in the county. The distribution of the percentage of 25-44 year olds is strongly related to the previous two maps while the older age groups are proportionately more significant in two contrasting types of areas; the western rural parts and the coastal districts. In the first instance high

proportions of older people reflects previous patterns of out-migration while along the coast there are many mature suburbs that were developed in the 1960s.

3.1.4 Dependency ratios

The age-specific contrasts described above are more clearly represented by the dependency ratios shown on [Maps 3.14 and 3.15](#) while [Map 3.16](#) identifies even more precisely the areas of greatest demographic vitality over the medium term with the most striking concentrations along the routes of the N1 to the north and the N3 towards Dunboyne in county Meath.

3.2 The Labour Force

3.2.1 Change in Numbers at Work

In 1996, the census recorded a total labour force of 74,210, an increase of 13,239 (21.7%) on the 1991 figure. Almost 89% of the labour force was described as being at work. Between 1991 and 1996 the total number at work increased by just over 13,000 (24.6%). Since the census enumerates persons at work according to their place of residence the geographical pattern of change in the number at work closely mirrors the pattern of population change [Map 3.17](#). Increases of 5,111 and 5,253 were recorded in Blanchardstown-Castleknock and Swords-Malahide-Portmarnock respectively with most of the remainder of the increase in the area around Balbriggan.

While most of the increase in the labour force is associated with the recent demographic experience of the districts in the county the actual size of the labour force is also strongly influenced by participation rates. **Table 3.8** shows that the male participation rate in Fingal was the second highest among the four Dublin counties while the female rate was above average.

Table 3.8 Labour Force Participation rates

	Fingal	Dublin City (Co.Bor.)	D/L-R	South Dublin	Dublin
Male participation rate	75.3	70.1	69.6	76.4	72.0
Female participation rate	47.3	47.3	44.5	46.9	46.7

The geographical pattern of the overall participation rate [Map 3.18](#) is closely related to the age profile with the highest rates in the districts with high proportions of 25-44 year olds. The female rates are highest in the fastest growing districts around Swords and Malahide and also in the southwest with the lowest rates in some of the rural DEDs [Map 3.19](#).

3.2.2 Persons at Work by Sector

The census of population provides information on the broad industrial sectors in which people are employed, but it should be noted that the information is recorded on the basis of where people reside rather than where they work. The following maps therefore do not indicate where various categories of employment are located nor do they show where gains in employment have occurred.

The distribution of persons at work by gender and sector in 1996 and the changes over the period 1991-96 are summarised in **Table 3.9** with comparable data for the entire county of Dublin in **Table 3.10**. The most notable aspect of **Table 3.9** is the dominance of the commerce and retail sectors which include insurance and finance (26% of the total in 1996 and 31% of the increase between 1991-96). Professional services is the second largest sector accounting for almost one-fifth of total employment with manufacturing next in importance. Females accounted for approximately three-fifths of the increase in employment.

Table 3.9 Number of persons at work by sector, Fingal

	Males 1996	Females 1996	Total 1996	Males Change 1991-96	Females Change 1991-96	Total Change 1991-96
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1234	150	1384	-516	-15	-531
Mining, quarrying, turf production	57	5	62	-3	-10	-13
Manufacturing	6996	3000	9996	969	986	1955
Electricity, gas and water supplies	453	135	588	-20	35	15
Building and construction	3191	237	3428	153	91	244
Commerce, insurance, finance	9736	7398	17134	1959	2074	4033
Transport, communication, etc	5610	2133	7743	702	734	1436
Public administration and defence	3569	1856	5425	55	398	453
Professional services	4585	8041	12626	761	1807	2568
Others	3380	4041	7421	1245	1607	2852
Total	38811	26996	65807	5305	7707	13012

Sources: Census 1996 – Principal Economic Status and Industries Tables: 13a, 13b, 13c.
Census 1991 – Industries Tables 8a, 8b, 8c.

Total employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing was only 1384, which was 531 (27.4%) less than in 1991, with most of the decline among males. The highest concentrations of employment in the primary sector are in the north and west with agriculture accounting for more than one-seventh of the workforce in six DEDs see [Map 3.20](#). There are also high concentrations around Lusk and Rush where there has been a strong tradition of horticulture and market gardening. The distribution of workers employed in manufacturing is particularly high in the districts extending north from the airport along the N1 and also in Blakestown and Mulhuddart where an industrial park has been developed [Map 3.21](#). This pattern contrasts very much with the distributions of service workers [Map 3.22](#) and [Map 3.23](#). Workers in the commerce, insurance, finance and business services sector are very strongly represented in the workforce throughout most of the southeast and also in Castleknock. Those employed in the professional services sector are mostly concentrated in the coastal villages with a second concentration in the Castleknock-Lucan area. The presence of a large hospital in Portrane probably accounts for the high proportion in that DED.

Table 3.10 Number of Persons at work by sector, County Dublin

	Males	Females	Total	Males Change	Females Change	Total Change
	1996	1996	1996	1991-96	1991-96	1991-96
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2431	361	2792	-1221	-169	-1390
Mining, quarrying, turf production	320	68	388	-65	-26	-91
Manufacturing	43288	20453	63741	298	1203	1501
Electricity, gas and water supplies	2967	897	3864	-374	74	-300
Building and construction	19631	1789	21420	-503	353	-150
Commerce, insurance, finance	59817	48544	108361	7761	8709	16470
Transport, communication, etc	25841	8863	34704	1047	6788	7835
Public administration and defence	18770	11093	29863	-884	-12805	-13689
Professional services	31232	55646	86878	4048	10444	14492
Others	26487	30655	57142	8129	9390	17519
Total	230784	178369	409153	18236	32571	50807

Sources: Census 1996 – Principal Economic Status and Industries Tables: 13a, 13b, 13c.
Census 1991 – Industries Tables 8a, 8b, 8c.

3.2.3 Unemployment Rate

In 1996 the unemployment rate for Fingal was just over 11%, lower than in South Dublin or Dublin City (Dublin County Borough). Above average rates were concentrated mainly in the southwest, especially in Corduff, Coolmine, Mulhuddart and Tyrellstown [Map 3.24](#). More localised concentrations of above average rates were also evident in Baldoyle, Rush, Skerries and Balbriggan. By contrast the lowest rates were in the Malahide-Swords area and in the Castleknock – Lucan districts, which to a large extent reflects variations in educational attainment levels.

3.3 Social Exclusion

Introduction

With the decline in unemployment due to recent job creation, and the change from endemic emigration to net immigration, the nature of social exclusion, both nationally and in Dublin, has changed considerably. While the numbers affected have contracted, the severity of the problems faced by those groups still experiencing exclusion has arguably intensified. The introduction and successful implementation of measures to combat exclusion therefore remains a significant challenge for the years ahead.

3.3.1 Long term Unemployment

Given the limited availability of appropriate data it is difficult to identify accurately the extent of social exclusion. The approach adopted here is to consider a number of proxy indicators. One such measure that may help to identify districts where some persons are at a high risk of being socially excluded is the distribution of long term unemployed persons. While the numbers involved are likely to have declined since 1996 the DEDs that had the highest levels of long-term unemployment are likely to be the areas where the risk of social exclusion remains highest. [Map 3.25](#) confirms that the areas of very high unemployment in Blanchardstown were also the same areas where unemployment became a persistent problem requiring targeted local responses. In the remainder of the county pockets of long-term unemployment occurred in Rush, Skerries and Balbriggan along with some rural DEDs, though in the case of the latter areas the numbers involved were small. (See section 6.1.4 for live register data.)

3.3.2 Lone Parent Families

The unemployed are not the only group at risk of social exclusion: research also shows that lone parent families (especially those with young children) and elderly persons living alone also have a significantly higher risk of income poverty than that of the population at large. The distribution of lone parent families with young children as a percentage of all families [Map 3.26](#) shows a pattern that is somewhat similar to that for long-term unemployment with particularly high ratios throughout most of the districts to the northwest of Blanchardstown. This geographical pattern confirms research based on household level data which shows that many local authority housing estates tend to have above average concentrations of households experiencing multiple deprivation. There is also a notably high rate of long-term unemployment in the district containing the airport.

3.3.3 Elderly Persons Living Alone

The distribution of elderly persons living alone [Map 3.27](#) in broad terms reflects the overall demographic structure of the county, and contrasts very much with the patterns for lone parents and unemployment. It is noteworthy that the highest ratios are in the rural DEDs in the northwest of the county. The elderly living alone, which usually contains many more females than males, can be a very vulnerable group experiencing difficulties in relation to access to services (due to restricted mobility) and also increasingly about their personal security.

Additional data on the potential social exclusion is provided in **Table 3.11** which summaries at county level the number of recipients of a selection of social welfare benefits in 1999 and the change in numbers between 1996 and 1999.

Table 3.11 No. of recipients of Social Welfare benefits 1999 and percentage change 1996-99

	Dublin	Kildare	Meath	Wicklow	Ireland
One parent family Allowance 1999	26983	2468	1540	2289	70387
% change 1996-99	30.9	49.0	43.0	40.5	39.2
Disability benefits	28602	3760	2733	2849	107057
% change 1996-99	21.9	38.7	36.2	33.6	33.0
Invalidity pensions	15920	1414	477	1199	46946
% change 1996-99	6.0	12.3	- 2.1	8.3	9.1
No. on live register	45483	4347	2753	4784	176539
% change 1996-99	- 45.6	- 44.7	- 30.4	- 36.8	-34.6

Source: Dept. Social, Family & Community Affairs

Almost two-fifths of the total number of recipients in the State of the one parent family allowance resided in county Dublin, mostly in areas with high proportions of social housing. The table shows that relative to other counties the rates of increase in the number of Dublin resident recipients of the first three benefits was less than in the neighbouring counties and that the decline in the number on the live register was significantly greater than the level for the State.

3.3.4 Immigrants

An additional group of people at risk of social exclusion are the recent ethnic immigrants, many of whom are refugees or asylum seekers. According to data provided by the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform the number of asylum applications has increased from a little over 400 in 1995 to 4,626 in 1998 and 10,938 in 2000. By far the largest numbers of applications have been from Nigerian and Romanian nationals (31.1% and 21.8% of the total respectively in 2000). The vast majority are attracted to Dublin. The provision of housing for asylum applicants is a major challenge. The Directorate of Asylum Support Services is currently operating eight Reception Centres in the Dublin area providing accommodation for 617 persons. Seven of the Reception Centres are located in the inner city. In addition accommodation is provided at 47 other venues throughout Dublin. In Fingal a small number of asylum applicants are housed in Swords.

3.3.5 Travellers

Travellers are a group that are especially vulnerable to social exclusion. The provision of halting sites and stands for traveller families is an issue that has proven very difficult to address in a satisfactory manner. The level of provision of halting sites and stands by each local authority is summarised in the following **Table 3.12**. [Map 3.28](#) shows the location of Halting Sites & Group Housing Schemes in Fingal.

Table 3.12 Travellers' Halting Sites & Stands by Family Unit

	Fingal	Dublin City (Co. Bor.)	D/L-R	Sth. Dublin
Permanent Sites	8	8	4	7
Permanent Stands	93	248	16	58
Temporary Sites			2	3
Temporary Stands			4	82
L.A & Group Housing	20	157		97
Proposed Group Housing	31	90		
Proposed Houses	38	14		
Proposed Bay Halting	97	24		
Emergency Sites				2
Emergency Stands				7
Unauthorised Sites		5		21
Unauthorised Stands				69

Source: Local Authorities

3.3.6 Childcare Places

Table 3.13 is a summary of a national childcare census carried out by ADM into the number of childcare facilities available in the various local authority areas. As this was a voluntary survey the data provided may be incomplete.

Table 3.13 National Childcare Census Report (ADM) - 1999

	Fingal	Dublin City (Co. Bor.)	D/L-R	South Dublin
<i>No. of Facilities</i>				
Full Day Care	36	100	37	34
Sessional Facilities	103	174	64	65
<i>No. 0-12 yr. attending</i>	3,292	7,864	3,256	2,503
<i>Population</i>				
1996	167,683	481,854	189,999	218,728
Aged 0-12 (1996)	35,522	69,158	30,849	45,134
Av. Children per F.U.	1.1	0.92	0.91	1.06

Source: ADM

3.4 Education

Introduction

The central role of education in social and economic transformation is widely acknowledged and has been identified by many as a significant contributory factor to the unprecedented level of economic expansion and social change that has occurred in Ireland since the early 1990s. Education has emerged as, perhaps, the most important influence on employment prospects and its importance has been amplified by the restructuring of employment towards more highly skilled occupations. Reflecting the changing norms in education and employment, those whose education extended to lower secondary level or less could be considered to be at a significant disadvantage in terms of access to higher status and more remunerative occupations. Measured in this way it is not surprising that the geographical patterns of educational attainment mirror some of maps presented previously on the labour force.

3.4.1 Levels of Education

For those whose education had ceased by 1996, the percentage that had attained lower secondary or less was highest in two contrasting types of areas [Map 3.29](#): mainly rural DEDs reflecting the age profile of these areas, and secondly in the parts of Blanchardstown with high concentrations of social housing. The latter areas are also those with the highest levels of persistent unemployment.

By contrast the distribution of those with the highest levels of formal education was very much concentrated in the southeast (Malahide, Portmarnock, Sutton and Howth) [Map 3.30](#) and also in the Castleknock-Lucan districts. Comparative data on educational levels for the adjoining counties are provided in **Table 3.14**, which highlight the extent to which educational attainment levels in the county are relatively high, compared with those in South Dublin or the Dublin Corporation area.

Table 3.14 Percentage distribution of population aged over 15 years by highest level of education completed, 1996

	Fingal	Dublin City (Co.Bor.)	D/L-R	South Dublin	Dublin
Primary	18%	30%	14%	23%	24%
Lower Secondary	20%	18%	14%	23%	18%
Upper Secondary	35%	25%	31%	32%	29%
Third level - non degree	12%	9%	14%	10%	10%
Third level – degree or higher	13%	12%	24%	9%	14%
Not Stated	3%	6%	3%	2%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source CSO 1996

3.4.2 Social Classes

Educational attainment levels have a strong influence on occupational choices, which in turn impact on the social class to which persons are assigned. It is to be expected therefore that the geographical distribution of the population by social classes broadly correspond to the distributions by education. [Map 3.31](#) and [Map 3.32](#) confirm that this indeed is the situation in Fingal. The distribution of persons in social classes 5 & 6 representing semi-skilled and unskilled workers respectively is mostly concentrated in the areas where there are large numbers employed in either manufacturing or agriculture or otherwise where there are large numbers of unemployed persons. By contrast, [Map 3.32](#) shows that social classes 1 & 2 representing the professional and managerial groups (35% of the population) are predominantly concentrated in the districts where educational attainment levels are high, and where above average numbers are employed in the service sectors.

Comparative county level data are presented in **Table 3.15**, which highlights the extent to which the social profile of the Fingal population differs from the profiles for the populations of South Dublin and the Dublin County Borough area.

Table 3.15 Percentage distribution of population by social classes, Dublin Region 1996

	Fingal	Dublin County Bor.	D/L-R	South Dublin	Dublin
1. Professional workers	7%	5%	13%	5%	7%
2. Managerial and technical	29%	18%	34%	22%	24%
3. Non-manual workers	21%	19%	20%	21%	20%
4. Skilled manual Workers	18%	19%	12%	23%	18%
5. Semi-skilled manual Workers	11%	13%	7%	13%	12%
6. Unskilled Workers	6%	8%	4%	6%	6%
7. Others	8%	17%	10%	10%	13%
8. Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: CSO 1996

3.5 A Classification of Social Areas in the Greater Dublin Area ³

Introduction

The patterns described above point to a number of important demographic and socio-economic contrasts within Fingal. While each of the maps is unique, it is clear that several of the variables on which they are based bear close similarity to each other and are, therefore, likely to be statistically intercorrelated, and appear to measure different aspects of the same phenomenon. By examining these similarities further, it is possible to group variables together on the basis of their inter-relationships into a small number of composite variables or 'factors', thereby summarising the complex social geography of the GDA⁴. Each factor is derived from, and interpreted according to, the variables to which it is most closely related.

In applying factor analysis to census data for Fingal, a database of 53 variables was analysed for approximately 300 areal units for Dublin, covering the built up for what can be termed the Greater Dublin Area. The dataset contains measures of the social, demographic, economic, familial and commuting characteristics of each the residents of each area. In addition, a measure of population change from 1991-96 and data on housing characteristics from 1991 are also included, as data on these characteristics were not collected in the 1996 census. The complete list of variables is provided in **Appendix 3.1**

The analysis revealed that these variables could be reduced to just three factors; the list of variables that are strongly associated with each factor is contained in **Appendix 3.2**. Using this information, a score was produced for each census area that indicates the strength of the association between the area and the particular factor. The higher or lower the score, the more the area resembles the ends of a continuum as will be described below. It must be remembered that the descriptions that follow are profiles of the entire populations of districts, and it must not be assumed that a given individual in a district will exhibit these aggregate characteristics.

Some care must be taken in interpreting the maps that follow. Many of the areal units (wards and DEDs) on the outskirts of the GDA are much larger in spatial extent than the norm for the GDA. In many cases, however, their population size is smaller than the norm and, consequently, they have a visual dominance that exceeds their importance. This is particularly so in the southwest of the GDA between Tallaght and the county boundary.

³ This analysis was undertaken by Dr. Joe Brady Dept. of Geography UCD

⁴ Note in order to avoid confusion for this 'social and typology classification' 'Greater Dublin Area' refers to all the urban areas of County Dublin i.e. Dublin City (County Borough), Dun Laoghaire Rathdown, South Dublin and the urban area of Fingal

3.5.1 Factor 1: Social Status

This is the most important composite variable or factor and summarises the social status structure of the city. The spatial pattern of this factor is shown in [Map 3.33](#). It describes a continuum between what might be called “higher socio-economic status” areas and “lower socio-economic status areas”. Areas characterised as “high status” are those with relatively (in an overall city sense) large numbers of people in the two highest social classes, as defined by the census. These are essentially people who are in higher or lower professional or managerial employment or are proprietors. Educational attainment is high; there are strong associations with people who have leaving certificates or degrees and who have remained in education beyond the age of 21 years. Unemployment in these areas is relatively low including unemployment in the under 25 age group. Taking categories one and two together on [Map 3.33](#) it can be seen that such areas are concentrated in the south-eastern sector on the south side of the GDA with a more scattered distribution north of the Liffey which includes places such as Castleknock, Malahide, Portmarnock, Howth and the coastal strip to Clontarf.

The lower status areas are associated with social groups 5 and 6; semi-skilled manual or unskilled manual employment. These areas are associated with populations who have relatively lower levels of formal education, fewer at leaving cert. or degree level and much more with lower secondary level education. A significant number have ceased formal education before the age of 15 years. The same areas are associated with relatively high levels of unemployment, including unemployment among the under 25 year olds. Relative to the numbers at work, there are relatively high numbers of adult dependents. There is a moderate association between these areas and the incidence of one-parent households and larger families. There is a moderate association with local authority housing. The areas so identified are mainly on the outskirts of the built-up GDA, in Tallaght (particularly the west), Ballyfermot, Clondalkin, parts of Finglas and the northern edge of the GDA.

There is a difference in terms of the mode of transport used by the two extremes of this continuum. The “higher” social areas have higher levels of car ownership and usage for travel to work while those at the opposite end tend to make greater use of buses. The relationships with mode of transport are quite strong and are persistent, having been first identified in a similar analysis for 1986 and suggest that there is more to increasing usage of buses among commuters than just making buses available.

3.5.2 Factor 2 - Family Areas

This composite factor summarises a distinction that can be made between what might be called “family areas” and those where household composition is more complex. The strong “family areas” are places with high proportions of married persons and couples with children in the population. In consequence, household sizes are correspondingly larger. Significant numbers of adults are engaged in home duties; mainly women working in the home though many married women are also participants in the labour force.

The geographic distribution of scores on this factor displays a broadly concentric pattern [Map 3.34](#). High scoring family areas are found in the southern GDA in places such as central and east Tallaght (Kilnamanagh, Oldbawn) and parts of Firhouse, Templeogue

and Terenure. Moving northwards, parts of Castleknock and Blanchardstown also score highly. There is also a large cluster of high scoring areas on the northern edge of the GDA and include both areas in the contiguous built-up GDA (parts of Finglas, Ballymun, Kilmore, Beaumont, Priorswood, Edenmore) as well as more suburban locations such as Portmarnock and, to a lesser degree Malahide and Swords.

At the other end of the continuum are areas where household types are more varied. There is a relatively high proportion of people living in flats and bedsits and one-person households and separated/divorced people are an important element in the structure of the area. These areas also have a younger population, the under 40s are a significant category, as well as couples who are in the pre-family stage of the life cycle. The rented accommodation sector is more important here than elsewhere in the GDA. Most of the inner GDA and north and south inner suburbs are found at this end of the continuum. The core areas are the classic flatland of the GDA (Rathmines, Rathgar, part of Clonskeagh) as well as parts of the inner GDA such as around Patrick Street, Sean McDermott Street, Summerhill and Ballybough. Some of these areas have experienced population growth in recent years and but such growth is not a uniform characteristic of these areas.

3.5.3 Factor 3 – Youth and Maturity

County Dublin has a complex family structure distribution, largely because of the planning decisions of the 1970s and 1980s that concentrated growth on the outskirts of the GDA, ignoring in large measure the already-developed city. This factor identifies the rapidly growing areas of the GDA and contrasts them with areas that are mature and moving into the final stages of the life cycle.

The “growing areas” have relatively large proportions of children and young adults in their populations. These are areas where the youngest child will often be under the age of four years and have families with children at school who are a significant proportion of all families. A high proportion of the housing has been built post 1981. At the other end are those areas where the population is over the age of 40 years of age and where children have either left the family home or are aged over 15 years. Relatively greater numbers of households have moved into the “empty-nest” stage. These are not dynamic, growing areas and may well be areas in which resources are now under-utilised. The pattern displayed in [Map 3.35](#) is complex. It shows the “growing areas” concentrated around the edge of the GDA and in the central area where the policies of urban regeneration and in-fill housing have resulted in additions of young people to a relatively settled community. These are the areas with the more complex household structure referred to in factor 2. Because of this complexity, these latter types of areas are not particularly associated with population growth. Many of the districts on the outskirts have grown strongly. These include Swords, Blanchardstown, Tallaght, Sandyford as well as some more suburban locations such as The Ward and Rathcoole

The areas now reaching maturity are found in areas that were developed in the 1950s and 60s, or earlier in some cases, where new growth has yet to have a significant impact on the social structure. There are undoubtedly resources such as schools, churches and shops in these areas that are under-utilised but, equally, these areas may now require services appropriate to more mature adults. Crumlin falls into this category, as does Whitehall.

3.6 A Typology of social areas in the Greater Dublin Area

Taking account of the scores on all three composite variables or factors, it is possible to group DEDs and wards together by means of a clustering procedure and produce a mosaic of different social areas in the GDA. The clustering process involves assigning each area to a particular cluster such that the differences are maximised between the clusters. It was decided that five clusters would best summarise the social geography of the GDA, and the location of these is shown on [Map 3.36](#) which also shows the administrative boundaries so that it is easier to identify the types of social areas that are dominant in each administrative area.

The characteristics of each cluster can be discerned by comparing the mean value on each of the original variables for districts that form the cluster, with the mean value for the urban area as a whole (see Appendix 3.3). The basic characteristics of the five clusters shown on [Map 3.36](#) are summarised in the remainder of this section.

Cluster 1 - Youthful, middle class+ areas

This is the largest cluster in terms of area and population (289,442 in 1996). It contains 28% of the total population, and had a growth rate of 12.7% (32,695) between 1991 and 1996. The districts in this cluster are concentrated on the edge of the built-up area of the GDA and form an almost complete ring. It is mostly concentrated in the southern part of Fingal, the eastern part of South Dublin and the southern edge of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown. Only a few wards in Dublin City (DCB) area form part of the cluster. It includes Malahide, Swords, parts of Blanchardstown, Castleknock, parts of Clondalkin, Tallaght, Firhouse as well as Killiney. There are no such areas in the inner GDA and very few in the inner suburbs. These were the new areas of the GDA in 1996, with an average of 47% of housing built post 1981 compared to 21% for the GDA as a whole. This cluster has a relatively younger population with more than 50% of households consisting of families with children. Conversely only 7% of households are classified as “empty nest” and there is also a lower adult dependency. The cluster population tends to be have had access to higher levels of formal education than the GDA average which has contributed to a low unemployment rate of 10%. Housing tends to be privately owned rather than rented from the local authority.

Cluster 2 – Lower social status / educational attainment areas

The DEDs and wards that comprise this cluster are found in a number of distinct groupings of wards and DEDs, mostly in the northside of the Corporation area, and the western edge of South Dublin. There is a large group of areas around Crumlin, Walkinstown and Drimnagh, Finglas, Darndale and Kilbarrack, as well in some of the less built-up areas in the south county - Newcastle, Saggart, and Ballinascorney

The population of this cluster (224002 in 1996; 15,951 less than in 1991) represents 22% of the GDA population. The areas that form the cluster are characterised not so much by a dominant family type, rather by characteristics of social class, educational attainment and economic status. There are higher than average percentages of skilled and semi-skilled workers and both unemployment and adult dependency ratios are higher than the GDA norm. With an unemployment rate of 21% the cluster contains almost 30% of the total number of unemployed persons in the GDA. Educational attainment is lower with

almost 40% having primary only education compared to 25% for the GDA as a whole, and 21% with lower secondary level education compared to 18% for the GDA.

Cluster 3 – Mature Areas / Mixed Household Types

The third of the clusters is almost totally concentrated in the southside of the Dublin City (DCB) area with some extensions into the north inner GDA. It comprises almost all of the inner GDA and most of the eastern inner suburbs as far south as Donnybrook and Ballsbridge. The total population of the cluster in 1996 was 164,107 which included an increase of 15,419 (10.4%) over 1991.

These are older mature areas with more mixed households structures. Flats and bedsits are much more common here than in any other part of the GDA. The share of one-person households is more than double the GDA average. The private rental sector is far more important in this zone than elsewhere in the GDA. Families are smaller than elsewhere but such families as there are in this area are more likely to have children of school-going age. The distribution of social classes in this cluster is broadly representative of the GDA as a whole but the greater concentration of areas in this cluster south of the Liffey give it, on average, a lower representation from the skilled and semi-skilled social groups. The unemployment rate for the cluster of districts was 16.7%.

Cluster 4 – Better off / Settled areas

The fourth cluster, which had a population in 1996 of 233,337 (1.8% less than in 1991) is discontinuous on both sides of the Liffey covering extensive parts of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown. On the north side it encompasses parts of Portmarnock, Howth, Clontarf, Glasnevin, Drumcondra and Clonsilla while south of the river it is concentrated in a band that includes Terenure, Dundrum, Churchtown, Stillorgan. Rathcoole is an outlier to the southwest. These are better-off, more settled areas than the remainder of the GDA. Almost half the population are in the professional or managerial social groups compared to just over 30% for the GDA as a whole. Unemployment is low, just under half the GDA average. Over 20% ceased education at 21 years or over, seven percentage points above the average for the GDA. Car usage is much higher, over 50% use the car in the morning. The population is somewhat older than in the GDA as a whole, 23% aged 40-65 years; more people are married and there are more families with older children.

Cluster 5 – Marginal and Excluded Populations in Social Housing Areas

This group of areas exists on the outskirts of the GDA in West Tallaght, Clondalkin, Blanchardstown, Ballymun, Priorswood and a small number of inner GDA areas. The combined population of the districts that make up the cluster was 109,858, which was a small increase of 2200 (2.0%) over the 1991 total. The cluster is characterised by much higher percentages of unskilled and semi-skilled employees, over thirteen percentage points higher than for the GDA as a whole. There are correspondingly lower percentages of professionals and managers, only 1.28% in social group 1. Housing is dominated by local authority rentals. The GDA average in 1991 was 15.8% but in this cluster two out of every three housing units is rented from the Local Authority. Much of the housing is of recent origin, having been built in the 1980s.

Educational attainment levels are much lower than the norm for the GDA; less than 6% with third level compared to almost 24% for the GDA as a whole. Adult dependency is

approximately 70% higher than the GDA average and unemployment rates are double the average for the GDA. These are young areas with high percentages of children and young adults, 58% of the population is under twenty years of age. Families with children at school comprise over 60% of all families with children. This combination of large numbers of children and young adults, lower educational attainment, high unemployment and many unskilled and semi-skilled workers suggest that these are the main socially excluded and marginal areas in the GDA.

4. Economic Sectors

Introduction

This section deals with the economic sectors pertaining to Fingal and the numbers employed by the various sectors. Crafts, Industry, Fisheries, Horticulture, Technology, Services and Tourism represent the seven main sectors in the County. The agricultural sector and the numbers employed form a small part of those employed in Fingal⁵. (Residing in Fingal) for a distribution of those engaged in the Primary Industries see **Table 3.9** and [Map 3.21](#). The fishing industry is linked to the County Dublin ports of **Howth**, Dun Laoghaire and **Skerries** although there are figures available from BIM as to the numbers engaged in fishing they are not available at Fingal level - only the four counties combined for Dublin.

4.1 Retailing

It is difficult to obtain precise figures of the number of persons employed in the retail sector. The CSO can only provide data at regional level [Map 4.1](#) shows the distribution of this data on a national basis for 1995-2000. Fingal is included within the Dublin Region and these figures are shown in **Table 4.1**. As the figures clearly show there has been a significant increase in the number of persons employed in the retail sector in the last five years. The increase for the Dublin region alone is 21,900 or nearly 58% of an increase. **Table 4.2** shows the number and type retail businesses in Fingal.

Table 4.1 Numbers employed by region in Retailing 1995 –2000 ('000's)

Region	1995	2000
Border	13.3	17.4
Dublin	37.8	59.7
Mid East	12.6	18.6
Midland	7.8	9.3
South east	15.7	21.0
South west	21.3	27.9
West	13.3	17.8

Source CSO Cork

⁵ North County Dublin is the primary horticultural region in the country accounting for 40% of the total are devoted in field vegetables and 50% of the output. Source Rural Dublin LEADER

Table 4.2 Number & Types of Business Fingal 2001(Source Fingal CC)

Type	Number
Bank	26
Beauty/Hair Salon	52
Betting Office	28
Building Society	04
Garage/Filling Station	57
Garden Centre	11
Hotel	21
Licensed Restaurant	03
Licensed Shop/House	111
Post Office	11
Restaurant	91
Shop	908
Supermarket	17
Retail Warehouse	30

Table 4.3 has the number of new accounts opened with Fingal CC rates office from 1999 to (April) 2001. They are divided into one of 3 categories office, industrial and retail. New industrial accounts have experienced a dramatic increase in 2001.

Table 4.3 Numbers of new accounts opened with Fingal CC rates office 1999 to (April) 2001.

Type	1999	2000	2001
Office	40	32	45
Industrial	65	86	124
Retail	20	36	32

Source Fingal CC

4.2 Tourism

Introduction

It is estimated that in 1998 the tourism industry for the country as a whole was worth around £3bn. This can be broken down into £1.801bn spent by overseas tourists in Ireland, £461million paid to Irish carriers and £751million spent by domestic tourists. In 1998 tourists numbers grew to 5.5 million, continuing a trend of growth over the previous 7 years. It is estimated that in 1998 tourism provided employment for 126,700 jobs (or job equivalents) or 8.2% of jobs. Source: Bord Failte

4.2.1 Dublin Region

Fingal's tourism statistics are collated as a region together with the 3 other Dublin counties. **Table 4.4** has the number of callers to the County Dublin tourist offices in 2000⁶. As is to be expected the busiest months are August and July with the quietest months being January and December. The busiest office is the Suffolk St office with over a million callers from Jan 2000 to Dec 2000.

Table 4.5 has the most popular tourist attractions in County Dublin for the years 1992 to 1998. The most popular attraction for those years was the National Gallery of Ireland although the number of visitors appears to decline from a peak in 1996. Ardgillan Castle in Balbriggan is on this list of tourist attractions.

[Map 4.2](#) shows the national tourist regions and **Tables 4.6 to 4.23** contains the statistics for 1998 for the Dublin region.

Table 4.4 Walk-in Customers to Tourist Offices – Dublin 2000

	Suffolk St	Airport	Tallaght	Dun Laoghaire	Baggot St.	Total
JAN	42056	20358	1895	4057	558	68924
FEB	46105	22467	1977	6198	474	77221
MAR	67908	24016	1634	8104	479	102141
APR	74974	23140	1476	9387	276	109253
MAY	75606	24382	1721	10686	494	112889
JUN	85085	24575	1504	11620	431	123215
JUL	128678	26060	2595	14038	502	171873
AUG	240475	27415	2149	15758	640	286437
SEP	88720	26724	1413	10459	314	127630
OCT	78894	26915	1294	8785	297	116185
NOV	46164	24894	1045	5264	209	77576
DEC	40027	22415	1062	3267	115	66886
TOTAL	1014692	293361	19765	107623	4789	1440230

Source: Dublin Tourism

⁶ Fingal CC provides support for a number of local tourist office see section 4.2.2 Fingal Tourism

Table 4.5 Top Tourist Attractions by Visitor Numbers 1992 1998, Co Dublin

	Region	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
The National Gallery of Ireland	Dublin	980,000	962,147	1,023,097	1,061,687	1,113,563	957,426	896,475
Dublin Zoo	Dublin	448,988	671,966	472,462	387,640	423,000	506,000	526,567
Book of Kells	Dublin	286,178	321,134	353,867	402,201	433,492	455,079	498,574
Guinness Hopstore	Dublin	105,000	122,000	146,500	182,000	288,000	431,000	473,600
Hugh Lane Gallery	Dublin	253,096	288,943	320,371	309,935	346,883	338,909	395,352
Irish Museum of Modern Art	Dublin	160,000	185,000	230,000	335,000	330,000	300,000	290,000
St Patrick's Cathedral	Dublin	250,000	238,000	193,400	200,000	240,000	236,607	242,166
Christ Church Cathedral	Dublin				180,000	208,000	200,000	220,000
Dublin Castle	Dublin	106,700	110,300	122,479	132,896	112,564	150,00	178,000
Old Jameson Distillery	Dublin	25,001	28,146	30,540	40,276	46,383	47,979	135,572
National Botanic Gardens	Dublin		N/A		110,000	130,000		130,000
Kilmainham Gaol	Dublin	53,903	51,900	61,235	48,101	82,956	107,129	108,055
Dublinia	Dublin		71,336	86,640	87,000	97,000	91,356	101,595
Phoenix Park Visitor Centre	Dublin	9,483	22,900	17,895	15,431	13,806	11,346	13,600
St Michans Church	Dublin		12,000	13,700		15,000	10,030	12,550
Ardgillan Castle Balbriggan	Dublin	9,800	10,900	10,000			8,546	12,000

Source Bord Failte:

Tables 4.6 County Dublin Tourist Visits 1994 – 1998

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<i>Figures in 000s</i>					
Britain	807	956	1,111	1,313	1,507
Mainland Europe	541	636	645	652	736
North America	317	399	475	480	530
Other Areas	103	143	129	141	160
<i>Total Overseas Tourists</i>	1,768	2,134	2,360	2,586	2,933
Domestic Tourism	1,129	1,068	970	989	1,039
Northern Ireland	141	141	127	127	123
<i>Total Tourists</i>	3,038	3,343	3,457	3,702	4,095

Tables 4.7 County Dublin Tourist Revenue 1994 - 1998

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
(IR£m)					
Britain	99.5	118.3	140.8	179.9	211.2
Mainland Europe	145.3	169.9	162.6	166.1	171.7
North America	62.6	82.9	94.2	94.3	93.1
Other Areas	23.4	47.4	43.1	34.2	49.2
<i>Total Overseas Revenue</i>	330.8	418.5	440.7	474.5	525.2
Domestic Tourism	101.9	85.5	66.3	77.0	76.1
Northern Ireland	21.4	21.6	21.9	14.6	26.5
<i>Total Tourism Revenue</i>	454.1	525.6	528.9	566.1	627.8

Tables 4.8 County Dublin Overseas Tourists - 1998

<i>Figures in 000s</i>	Visitors		Holidaymakers	
	No.	Nights	No.	Nights
Britain	1,507	5,690	399	1,490
Mainland Europe	736	5,000	277	970
North America	530	1,990	339	990
Other Areas	160	1,240	88	270
<i>Total Overseas Tourists</i>	2,933	13,920	1,103	3,720

Table 4.9 County Dublin Main Purpose of Visit 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Holiday	38	27	38	64	55
Friends/Relatives	18	22	12	12	16
Business/Conference	31	39	32	15	18
Study/Personal/Other	13	12	18	9	11
	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.10 County Dublin Month of Arrival 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
January-March	17	19	16	15	17
April	9	10	7	9	10
May	9	8	8	10	8
June	12	10	16	14	12
July	13	10	18	14	14
August	12	12	12	13	12
September	9	8	9	12	10
October-December	19	24	15	13	14
	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>97</i>

Table 4.11 County Dublin Route of Entry 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Air from Britain	45	67	9	31	60
Air from Mainland Europe	22	0	78	5	14
Transatlantic Air	9	0	0	48	1
Sea from Britain	21	32	7	13	18
Sea from Mainland Europe	2	0	5	1	2
Via N. Ireland	1	1	0	2	5
	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 4.12 County Dublin Length of Stay 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
1-5 nights	55	73	40	31	34
6-8 nights	21	16	21	31	27
9-14 nights	15	8	20	29	21
15+ nights	9	4	18	10	18
	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 4.13 County Dublin Accommodation Used 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Hotel	43	44	36	52	32
Guesthouses/B&Bs	20	20	19	20	26
Rented	3	2	5	3	4
Caravan/camping	1	1	3	*	-
Hostel	7	2	12	10	15
Friends/Relatives	24	31	17	17	22
Other	4	2	11	1	4
	<i>102</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>103</i>

Table 4.14 County Dublin Accommodation Bed nights 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Hotel	20	26	12	32	14
Guesthouses/B&Bs	10	15	6	11	7
Rented	20	11	29	16	27
Caravan & Camping	*	*	1	*	-
Hostel	4	2	6	6	5
Friends/Relatives	29	44	14	32	27
Other	14	2	30	1	18
	<i>97</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>98</i>

Table 4.15 County Dublin Other Regions Visited 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Midlands/East	9	7	8	12	12
South East	14	7	14	29	30
South West	19	7	23	44	34
Shannon	15	5	15	40	28
West	18	7	26	35	30
North West	7	3	8	15	11
Northern Ireland	4	2	3	7	8

Table 4.16 County Dublin Experience of Ireland 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
On First Visit	42	22	59	64	65
Repeat	45	58	37	29	25

Table 4.17 County Dublin Party Composition 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Travelling Alone	53	58	56	36	47
Mixed Couple	21	20	17	27	27
Family with Children	8	7	6	13	9
Other Adult Party	18	15	21	22	15
	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>98</i>

Table 4.18 County Dublin Social Class 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Managerial/Professional (AB)	43	41	40	50	55
White Collar (C1)	40	34	51	38	38
Skilled Worker (C2)	12	18	6	7	5
Unskilled Worker (DE)	5	7	3	3	0
	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>98</i>

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Under 18 years	6	5	9	7	5
19-24 years	13	10	21	11	10
25-34 years	29	31	32	19	30
35-44 years	19	22	18	15	19
45+ years	33	32	20	47	36
	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 4.20 County Dublin Activities Engaged In

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Angling	0	0	0	0	0
Equestrian Pursuits	1	0	1	1	0
Golfing	2	1	2	5	4
Cycling	2	0	4	0	3
Hiking/Hillwalking	4	4	7	7	5
Historical/Cultural	32	14	43	60	46
Gardens	10	5	16	16	16

Table 4.21 Domestic Tourism to County Dublin 1994-1998

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Domestic Tourism To Dublin	1129	1068	970	989	1,039
Proportion of all domestic trips	15	15	16	14	15
Domestic Revenue	101.9	85.5	66.3	76.9	76.1

Table 4.22 Domestic Tourism to County Dublin Purpose of Trip 1994-1998

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Holiday	21	22	20	27	26
Visiting Friends/Relatives	50	54	54	55	53
Business	19	14	20	12	14
Other	9	10	6	6	7
	99	100	100	100	100

Table 4.23 Domestic Tourism to Dublin Timing of Trip, Age, Social Class & Region of Residence 1994-1998

Timing of Domestic Trips	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
January-April	33	18	34	33	38
May- August	32	43	29	28	35
September-December	35	39	37	39	27
Age					
16-24 years	20	29	35	16	33
25-34 years	23	21	25	32	21
35-54 years	31	34	25	24	23
55+ years	26	16	15	28	23
Social Class					
ABC1	54	54	46	37	94
C2	28	28	30	29	20
DE	18	18	24	34	16
Region of Residence					
Dublin	9	9	19	4	6
Rest of Leinster	32	32	17	31	31
Munster	33	33	38	32	33
Connaught/Ulster	26	26	26	33	30

Source: Bord Fáilte

4.2.2 Fingal Tourism

Fingal CC works closely with Fingal Tourism in promoting Fingal as an attractive tourist destination. 'Fingal Tourism' operates from Council premises in Swords Co Dublin. There are also offices in Balbriggan, Rush, and Skerries. **Table 4.24** has the numbers of tourist related businesses in Fingal. **Table 4.25** has the principal tourist attractions in Fingal.

Table 4.24 Category Types & Number of Tourist Accommodation/Activities - Fingal

Type	Number
Camping & Caravaning	1
Farmhouse	1
Food & Drink	33
Hotel	18
Self Catering	6
Town & Country House	101
Approved Accommodation	2
Guesthouse	6
Other Business (e.g. Golf Clubs or tourist related)	28
Tourism Product	2
Tourism Transport	7

Source: Dublin Tourism

Table 4.25 Tourist Attractions County Fingal

Name	Location
Ardgillan Castle & Demesne	Balbriggan
Malahide Castle & Demesne	Malahide
Newbridge House & Demesne	Donabate
Swords Castle	Swords
Lusk Round Tower	Lusk
Howth Castle & Gardens	Howth
Swords Round Tower	Swords
Martello Towers	12 Towers along Coastline
Baldongan Castle & Church	Skerries
Dunsoghly Castle	Finglas
St. Doulagh's Church	Kinsealy
Skerries Mills	Skerries
Fry Model Railway	Malahide Castle
Dublin Butterfly House	Swords
National Transport Museum	Howth
Dunsink Observatory	Dunsink

Source: www.fingal-dublin.com

4.3 Industry

4.3.1 Fingal County Enterprise Board

“The Board provides technical and financial assistance to small businesses operating in the Fingal area. Support is focused on small and micro-enterprises, typically those employing less than 15 people.” Fingal County Enterprise Board. The figures given below cover the period from 1994 to 2001. (Source: Fingal CEB)

• Number of Projects approved	313
• Number of Start ups	268
• Amount Approved	£3.9m
• New Jobs Created	633
• Number of Training Participants	430
• Female	76
• Male	151
• Joint	32

4.3.2 IDA Companies

[Map 4.3](#) shows the IDA regions Fingal falls within the East Region. **Table 4.26** shows the number of companies located in County Dublin. (**Fingal in bold print**) aided by the IDA to 2000. Between 1990 & 1999 IDA companies in Fingal saw an increase of 9,519 (400% increase) permanent positions, the highest growth rate for employment in Ireland.

Table 4.26 Number of IDA aided Companies for Fingal and other Dublin counties by 2000

IDA Companies	Fingal	Dub. County Borough	D.L.R.	South Dublin
To date	58	153	44	69

*As at 20/2/01

4.3.3 Enterprise Ireland Companies

[Map 4.4](#) shows the Enterprise Ireland Regions, Fingal falls within the Dublin Mid-East region. **Table 4.27** lists the number of Enterprise Ireland Companies located within County Dublin. The companies are classified according to the number of employees. A Micro company employs between 1-10, Small 11-50, Medium (1) 51-100, Medium (2) 101-250, Large (1) 251-500 and Large (2) 501+. Fingal has **59** companies that have been assisted by Enterprise Ireland who employed 3,641 people in 1999. [Map 4.5](#) shows the distribution of these companies at DED level.

Table 4.27 Number of Enterprise Ireland Companies in County Dublin 1999

Companies	Micro	Small	Medium (1)	Medium (2)	Large (1)	Large (2)
	715	617	89	59	13	5

Source Enterprise Ireland

4.3.4 Industrial Land

More than 2,500 businesses have set up in Fingal including multi nationals such as IBM, Xerox, and 3Com. The main categories of industry are computer software and hardware, pharmaceutical, food processing, electrical/electronic, crafts and services. There are 4,660 acres of land zoned for industrial development in Fingal. Approximately 1,630 acres have been developed. Fingal CC owns 850 acres of industrial around 50% of this land has been developed to date.

The Council has land in the following locations:

- Coolmine Business Park Blanchardstown - 32 Acres
- Damastown Industrial Park Mulhuddart 400 - acres
- College Business & Technology Park Blanchardstown – 230 acres
- Balbriggan Industrial Park Balbriggan – 152 acres
- Cappogue Finglas – 35 acres

4.3.5 Craft Centres and Enterprise Centres

There are two Enterprise Centres located in Fingal provided by Fingal CC there are located at:

1. BASE Enterprise Centre, Mulhuddart
2. BEAT Enterprise Centre Balbriggan

It is Fingal Enterprise Board's policy to encourage and promote the provision of suitable Enterprise workspace in the area. Enterprise Units are currently being completed at Parslickstown, Mulhuddart. Further units will be developed in Balbriggan in the near future (Source: www.fingal.ie) The Recite II project has been set up with one of its aims of creating links with European countries to help SME in Fingal widen their existing markets. See the website at www.fingalcoco.ie.

A Craft centre has been established in the Courtyard at Malahide Castle. It contains six craft workshops and a shop all these are occupied at present. It is intended that further centres will be built at Swords and Greater Blanchardstown

5. Infrastructure

5.1 Transport

5.1.1 Roads

[Map 5.1](#) shows the National Primary, National Secondary roads & Motorways within County Fingal. The National Roads Authority (NRA) refers to 4 strategic corridors for national roads that are listed below. Dublin is a starting point for 3 of the 4 strategic corridors. [Map 5.2](#) shows these national routes for Ireland.

Strategic Corridors

- North/South: -Belfast-**Dublin**-Rosslare-Waterford-Cork
- Southwest: -**Dublin**-Limerick/Shannon and Cork
- East/West: -**Dublin**-Galway and Sligo
- Western: - Sligo-Galway-Limerick-Waterford-Rosslare

The National Primary routes within Fingal go to Belfast (N1), to the NorthWest (N2) Donegal etc., the National Primary road to Sligo (N3) as far as Cavan whilst the (N4) is the main road out of Dublin to the West. Travel to the South & South West e.g. Limerick and Cork on the (N7).

The M50 motorway links the M1 Belfast /Airport road to the southern part of County Dublin.

The recent opening (July 2001) of a section of the Southern Cross motorway linking Tallaght to Ballinenteer and the (N11)-heading Southeast to Wexford and Rosslare, is a welcome addition to the Motorway infrastructure around the City.

National Roads Statistics- Ireland

The National Primary routes which link the major cities and ports account for only 3% of the total road network but carry 27% of the total traffic by road. Approximately 66% of traffic on these primary roads is work related and a sixth is made up of Heavy Goods Vehicles.

The National Secondary roads represent 3% of the total network and carry 24% of road traffic, linking important towns and serving medium to large areas of population (*NRA*).

The National Development Plan

The National Development Plan (2000-2006) has a detailed listing of the planned improvements to the primary road network. A number of these primary roads form part of the **Trans-European Road Network - TERN**. A timetable of the plans and improvements can be found at the NRA (National Roads Authority) Web Site www.nra.ie.

Planned Improvements to the M50

A major consultation process was launched on 14 July 2001 in connection with the upgrading of the M50, the four Dublin County Councils and the NRA are overseeing the process. Its main proposals are:

- Widening of the M50 between the M1 Interchange close to Dublin Airport and the proposed Sandyford Interchange, from two lanes to three within the existing land. Taking land from the existing centre median.
- New interchanges to replace existing roundabouts at the M1, N2, N4, and N7.
- Enlargement of the toll plaza to cater for increased traffic flows.
- Electronic messaging

The Dublin Transport Initiative

The Dublin Transport Initiative's final report was published in 1995. Its strategy provided a basis for the establishment of the Dublin Transportation Office (DTO) in 1995. Its aim was to help plan the future development of the transportation network in Greater Dublin.

[Map 5.3](#) shows the large regions around the capital city within which people are prepared to commute to Dublin. This commuting whether by road or rail is one of the main issues that the DTO has to examine and to address. The Dublin Transportation Office has produced a major study with regard to the transport problems within the Dublin Region. *A Platform for Change* was published in September 2000. It is possible to download a copy of the report from the DTO web site at www.dto.ie. It provides an outline of the transportation strategy for Greater Dublin Region from 2000 to 2016.

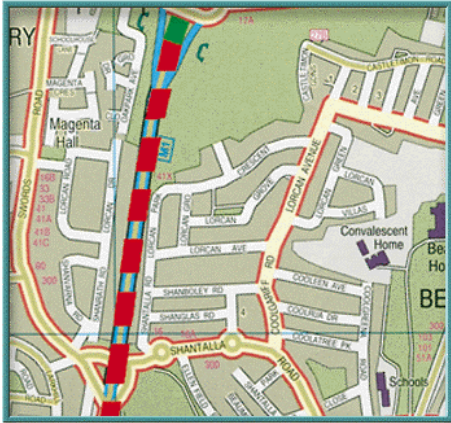
Dublin Port Tunnel

The construction of the Dublin Port Tunnel is due to commence in early 2001, (see diagram overleaf) this is an important part of the Dublin Transportation Initiative. It is expected that the tunnel will take up to 7,000 HGV and 13,000 cars upon completion in 2004. This would reduce significantly the number of cars and HGV accessing Dublin Port via the City Centre at the present time. More information may be obtained on the Dublin Corporation web site www.dublincorp.ie.

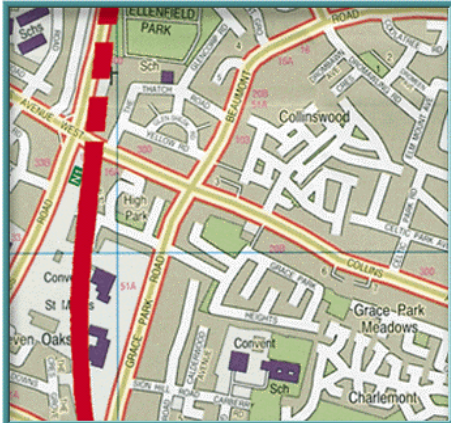
Dublin Eastern by-pass Motorway

The NRA has come to the conclusion that the Eastern by-pass Motorway is a feasible project it is to be included in the national road development plan. A budget has been allocated for planning and design. The Government will have to award a final budget at a later date.

Dublin Port Tunnel Route from Santry to Dublin Port



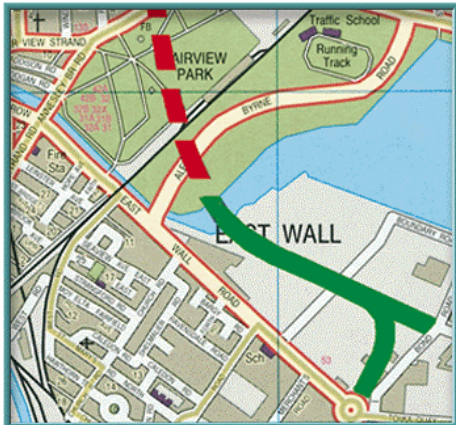
1 From Santry



2 Via Grace Park Road



3 Via Marino



4 To Dublin Port

Legend

-  Surface Roads
-  Cut & Cover Tunnel
-  Bored Tunnel

Source: Dublin Corporation website

Local Authority Roads

Each individual local authority has responsibility to maintain the road network (with the help of grants from Central Government) within its county boundary. Fingal has approximately 1050km of roads to maintain. **Table 5.1** shows the lengths of types of road pertaining to County Fingal.

Table 5.1 Length of Roads Fingal – 2001 Source: Fingal CC

Road Classification	Length (Km)
National Roads	50.00
Regional & Local Roads in County	1,000.00
Cycle Lanes	25.00

Traffic Volume

Table 5.2 lists the Traffic Counts obtained from Fingal CC in 2000.

Table 5.2 Traffic Counts County Fingal 2000

	N1	N2	N3
Counts	55,000	20,000	50,000

Traffic Accidents Fingal

Table 5.3 lists casualties that occurred in Fingal between 1998-2000.

Table 5.3 Casualties by Road User in Fingal 1998-2000

Type	1998 Killed	1998 Injured	1999 Killed	1999 Injured	2000 Killed	2000 Injured
Pedestrian	5	50	0	26	5	33
Pedal Cyclist	1	19	0	14	1	7
Motor Cyclist	1	39	2	30	3	37
Car driver	8	336	7	345	11	284
PSV Driver	0	6	0	1	0	3
Heavy Goods	0	27	0	20	0	32
Other / Unknown	0	2	0	2	1	6
Total	15	479	9	438	21	402

Source NRA Road Facts of Ireland 1997 to 2000

New Car Registrations

Table 5.4 shows the large increase in the number of new cars in County Dublin (All counties) from 1996 to 2000. The above figures do not include HGV or Second Hand Registrations issued from private imports. The 2000 figure appears to be a peak in 2000 as the figures for 2001 Jan to April from the CSO show a fall in the registration of new cars for the whole of Ireland from 106,791 for Jan to April 2000 to 79,960 for the same period in 2001. This has dropped to a level similar to 1998 when 74,649 (Jan to April) new cars were registered for the first time in Ireland.

Table 5.4 Number of New Cars Registered County Dublin (All Counties) 1996 – 2000

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
County Dublin	44,375	50,892	56,209	64,352	84,381

Sources: 1996-1999 VRT Admin. & Annual Report 2000 Excise Statistics Section

5.1.2 Rail Services

Fingal is connected to the two mainline stations in Dublin City, i.e. Connolly and Heuston and so is connected by rail to the national rail network. Both mainline stations have undergone significant changes and revamped over the last number of years. This is part of the £2billion being spent on the rail network by the Government (Co-funded by the EU) as a major investment of the rail network across the country. [Map 5.4](#) shows the National Rail Network and [Map 5.5](#) shows the location of the rail and DART stations in Fingal. **Table 5.5** summarises the Intercity train departures from Heuston Station. **Table 5.6** summarises suburban train departures from Heuston station. **Tables 5.7 & 5.8** summarise departures from Connolly Station.

HEUSTON STATION INTERCITY SERVICES

Table 5.5 Summary of Intercity Train Departures from Dublin Heuston

ROUTE	NUMBER OF TRAINS	AV. JOURNEY TIME
Dublin - Cork	10 Departures Mon & Fri. 9 Tues – Thurs. 10 Departures Saturday 8 Sunday	2.55 - 3.15hrs
Dublin – Ballina	3 departures Monday to Thursday & Sat. 4 Departures Friday & 2 Departures Sunday	3.55 – 4.15hrs
Dublin – Galway	5 Departures Monday to Friday 6 Departures Saturday & 4 Sunday	2.45 - 3.00hrs
Dublin – Limerick	12 Departures Monday 11 Tuesday & Thurs. 10 Departures Sunday	2.15 - 2.55hrs
Dublin – Tralee	5 Departures Monday to Thursday 6 Departures Friday & Saturday 4 Sunday	4.00 – 4.40hrs
Dublin – Waterford	4 Departures Monday to Thurs & Sat & Sun 5 Departures Friday	2.30 – 2.40hrs
Dublin - Westport	3 Departures Monday to Saturday 2 Departures Sunday	4.00 – 4.15hrs

HEUSTON SUBURBAN RAIL SERVICE

Table 5.6 Summary of Suburban Train Arrivals & Departures from Dublin Heuston

ROUTE	NUMBER OF TRAINS	AV. JOURNEY TIME
Kildare – Dublin	32 Departures Monday to Thurs. 31 Departures Friday 29 Saturday 12 Departures Sunday	30 – 50mins
Dublin – Kildare	28 Departures Monday to Thurs. 29 Departures Friday - 28 Saturday 14 Departures Sunday	30 – 50mins

CONNOLLY STATION INTERCITY SERVICES

Table 5.7 Summary of Intercity Rail Departures from Dublin Connolly

ROUTE	NUMBER OF TRAINS	AV. JOURNEY TIME
Dublin – Belfast	8 Departures Mon to Sat. 5 Departures Sunday	2.05hrs
Dublin – Sligo	3 Departures Mon to Thurs. & Sat & Sun. 4 Departures Friday	3.10hrs
Dublin – Rosslare* *(Europort)	4 Departures Mon to Friday 3 Departures Sat & Sun.	3.10 – 3.30hrs

CONNOLLY STATION SUBURBAN RAIL SERVICES

Table 5.8 Summary of Suburban Train Arrivals & Departures Dublin Connolly

ROUTE	NUMBER OF TRAINS	AV. JOURNEY TIME
Arklow – Dublin	4 Departures Mon to Sat. 3 Departures Sun	1.30 – 1.50hrs
Dublin – Arklow	4 Departures Mon to Fri. 3 Departures Sat & Sun.	1.30 – 1.50hrs
Dundalk – Dublin	10 Mon to Sat 4 Departures Sunday	0.55min – 1.20hrs
Dublin – Dundalk	12 Departures Mon to Fri. 9 Departures Sat & 5 Sunday	0.55min – 1.20hrs
Maynooth – Dublin	22 Departures Mon to Fri. 19 Departures Sat & 9 Sunday	25min – 35 min
Dublin – Maynooth	21 Departures Mon to Thurs. 22 Friday 20 Departures Sat. 9 Sunday	25min – 35 min

DART (Dublin Area Rapid Transit)

A full services operates for 363 days a year with the first train leaving Howth at 6.05am, Malahide at 6.28am, Bray 5.50am and Greystones 6.15am. The last train leaving Tara St Station, Northbound to Howth is at 11.30pm whilst to Malahide at 11.00pm The last trains Southbound depart Tara St. at 23.20pm for Bray and 23.08pm for Greystones.

The service was recently extended to *Malahide* and to *Greystones*.

Efforts have been made to alleviate the overcrowding on trains at peak times by purchasing more carriages. Ten new carriages were added to the service in 2000 and a further 16 are to be deployed in Spring 2001. If the strategy of trying to encourage commuters out of their cars and onto the trains is to be a success then increasing capacity on the DART should continue. The Park & Ride facilities at DART stations needs to be looked at and where possible land should be purchased to facilitate people who wish to drive to a DART station and then commute by train.

Feeder Buses

A DART feeder bus service operates from the following DART stations Sutton, Harmonstown, Connolly Station, Tara St., Sydney Parade, Blackrock and Dun Laoghaire.

Dublin Bus operates a feeder service from Connolly station to Heuston Station stopping at Tara St and the City Centre before returning to Connolly Station.

Aerdart

A new AERDART service, which has just been introduced, allows passengers to board a bus at Howth Junction and travel to Dublin Airport. This service will connect airline passengers with Dublin Airport with all the stops along the DART line from Malahide/Howth to Bray/Greystones.

5.1.3 Dublin Bus

Dublin Bus operates a fleet of 1,020 buses. There are a total of 190 routes including the Nitelink service. Some services commence at 06.45am and most continue to until 11.30pm when the Nitelink service commences.

Nitelink

- Monday to Wed - departures at 00.30am and 02.30am only.
- Thurs to Saturday - every 20minutes from 00.30am to 04.30am.

There is no scheduled Nitelink service on Sundays at present. At Christmas holidays there is a provision to allow for a Sunday Nitelink service.

Airlink

Dublin Bus operates a service linking City Centre (O'Connell St) and Bus Aras (Central Bus Station) to the Airport. This service runs every 10 minutes at peak times with the first departure from O'Connell St at 05.15am and from Bus Aras 07.30am whilst the first departure from the Airport is at 05.45am. Another Dublin Bus service links Dublin Airport and the mainline rail stations.

5.1.4 Dublin Airport

Dublin Airport situated within Dublin - Fingal serves the entire region and indeed the whole country. [Map 5.1](#) shows, there are Motorway connections which link Dublin Airport with all the major routes into Dublin city centre and out of Dublin to the rest of the Country.

The traffic i.e. passenger numbers into the Airport has increased substantially over recent number of years. **Table 5.9** shows the increases in the number of passengers using the Airport from 5.0m in 1995 to 14m in 2000.

Table 5.9 Dublin Airport Passenger numbers 1995 - 2000

YEAR	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS	%INCREASE
1995	5.0 m	-
1998	11.6 m	132.0%
1999	12.8 m	10.3%
2000	14.0 m	9.4%

Source: Aer Rianta

Passenger growth continues at 7% annually and means that Aer Rianta will have to continue investing in the infrastructure to ensure that the airport meets the needs of all its passengers. Growth is gained through increased competition and route growth. In 2001, Aer Rianta predicted an increase of approximately one million extra passengers. This figure has to be revised as a result of the foot & mouth disease earlier in the first half of the year and more recently the impact of the Sept. 11th atrocities in New York and Washington.

Since 1986 an integrated development plan has been in place to provide for **a capacity of 20 million passengers** passing through the airport in a single year.

A total of 30 airlines provide services to 67 scheduled destinations, see **Table 5.10** for a full listing of airlines. (Aer Rianta)

Table 5.10 List of Airlines operating scheduled routes from Dublin Airport 2001

AIRLINE	WEB ADDRESS
1.Adria Airways	www.adria.si
2.Aer Arann	www.aerarann.ie
3.Aer Lingus	www.aerlingus.ie
4.Aeroflot	www.aeroflot.com
5.Air France	www.airfrance.com
6.Air Malta	www.airmalta.com
7.Alitalia	www.alitalia.it
8.British Regional (BA)	www.ba.com
9.British Midland	www.britishmidland.com
10.CityFlyer Express (BA)	www.ba.com
11.CityJet	
12.Comed Aviation	
13.Continental Airlines	www.continental.com
14.Crossair	www.continental.com
15.Czech Airlines	www.csa.ca/intro.htm
16.Delta Airlines	www.delata.com
17.Finnair	www.finnair.fi
18.Iberia Airlines	www.iberia.com
19.British European	www.british-european.com
20.KLM Alps	www.klm.com
21.Luxair	www.luxair.lu
22.Lufthansa	www.lufthansa.com
23.Manx Airlines	www.manx-airlines.com
24.Malev	www.baxter.net/malev
25.Ryanair	www.ryanair.com
26.SAS	www.scandinavian.net
27.Swissair	www.swissair.com
28.TAP Air Portugal	www.tap-airportugal.pt
29.Tarom	www.tarom.digiro.net
30.Tyrolean Airways	www.tyrolean.at

Table 5.11 lists the destinations in the U.K., Europe and the United States where scheduled services operate from Dublin Airport.

Table 5.11 List of Scheduled Destinations from Dublin Airport 2001

<u>United Kingdom</u>		<u>Europe</u>	
London	Heathrow	Paris	Charles de Gaulle
	Luton		Beauvois
	Stansted	Brussels	Brussels National
	Gatwick		Charleroi
	London City	Milan	Linate
Manchester			Malpensa
Leeds/Bradford		Oslo	
Liverpool		Stockholm	
East Midlands		Helsinki	
Birmingham		Copenhagen	
Cardiff		Billund	
Bristol		Amsterdam	
Newcastle		Dusseldorf	
Sheffield		Frankfurt	
Teeside		Luxembourg	
Bournemouth		Zurich	
Southampton		Munich	
Exeter		Vienna	
Edinburgh		Budapest	
Glasgow Int'l		Bucharest	
Prestwick		Ljubljana	
Isle of Man		Rome	
Jersey & Guernsey		Barcelona	
		Madrid	
		Malaga	
 <u>U.S.A.</u>		 <u>Ireland</u>	
New York	J.F.K.	Cork	
	Newark	Shannon	
Atlanta		Galway	
Boston		Sligo	
Chicago		Kerry County	
Los Angeles		Donegal County	
Washington D.C.			

Tour Operators Based at the Airport

There are a number of Tour Operators who are based at Dublin Airport. A list of the tour operators and their telephone numbers is detailed below.

Table 5.12 List of Tour Operators operating through Dublin Airport

OPERATOR	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Budget Travel	01 6611403
CIE Tours International	01 7031888
Corona Holidays	01 8725022
Falcon Holidays	01 6056500
JWT Holidays	01 6789555
Panorama Holidays	01 6707666
Sunworld	01 8727711
Top Flight	01 6799177
USIT NOW	01 6778117

Aircoach

There are two Aircoach routes that depart from Dublin Airport every 15 minutes and operate from 05.00am to 23.30pm. Firstly, Dublin Airport to Donnybrook Road via the Centre and secondly Dublin Airport to the IFSC (Irish Financial Services Centre)/ Docklands Service.

Useful Links

www.aer-rianta.ie

www.dublin-airport.ie

5.1.5. Dublin Port

Ferryport

Fingal is closely located to Dublin Port which is the choice of five ferry companies who together offer at present a total of 15 sailings daily to Holyhead, Liverpool and Douglas (Isle of Man). There is also a choice of high speed or cruise ferry.

- 1.4 million passengers passed through the port in 1999 up 6% on the previous year It is estimated that 1.45 m will pass through the terminal in 2000
- The number of tourist cars 274,000 was up by 16% on 1998

Freight

Roll On & Roll Off accounts for 53% of all the modes of transporting freight. Lo/Lo continues to grow and in 2000 accounted for 22% of overall throughput.

- Impressive increases have seen freight tonnage increase from 15.2 m tonnes in 1996 to a record 21 m tonnes in 2000.
- There were 7650 ship arrivals in 2000 compared to 6441 in 1996
- Unitised trade now accounts for 75% of all trade.

Notable Points for the Year 2001

- A new larger P&O Sea Ferry “European Ambassador” will arrive early in the year.
- The world’s largest Superferry “Ulysses” will start operating for Irish Ferries in Feb.
- A new Stena “Forwarder” is due in late Spring
- Work on the Dublin Port Tunnel will start in early 2001 and is due for completion in 2004.
- Work will commence on a landscaping program to clean up the northern perimeter of the port.

Source: Dublin Port Company Yearbook 2001

Table 5.13 Statistics for Dublin Port 1999-2000

	1999	2000(Est.)
Tonnage	20 m tonnes	21 m tonnes
Imports	13.2 m tonnes	13.5 m tonnes
Exports	6.8 m tonnes	7.5 m tonnes
Ro/Ro	451,000 units	480,000 units
Lo/Lo	442,000 teus	452,000 teus
Liquid Bulk	3.4 m tonnes	3.7 m tonnes
Dry Bulk	1.6 m tonnes	1.6 m tonnes
Break Bulk	0.2 m tonnes	0.2 m tonnes
Trade Cars	125,000	150,000
Passenger Nos.	1.35 m	1.45 m
Tourist Cars	274,000	300,000
Ship Nos.	7187 trading vessels Including 37 cruise liners	7650 trading vessels Including 30 cruise

Source: Dublin Port Company Yearbook 2001

Table 5.14 List of the Ferry Companies operating from Dublin Port 2001

FERRY COMPANY	SAILINGS	TERMINAL	DESTINATION
Irish Ferries			
Tel 01 661 0511			
Cruise Ferry (Pass & Freight)	2	1	Holyhead
Fast Ferry (Pass)	3	1	Holyhead
Norse Merchant Ferries			
Tel 01 819 2999			
Cruise Ferry (Pass & Freight)	2	1	Liverpool
P&O Irish Sea			
Tel 1800 409 049			
Cruise Ferry (Pass & Freight)	4	3	Liverpool
Stena Line			
Tel 01 204 7777			
Cruise Ferry (Pass & Freight)	2	2	Holyhead
SuperSeaCat III			
Tel 1800 551 743			
Fast Ferry (Pass)	1	1	Liverpool
Isle of Man Steam			
Packet Company			
Tel 1800 551 743			
Fast Ferry (Pass)	Seasonal	1	Douglas

Terminal 1 & 2 Ferryport, Alexandria Road Dublin 1

Terminal 3 North Wall Extension, Dublin 1

Source Dublin Port Company

5.1.6. Bus Eireann

Introduction

Bus Eireann operate a fleet of over 1,300 coaches and buses of which 700 are allocated to school services. The average age of the coaches is now 6.7 years with the recent acquisition of 183 coaches, 10 large capacity city buses and 25 minibuses. In the year 2000 they had 84.3m passenger journeys a slight decline on the previous year 85.2m. (Source CIE Annual Report 2000)

Range of Services

Bus Eireann offer a wide range of services including:

- Expressway inter-urban coach services
- Eurolines a coach to Britain & Europe
- Commuter Bus Services to & from Dublin & other urban areas

Also

- City bus services in Cork, Galway, Limerick and Waterford
- School Bus Services (for Dept. of Education)
- Ancillary services including coach & bus hire, vehicle testing contract maintenance and parcel delivery

There are over 50 routes in the Expressway service linking the major towns and cities throughout the country. Northern Ireland is also served in conjunction with Ulsterbus. Eurolines coach services are linked to the Expressway service consequently over 100 towns are linked to 1,500 destinations across Britain & Europe (Bus Eireann)

Bus Aras is located close to Connolly Train Station see [Map 5.5](#) for the location of Connolly Station

5.2 Environmental Infrastructure

5.2.1. Water Supply

Fingal CC's Water & Drainage Division is responsible for water supply to County Fingal and all drinking water is supplied via the treatment plant on the Liffey in Leixlip. Work commenced in 1998, on a new reservoir at Bailey Green, Howth. [Map 5.6](#) shows Greater Dublin Area Water Treatment plants and Reservoirs. **Table 5.15** lists the average daily consumption in the Greater Dublin Area counties in 1994 and 2001.

Table 5.15 Average daily Consumption of Water for Fingal County and surrounding Counties (1 megalitres equals 1 million litres*)

COUNTY	1994	2001
Dublin City (DCB)	205.0 mega litres	212.5 mega litres
Fingal*	53.0 mega litres	67.0 mega litres
South Dublin	55.5 mega litres	65.5 mega litres
Dun Laoghaire &R'down	66.0 mega litres	55.0 mega litres
Wicklow**	22.5 mega litres	18.5 mega litres
Kildare	35.5 mega litres	50.8 mega litres

Source: Dublin Corporation Water Division

*Fingal includes 2.25 mega litres for Clonee & Dunboyne in 2001

**Wicklow figure includes Bray Urban District Council in 1994

As the table states the total daily consumption for the whole area is approximately 445 mega litres per day. There are 3 main treatment plants, see [Map5.6](#) Ballymore Eustace, Roundwood and Bohernabreena.

Table 5.16 has the breakdown of demands made upon the water supply in Fingal in 1994 from the various categories of user and the amount that was estimated lost.

Table 5.17 has the expected or preferred growth in industrial demand from 1996 to 2016 for the Greater Dublin Water supplied counties.

Conservation

The Dublin Regional Water Conservation Project is a project funded by the EU £32m with the aim of tackling specific problems in relation to metering and replacing old pipes from which water is liable to leak. This project runs alongside the Dublin Corporation Water Divisions own Water Conservation/repair operation. It is estimated that in 1994 that somewhere between 39-42% of water produced was lost due to leakage (Greater Dublin Water Supply Strategy-DOELG 1996). Present estimates put leakage at 30% or lower with the goal of 20% attainable in the near future. (Dublin Corporation WD) By reducing water losses it is hoped that the increasing demands placed on the water supply will be met in the future.

It is estimated that consumption will increase at 1.5% annually although this figure is only an estimate and many factors can reduce or increase this figure. The current maximum production capacity is 490 mega litres per day for a limited period of time. (Source: Dublin Corporation)

Table 5.16 Greater Dublin Water Supply – Fingal Strategic Study Distribution Input 1994

			County Fingal
Distribution Input		Megalitres per day	53.0
Domestic demands			
	Population	000's	170.0
	Households	000's	45.4
	Occupancy rate		3.74
	Pcc (exc. customer losses)	l/hd/day	135.0
	Total demand	ML/d	23.0
Industrial Commercial Demands			
	Metered accounts	ML/d	8.9
	Fixed charge accounts	ML/d	3.3
	Other commercial properties	ML/d	0.3
	Total	ML/d	12.5
Losses			
	Losses by difference	ML/d	17.6
	Assumed suppressed losses	ML/d	2.0
	Total losses	ML/d	19.6
	Total	% Total	36%
	Customer losses	l/prop/day	60.0
	Customer losses	ML/d	2.7
	Customer losses	% Total	5%
	Distribution losses	ML/d	16.8
	Distribution losses	% Total	31%

Source Dublin Corporation

Table 5.17 Greater Dublin Water Supply Strategic Growth Preferred Demand Industrial Growth

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010	2016
Dublin Corporation	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
South Dublin County Council	2.5	5.0	7.5	10.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Fingal County Council	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	6.8	6.8	8.6	8.6
County Wicklow	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
County Kildare	2.0	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	10.5	12.5	15.0	16.0
Total	9.0	16.5	24.5	32.0	39.3	40.6	42.6	46.9	47.9

5.2.2. Waste Water and Sewage Treatment

Fingal has 8 sewage treatment plants (see list below) and [Map 5.7](#). The capacity of these plants is 60,000 population. Sewage from Dublin 15 area drains into the Dublin Corporation area and is pumped to Ringsend Treatment Works. Sewage treatment plants do not serve approximately 10% of households. The percentage of sewage treated prior to discharge is 75% primary and 33% Secondary. (Source: Fingal CC).

The wastewater from Dublin City (including Dublin 15) is treated before being discharged into Dublin Bay. Sludge (the solid part of the Wastewater is heat treated to 450 degrees Centigrade killing all the pathogens. The product of this process is a pasteurised organic fertiliser, suitable as a soil conditioner. It is marketed under the name of *Biofert*. As a result of this treatment and marketing of this product there has been no dumping of sludge in Dublin Bay since 1999. It is expected that when the Dublin Bay Project is completed all wastewater from Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) and all of the Greater Dublin Area will be treated at Ringsend Treatment Works. (See Dublin Bay Project)

Treatment Plants

Swords
Malahide
Donabate/Portane
Naul
Ballyboughal
Garristown
Oldtown
St. Margaret's
Source Fingal CC

The Dublin Bay Project

The Dublin Bay Project is the single largest wastewater project currently being implemented in Europe. [Map 5.8](#) shows the location of the Ringsend Treatment Works that is being upgraded to cope with the expected rise in demand. A £200m investment co-funded by the EU cohesion fund and the DOELG was devised to treat all the wastewater from not only Dublin City but also most of the waste water from Fingal, Dun Laoghaire - Rathdown and South Dublin. Upon completion of the Project, all the water discharged into Dublin Bay will meet EU and Irish statutory wastewater requirements. As a benefit of this project the beach at Dollymount Strand is expected to gain the Blue Flag award for water quality.

The construction of Sutton Pumping station and an undersea pipeline linking the Sutton station with the upgraded treatment plant at Ringsend are two parts of the Project.

ABA is a consortium made up of Ascon, Black & Veatch and Anglian Water will operate the plant from its completion in 2002 on a twenty-year contract. (Source Dublin Bay Project -Dublin Corporation)

5.2.3. Water Quality – Fingal

- Quality of river and lake water classified according to hydrometric area – ‘Q3’
- The percentage of drinking water samples that fall below agreed standards of acceptability - 0%

5.2.4. Landfill Sites & Solid Waste

Fingal CC Environmental Services Department is responsible for waste management disposal and collection. Fingal CC adopted The Waste Management Plan for the Dublin Region in 1999. The Council operates a Wheeled Bin Refuse Collection Service together with a Civic Amenity Landfill Site at Balleally, Lusk.

[Map 5.9](#) shows the location of the main municipal Landfill Sites in County Dublin and the remaining capacity i.e. the expected life of the site in terms of years. This map is from the *EPA Millennium Yearbook 2000*. Uses 1998 as its base year so if a site has a capacity to accept waste as indicated in the legend for 5 to 10 years then it is 5 to 10 years from 1998. **Table 5.18** details the amount of Waste per county for 1998.

Table 5.18 Waste Volume 1998 (tonnes) (All Dublin Counties)

Local Authority	Household	Commercial	Street Cleansing	Total
Dublin-Fingal	55,993	22,550	1,896	80,439
Dublin County Borough	166,333	160,187	35,000	361,520
Dun Laoghaire/R'down	53,867	56,288	2,729	112,884
South Dublin County	70,400	52,369	1,150	123,919
Kildare C.C.	42,471	26,606	100	69,177
Wicklow C.C.	45,066	19,316	600	64,982
Meath	34,650	23,044	480	58174

Source: EPA 1998 National Waste Database

Bring Centres

There are a number of Bring Centres placed around Fingal County where glass can be brought and recycled. (**Appendix 5.1. & Appendix 5.2** list these centres).

5.3 Housing

5.3.1 House Completions

Table 5.19 shows the total number of House Completions for Fingal and the other 3 Dublin Counties.

Table 5.19 Total House Completions 1996-2000 for the four Dublin County Councils

COUNTY	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Fingal	2,024	2,027	2,618	4,296	4,044
Private only	1,912	2,600	2,576	4,213	3,976
D/Laoghaire R'n	1,053	712	549	886	860
Private only	939	554	432	848	843
Dublin City	4,125	3,427	3,777	2,804	2,362
Private only	3,514	3,187	3,420	2,527	2,178
South Dublin	2,244	2,479	2,013	2,049	2,139
Private only	2,122	2,403	1,847	1,902	1,906

Source: CSO Housing Bulletin 2000

The entire house completions can be broken down into type of dwelling. **Table 5.20** (below) breaks down the house completions for 2000 into bungalow, detached house, semi-detached, terraced and flat/apartment. The Fingal figure of 4,044 consists of 142 bungalows, 391 detached houses etc. This figure matches the 4,044 in the total column in **Table 5.19** for Fingal.

Table 5.20 New Houses completed by type for the four Dublin County Councils 2000

COUNTY	B'low	Detach	Semi-D	Terra'd	Flat/Apt	Ttl
Fingal	142	391	1,911	683	917	4,044
D/Laoghaire R'n	8	224	81	41	506	860
Dublin City (DCB)	2	32	197	6	2,123	2,362
South Dublin	18	198	1,532	200	191	2,139

Source: CSO Housing Bulletin 2000

5.3.2 House Prices

Table 5.21 gives the house price increases for New & Second Hand Houses for County Dublin and the Whole of Ireland from 1996 – 2000.

Table 5.21 Average House prices for New & Second Hand Houses 1996-2000 Dublin (Four County Council areas)

COUNTY	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	£	£	£	£	£
County Dublin (New)	76,439	96,111	126,561	152,414	174,622
Ireland (New)	68,677	80,506	98,683	116,970	133,249
County Dublin (Second Hand)	82,246	103,374	138,942	165,869	194,559
Ireland (Second Hand)	67,438	80,892	105,950	128,622	150,070

Source: CSO Housing Bulletin 2000

In the four years from 1996 to 2000 the average price paid for a new home in County Dublin rose by £98,000 a 98% increase. The average price paid for a second hand home in County Dublin rose by £75,000 representing a 50% increase over the four-year period. These prices are obtained through the Housing Bulletin 2000 published by the CSO. In 1996 the average price paid for 45.9% of houses in the Dublin area did not exceed £60,000 by 2000 that percentage has been reduced to just 0.8%. At the other end of the spectrum in 1996 only 1.9% of houses purchased attained a price of over £200,000 yet four years later in 2000 that percentage has risen to 23.7%. (Source: CSO Housing Bulletin 2000)

Housing List

In 1996 there were 1,545 people on the housing list this had increased to 1,950 by the year 2000. In 1996 there were 223 travellers' families in need of accommodation within Fingal and by 2000 this had increased to 276. There were no reported cases of homeless cases up to April 2001. (Source: Fingal CC).

5.3.3 Housing Stock

Table 5.22 lists the total number of houses in Fingal and the 3 other Dublin County Councils. Fingal County Council completed 120 houses in 1996, 85 (1997), 85 (1998), 140(1999) and 62 (2000). In 1996 there were 47,721 permanent private housing units in Fingal, this has increased to 59,558 in 2000.

Table 5.22 Total Number of Houses in Fingal and other Dublin County Councils 2001

COUNTY	Private	Public
Fingal	59,558	3,200
D/Laoghaire R'n	65,529	4,042
Dublin City (DCB)	N/A	25,500
South Dublin	71,745	10,000

5.3.4 Local Authority Housing

Table 5.23 Local Authority New Build & Acquisitions for Fingal and the other Dublin County Councils

Table 5.23 Local Authority Housing – New Build & Acquisitions for Fingal and other Dublin County Councils 1996-2000

COUNTY	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Fingal					
Completions	86	107	42	51	26
Acquisitions	3	8	16	15	11
D/Laoghaire&R'n					
Completions	109	132	109	38	11
Acquisitions	40	43	8	15	19
Dublin City (DCB)					
Completions	372	175	270	202	143
Acquisitions	330	124	121	280	361
South Dublin					
Completions	82	33	166	147	86
Acquisitions	30	22	15	52	61

Source: CSO Housing Bulletin 2000

Table 5.24 Average Industrial Wage (IR£) from 1996 to 2001*

Average Industrial Wage (all Industries)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	14,748	15,215	15,872	16,762	17,864	18,458

*First quarter only

Source CSO Quarterly Survey

The Average Industrial Wage has not risen with the same rate of increases as the sharp rise in property from 1996 to 2001 see **Table 5.24**. There has been a 25% increase in the five years, much smaller than the rise in house prices. This figure does not reflect the increase in disposable income due to the changes in the PAYE tax system.

Average Number of Households

[Map 3.4](#) shows the Average Number of Persons per Private Household as it was in 1996. (CSO census) for Fingal. Refer to Chapter 3 section 3.1.2.

5.4. Information Technology

5.4.1 Broadband Technology⁷

Broadband is a term to describe a high capacity network (one that carries large amounts of data) that links together networks of lower capacity, usually local area networks.

IBEC recently produced a report entitled “Broadband Services in Ireland: Policies for Customer Choice”(Oct.1999). The main thrust of the report was to emphasise the need for customer choice in access to broadband services in Ireland. Urgent priority must be given to the access network infrastructure and the ability of access to deliver broadband services to residential, business and government sectors.

In addition to e-business, e-government has huge potential in Ireland that has yet to be realised.

Another report by Andersen Consulting on ‘e-Government Leadership’ (June 2000) www.ac.com also put into focus the need to introduce broadband technology. It ranked Ireland as a ‘Slow Starter’ in groups categorised as ‘Early Leaders’, ‘Cautious Implementers’, ‘Visionary Followers’ and ‘Slow Starters’. The categorisation was a testing of the availability of 150 Government services via the Internet in 20 countries. If Dublin & Ireland are to remain at the leading edge of the e-commerce revolution then Government as well as Business needs to take proactive steps. One such step is to facilitate the desirability and availability of access to broadband networks.

Local Loop Unbundling (LLU)

This means allowing provision to the competing operators of individual subscriber lines. The local phone is at present an under-utilised asset that is only really used for a limited period each day and primarily for voice data transmission that is a phone call. If the local network could be opened with the ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line) technology as is in the US and some European countries. It would support a high speed ‘always on’ Internet connection basis. The challenge is to get the local networks opened up to the availability of broadband networks to facilitate future growth.

Broadband Availability

[Map 5.10](#) is The National Frame Network for Eircom and [Map 5.11](#) is the National Fibre Network for Esat Business.

⁷ A Glossary of terms is available at www.forfas.ie/t4eb/glossary_tele.htm

5.5 Energy

5.5.1 ESB Transmission Network

The ESB transmission network consists of lines of 110kv to 400 kV. There are in total over 5,800km of transmission lines in Ireland, [Map 5.12](#).

Concern has been expressed recently in the media about the ability of the ESB to meet future demand for all its customers. The Irish Times 24 August 2001, quotes a new paper from EirGrid “Studies for 2001 indicate that there is little or no additional capacity on the grid for significant extra generation demand without additional reinforcement.”

Table 5.24.shows the increasing demand for electricity since 1995 to 2000.

Table 5.25 Power Generation in Gigawatt Hours for Ireland 1995 – 2000

Year	Output
1995	17,598
1996	18,935
1997	19,551
1998	20,485
1999	21,278
2000	22,920

(Source: CSO)

Generation Capacity

A report produced in 1998 “Generation Capacity Requirements to 2005” requirements published by the Dept. of Public Enterprise estimates that power generation will have to increase by between 150 and 240 Megawatt hours per annum depending upon the growth in the economy whether it is low, medium or high growth. So by 2005 total generation is somewhere between 25,858 Gigawatt hours and 29,693 Gigawatt hours. It is possible to compare the figures estimated in the report for generation in the year 2000 with the actual figure from **Table 5.25**. The highest estimate for 2000 was 22,457 Gigawatt Hours for generation and what was actually generated was 22,920 Gigawatt hours. The actual generated figure exceeded the highest estimate by only 463 Gigawatt Hours. This is an indication of the strong growth in the economy from 1997 to 2000.

5.5.2 Bord Gáis Éireann

Commercial and residential customers in Fingal have the choice of utilising all modes of energy. Bord Gais Eireann can supply all areas in Dublin City and other parts of the country. The 2025 Steering Group report refers to an earlier gas report which stated that from 1994 that Ireland had sufficient supplies to last from 1994 until 2015 but the recent economic boom and rise in demand has meant that this date has been revised to 2003/4. In order to meet future demand there will have to be additional supplies. The report refers to 3 scenarios an economy in recession, in growth and a middle course. Whatever the future holds, the country must secure between 20.8 (MCM) to 30.8 (MCM) of gas between 2004-2006 to secure supplies to 2025. These figures are in addition to the 17 (MCM) supplied through the Interconnector. (Source: The Gas 2025 Project Close out Report and Review 1999 Dept. Public Enterprise)

[Map 5. 13](#) show the national pipelines and Interconnector for Ireland.

6. Public Service Provision

6.1 Health

Introduction

The Eastern Regional Health Authority is a statutory body set up on 1 March 2000 with the responsibility of providing health and personal social services to all residents in Dublin, Kildare and Wicklow. The ERHA's responsibilities include the strategic planning of services, commissioning of services and funding services through service agreements with the three Area Health Boards, the voluntary hospitals and other voluntary agencies in the region. The ERHA is also charged with monitoring and evaluating the services provided by these agencies. The Authority is not directly involved in the delivery of services. Service delivery is the responsibility of the three Area Health Boards, the Voluntary Hospitals and the Voluntary Intellectual Disability Agencies in the region. (Source: ERHA)

The Eastern Regional Health Authority has three areas i.e. **East Coast, Northern and South Western** between them administer the provision of health services for Fingal. [Map 6.1](#) shows the boundaries of the individual Health Boards in Ireland as well as the three 'Areas' within the Eastern Regional Health Authority.

6.1.1 Health Centres

[Map 6.2](#) has focused on the boundaries of the Eastern Health Board areas in relation to Fingal. Also located on this map are the 7 Health Centres located within Fingal. **Table 6.1** gives the name and address of each Health Centre.

Table 6.1 Health Centres in Fingal

Health Centre	Address
Portmarnock Health Centre,	Strand Shopping Centre, Portmarnock
Rush Health Centre,	Lower Main St, Rush
Skerries Health Centre	Thomas Hand St., Skerries
Swords Health Centre	Bridge St., Swords
Donabate Health Centre	St. Patrick's Terrace, Donabate
Garristown Health Centre	C/o The School House, Garristown
Oldtown Health Centre	Clonmethon Lodge, Oldtown

6.1.2 Hospitals

Fingal has 4 hospitals serving the county, James Connolly Memorial, Blanchardstown, Mater Hospital Eccles St, Beaumont Hospital Dublin 9 and St Mary's Hospital Phoenix Park. There are two Psychiatric Hospitals serving the county, St Ita's Hospital, Portrane and St. Brendan's Hospital Rathdown Rd Dublin 7.

Table 6.2 provides a complete listing from the VHI of the Private & Public Hospitals in County Dublin i.e. City & County. Those highlighted in **bold print** are within Fingal.

Table 6.2 Hospitals in County Dublin

Name	Address	Pri/Pub.	Tel No.
Beaumont	Beaumont Rd. D.9	Public	01 8093000
Blackrock Clinic	Rock Rd, Blackrock	Private	01 2832222
Bon Secours	Glasnevin D.9	Private	01 8375111
Cappagh Orthopaedic	Finglas D.11	Public	01 8341211
Coombe's Women	Dolphin's Barn D.8	Public	01 4085200
Hampstead Private	Whitehall D.9	Private	01 8374444
Highfield Private	Whitehall D.9	Private	01 8374444
Hume St.	Hume St. D.2	Public	01 6766935
Incorporated Orthopaedic	Clontarf D.3	Public	01 8332521
James Connolly Memorial	Blanchardstown D.15	Public	01 8213844
Kylemore Clinic	Ballybrack Co Dublin	Private*	01 2852403
Mater Misericordiae	Eccles St D.7	Public	01 8032000
Mater Private	Eccles St D.7	Private	01 8858888
Mount Carmel	Braemor Park D.24	Private	01 4922211
M S Care Centre	Rathgar D.6	Private	01 4906234
National Maternity	Holles St D.2	Public	01 6373100
Northbrook Clinic	Northbrook Rd. D.6	Private	01 4967111
Our Lady's Hospice	Harold's Cross D.6	Public	01 4068700
Our Lady's Hospital For Sick Children	Crumlin D.12	Public	01 4096100
Peamount	Newcastle Co. Dublin	Public	01 6280685
Rheumatology Rehab.	Harold's Cross D.6	Public	01 4972130
Rotunda	Parnell Square D.1	Public	01 8730700
Royal Victoria Eye Ear Hospital	Adelaide Rd. D.2	Public	01 6785500
Rutland Centre	Templeogue D.16	Private	01 4946358
St Colmcille's	Loughlinstown Co. Dublin	Public	01 2825800
St Edmundsbury	Lucan Co. Dublin	Private	01 6280221
St James's	St. James's St. D.8	Public	01 4103000
St John of God	Stillorgan Co Dublin	Private	01 2881781
St Joseph's	Raheny D.5	Private	01 8478433
St Joseph's	Clonsilla	Private	01 8217177
St Luke's	Rathgar D.6	Public	01 4065000
St Mary's Hospital	Baldoyle	Public	01 8323056
St. Michael's	Dun Laoghaire Co. Dublin	Public	01 2806901
St Patrick's	James's St. D.8	Private	01 6775423
St. Vincent's	Elm Park D.4	Public	01 2694533
St. Vincent's Private	Herbert Ave. D.4	Private	01 2695622
St. Vincent's	Fairview D.3	Public	01 8842400
The Adelaide & Meath Hospital incorporating The National Children's Hospital	Tallaght D.20	Public	01 4142000
The Children's Hospital Stanhope Street	Temple St. D.1	Public	01 8748763
	Lower Grangegorman D.7	Public	01 6773965

Source: VHI

6.1.3 Hospital Beds

A Bed Review Report 2001 to the Board of the Eastern Regional Health Authority stated some facts about the pressures exerted upon the Eastern Region.

Bed Supply

- There was a reduction of 31% in acute hospital beds in the Eastern Region since 1980 from 7,066 to 4,884 in 2000 (4,076 ex. Obstetrics & Psychiatry)
- The Eastern Region accounts for 41% of all acute beds nationally and 41% of activity nationally.
- 20% of all admissions and day cases in the Eastern Region are for patients who live outside the region. This has been a steady figure.
- When bed supply per 1,000 population in the Eastern Region is adjusted to account for patients from the other health boards who are treated in the Eastern Region, the ratio of beds is lower than both the national ratio, the UK/NHS ratio and the OECD average.
- Overall activity in the Eastern Region increased by 11% between 1994 and 1998. Inpatient discharges reduced by 15% since 1980 and by 5.4% since 1994. Day cases are documented as having increased by 54% since 1992 and by 45% since 1994 with the greatest increase in the older age groups.

Table 6.3 provides data for publicly funded acute hospitals in the Eastern Regional Health Authority from 1994-1996.

Table 6.3 Summary of Publicly Funded Acute Hospitals: Number of beds Available, Patients Discharged, and Average Length of Stay and Day Cases Eastern Regional Health Authority -1994 to 1996

	1994	1995	1996
Number of Hospitals	25	25	25
Average No. of In-Patient Beds Available #	4,920	4,951	4,970
In- Patients Discharged/Deaths	188,834	189,107	193,448
Average Length of Stay	7.6*	7.7*	7.5*
Average Number of Day Beds Available #	299	314	321
Day Cases	121,359	125,578	127,469

Source: Dept. of Health Vital Statistics

Note. District hospitals are not included in this Table

These figures refer to the average number of beds available for use during the year taking beds that have been temporarily closed or opened into account

* The average length of stay calculations exclude Incorporated Orthopaedic, NRH, Peamount, Baldoyle because of the nature of their specialities which involve substantially longer stays than in acute hospitals generally

6.1.4 Social Welfare Local Offices-Statistics 1996-2001

Table 6.4 lists the Local Social Welfare Offices within County Dublin, the actual numbers of unemployed persons Male/Female breakdown and those under 25/over 25 are divided into columns. Those offices **in bold print** are within the Fingal County boundary. **Table 6.5** is the percentage of those unemployed that have been unemployed for 1 year or more in 1996.

Table 6.4 Numbers on the Live Register County Dublin by Age April 1996

Local Social Welfare Office	Total Males	Males Under 25	Males 25 & Over	Total Females	Females Under 25	Females 25 & Over
Gardiner Street	4,381	1,099	3,282	2,362	772	1,590
Werbung Street	4,524	1,209	3,315	2,426	767	1,659
Victoria Street	2,112	755	1,357	1,660	745	915
North Cumberland St.	6,878	2,081	4,797	3,925	1,147	2,778
Navan Road	6,536	1,669	4,867	3,666	1,211	2,455
Thomas Street	4,013	963	3,050	1,850	775	1,075
Tara Street	2,328	559	1,769	1,379	480	899
Tallaght	4,781	1,326	3,455	2,492	848	1,644
Ballymun	2,008	544	1,464	628	243	385
Clondalkin	3,123	875	2,248	1,677	635	1,042
Rathfarnham	2,420	535	1,885	1,958	390	1,568
Kilbarrack	3,236	760	2,476	2,148	537	1,611
Ballyfermot	2,684	605	2,079	1,136	364	772
Finglas	3,240	822	2,418	1,630	505	1,125
Dun Laoghaire	4,296	891	2,833	2,833	614	2,219
Balbriggan	1,348	269	1,079	711	211	500

Source: CSO Cork

Table 6.5 Numbers on the Live Register Co Dublin by Duration April 1996

Local Social Welfare Office	% Males	% Females	% Total Persons
	<i>1 Year plus</i>	<i>1 Year plus</i>	<i>1 Year plus</i>
Gardiner Street	51.43%	37.04%	46.39%
Werbung Street	57.25%	41.96%	51.91%
Victoria Street	42.66%	27.77%	36.11%
North Cumberland St.	66.12%	43.06%	57.74%
Navan Road	57.77%	48.53%	54.45%
Thomas Street	67.75%	46.43%	61.03%
Tara Street	61.60%	33.36%	51.09%
Tallaght	61.72%	38.40%	53.73%
Ballymun	67.78%	53.82%	64.45%
Clondalkin	52.90%	35.36%	46.77%
Rathfarnham	49.17%	34.73%	42.71%
Kilbarrack	49.97%	31.52%	42.61%
Ballyfermot	63.34%	40.93%	56.68%
Finglas	58.89%	36.75%	51.48%
Dun Laoghaire	53.32%	47.65%	51.07%
Balbriggan	59.57%	42.90%	53.81%

Source: CSO Cork

Table 6.6 Numbers on Live Register County Dublin by Age April 2001

Local Social Welfare Office	Total Males	Males Under 25	Males 25 & Over	Total Females	Females Under 25	Females 25 & Over
Gardiner Street	1,668	320	1,348	1,051	161	890
Werbung Street	1,555	210	1,345	796	114	682
Victoria Street	518	282	236	376	54	322
North Cumberland St.	2,502	366	2,136	1,614	208	1,406
Navan Road	2,866	466	2,400	1,738	294	1,444
Thomas Street	1,271	181	1,090	531	112	419
Tara Street	634	72	562	404	39	365
Tallaght	1,683	361	1,322	953	200	753
Ballymun	816	174	642	385	129	256
Clondalkin	913	223	690	672	155	517
Rathfarnham	770	77	693	786	45	741
Kilbarrack	1,254	189	1,065	995	96	899
Ballyfermot	548	102	446	291	61	230
Finglas	837	171	666	501	83	418
Dun Laoghaire	1,354	113	1,241	1,246	77	1,169
Balbriggan	473	61	412	490	53	437

Source: CSO Cork

Table 6.7 Numbers on Live Register County Dublin April 2001 by Duration

Local Office	Social Welfare	% Males	% Females	% Total Persons
Apr-01		<i>1 Year plus</i>	<i>1 Year plus</i>	<i>1 Year plus</i>
Gardiner Street		41.25%	28.45%	36.30%
Werburg Street		48.62%	35.05%	44.02%
Victoria Street		31.27%	20.74%	26.85%
North Cumberland St.		42.49%	23.48%	35.03%
Navan Road		44.84%	27.96%	38.47%
Thomas Street		39.10%	24.86%	34.91%
Tara Street		43.06%	32.43%	38.92%
Tallaght		33.04%	15.95%	26.86%
Ballymun		51.23%	27.79%	43.71%
Clondalkin		46.99%	27.38%	38.68%
Rathfarnham		39.09%	25.32%	32.13%
Kilbarrack		32.46%	24.22%	28.81%
Ballyfermot		33.39%	24.05%	30.15%
Finglas		44.44%	26.35%	37.67%
Dun Laoghaire		41.36%	27.45%	34.69%
Balbriggan		38.48%	23.88%	31.05%

Source: CSO Cork

6.1.5 Infant Mortality & Principal Cause of Death

The statistics in relation to infant mortality are divided into two categories 'Infants aged less than 4 weeks' and also 'Infants aged 4 wks to one year'. The CSO publishes a 'Vital Statistics' (Summary 2000) on behalf of the Dept. of Health & Children. **Table 6.8** has the most recent statistics for 2000. This table summarises the infant deaths into the county residence of the mother. (N.B. Infant and Mortality rates in some areas are based on small numbers and are subject to considerable fluctuation and caution should be exercised in their interpretation.)

The principal causes of death for all deaths in Fingal are set out in **Table 6.9**. There were a total of 814 registered deaths in 2000 in Fingal. Infants under 1 year accounted for 22 and those over 65yrs for 569. Also in this table as a comparison is the national % breakdown of the principal causes of death.

Table 6.8 Neo-Natal Mortality (aged 28 days or less) and Infant Mortality (Aged 28 days to one year) for all Dublin Local Authorities 2000.

	Infant Mortality*	Neo-Natal Mortality**
Fingal	7.5	5.1
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	8.2	6.2
Dublin City	6.8	4.3
South Dublin	6.7	4.7
Ireland	5.9	4.0

Source: CSO Vital Statistics 2000

*Infant Mortality: Deaths of Infants under one year per 1,000 births, classified by county of residence of mother

** Neo-Natal Mortality: Deaths of infants under 28 days per 1,000 births classified by county of residence of mother.

Table 6.9 % Principal Causes of death for Fingal 2000

CAUSES	%Fingal	Ireland
Diseases of Circulatory System (Cardiovascular Disease)	36%	41%
Diseases of Respiratory System	15%	16%
Malignant Neoplasm (Cancers)	28%	24%
Injuries & Poisonings	4%	4%
Other	17%	15%

Source: CSO Vital Statistics 2000

6.2 Education & Training

6.2.1 Primary Education

There were 78 primary schools open in 1999/2000 academic year in Fingal.

Appendix.6.1 lists the School Roll Number, the Name & address of each of the primary school & the number of pupils attending in 1999-2000.

Table 6.10 details the number of Schools, teachers and pupils for ordinary classes only for Fingal for 1998/99. The average class size for Fingal primary schools in 1998/99 academic year was **29.37**. The figure for the country as a whole was **25.62**.

Table 6.10 Number of Primary (Ordinary Classes only) Schools, Number of Teachers & Number of Pupils 1998-1999

	Schools	Pupils	Teaching Teachers	Non Teaching Principals#	Other* Teachers	Total Teachers
Fingal	69	22,527	767	46	80	893
Ireland	3,181	436,735	17,042	687	1,735	19,464

*Full Time Teachers

#Non-teaching principals includes principals who may give some classes but do not have a designated class.

Source: DES Statistical Report 1998/99

In addition to ordinary classes there are pupils with special needs, **Table 6.11**. Fingal has 7 special schools for pupils with special needs. There are 22 ordinary schools out of the 69 above, which provided special classes for 450 pupils in classes with special needs in 1998/99.

Table 6.11 Number of Primary Schools (special only), Pupils and Classes 1998/99

	Schools	Pupils	Classes
Fingal	7	119	32
Ireland	122	7,386	874

Source: DES Statistical Report 1998/99

6.2.2 Post Primary Education

There were 12 Secondary Schools, 5 Vocational Schools, 6 Community Schools⁸ and no comprehensive schools in Fingal for the 1998/99 academic year. This gives a total of 23 Post Primary Schools out of a total of 759 for the state. **Table 6.12** gives the number of pupils attending the different schools in the year 1998/99.

Table 6.12 Post Primary School Pupils in Fingal by type of School 1998/99

	Secondary	Vocational	Community	Comprehensive	Total
Fingal	6,601	2,866	5,337	NIL	14,804
Ireland	211,369	97,998	44,152	8,532	362,051

Source: DES Statistical Report 1998/99

Number of teachers and pupils Post Primary 2001/2

The number of teachers and pupils per school at the Post Primary level in Fingal is contained in the **Appendix 6.2**. For the academic year 2001/2002 a total of 959 teachers were allocated to Fingal Post Primary schools. The table does include part time teachers on the basis of contract hours.

Special Schools Post Primary

There are a number of special schools at post-primary level in Fingal, which are listed in **Appendix 6.3**. These provide an education for children with a wide range of physical, emotional and mental disabilities and well as children with learning difficulties.

⁸ This has increased to 7 in 2000.

6.2.3 Third Level Education

Higher Education Authority (HEA)

Provisional figures from the HEA for the academic year 1999/2000 show that there were **42,664** students enrolled in third level HEA funded institutions* in Dublin colleges See **Table 6.13** for the full breakdown of the figures between part/full time students and undergraduate/postgraduate students.

The number of students in third level education has risen considerably over the last ten years. For the country as a whole in 1991/92 there were 51,029, - 1995/96 - 64,644 and 1996/97 – 67,957. The provisional figure for 1999/00 is 80,039. These figures are for institutions funded by the Higher Education Authority.

Table 6.13 Third Level Students in County Dublin 1999/2000 HEA funded

Students	1999/2000	1996/1997
Undergraduate FT	29,521	26,347
Postgraduate FT	5,826	5,312
Undergraduate PT	2,990	2,937
Postgraduate PT	4,327	2,581
TOTAL	42,664	37,177

Source: HEA

*UCD, TCD, DCU, St. Patrick's College Drumcondra, National College of Art & Design & Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin City.

Third Level Institutions DES Funded

Table 6.14 gives full time, undergraduate and postgraduate students in addition to entrants into all the DES funded third level institutions in 1998/99. All the County Dublin institutions are **in bold** print. County Dublin accounted for over 40% of the students enrolling on third level DES courses in 1998/99.

Institute of Technology Blanchardstown

In September 1999 Ireland's newest Institute of Technology opened in Blanchardstown in County Fingal. Currently, around 400 full time students are catered for in an advanced building with the new purpose built Institute due to be completed in mid 2002.

Table 6.14 Full Time Students and Entrants to Third Level Institutions aided by DES 1998/99 County Dublin Institutions (in bold print)

Institutions	F.T. 1998-99	P.T. 1998-99	Ent. 1998-99
University College Cork, NUI Cork	10644	898	2545
University College Dublin, NUI Dublin	14748	3029	3481
National University of Ireland, Galway	8035	1232	1965
Trinity College, Dublin	10540	2311	2409
National University of Ireland, Maynooth	3908	784	1106
Dublin City University	6312	1366	1851
University of Limerick	8826	1301	2284
National College of Art & Design, Dublin	724	6	138
Dublin Institute of Technology	9763	5591	4192
Athlone Institute of Technology	2824	549	1024
Institute of Technology, Carlow	2284	463	1009
Cork Institute of Technology	4978	2888	1760
Dundalk Institute of Technology	2458	345	1220
Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology	3922	528	1414
Letterkenny Institute of Technology	1714	299	883
Limerick Institute of Technology	2939	884	1138
Institute of Technology, Sligo	2644	204	1018
Institute of Technology, Tallaght	1793	1073	826
Institute of Technology, Tralee	2229	407	962
Waterford Institute of Technology	5018	507	1734
Dun Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design and Tech.	565	46	220
Hotel Training & Catering College, Killybegs	345	52	212
Colaiste Mhuire, Marino, Dublin	205	0	57
Church of Ireland College of Education, Rathmines	91	0	34
Froebel College of Education, Blackrock, Dublin	158	0	47
St. Angela's College, Lough Gill, Co. Sligo	100	0	27
St. Catherine's College, Sion Hill, Co Dublin	101	0	28
National College of Ireland, Dublin	641	3001	267
Total for Ireland	108509	27764	33851
Total for Dublin	45641	16423	13550
Dublin's % of Total Student Population 1998-99	42.06	59.15	40.03

Source: DES

Domicility of Third Level Students

Table 6.15 gives the domicility of third level students for DES funded institutions for the whole of Ireland. (See **Appendix 6.4** for a full listing of DES funded third level institutions.) This gives an interesting breakdown of students by county of origin and county of study. Although Fingal is not separated from the other 3 counties in Dublin it does provide a summary of students and their place/county of study. This table is for all students in full time undergraduate and postgraduate study.

Table 6.15 Domicility of Third Level Students (DES aided only) 1998-1999							County of Study										
County of origin	Westmeath	Carlow	Cork	Donegal	Dublin	Louth	Galway	Kerry	Kildare	Limerick	Sligo	Waterford	Total				
Galway	465	24	164	68	940	17	4,020	36	142	852	202	97	7,027				
Leitrim	36	5	14	65	204	13	130	4	50	81	174	12	788				
Mayo	187	24	69	108	1,011	15	1,426	17	116	425	320	55	3,773				
Roscommon	235	13	26	43	437	8	485	11	69	170	314	33	1,844				
Sligo	25	8	25	112	470	2	422	2	57	91	609	14	1,837				
Carlow	17	320	45	3	559	7	34	11	71	69	12	94	1,242				
Dublin	135	244	273	78	20,679	526	396	20	1,105	287	97	254	24,094				
Kildare	85	285	58	33	2,128	33	159	15	471	141	45	180	3,633				
Kilkenny	10	177	210	2	788	5	91	4	81	225	13	409	2,015				
Laois	79	175	57	6	563	6	118	15	62	142	13	115	1,351				
Longford	144	11	21	20	404	11	158	0	84	59	124	18	1,054				
Louth	29	14	32	32	939	915	104	2	120	64	15	32	2,298				
Meath	138	45	64	32	1,987	334	174	20	211	122	38	108	3,273				
Offaly	302	81	53	5	610	11	235	18	94	147	32	69	1,657				
Westmeath	448	19	30	9	847	32	287	8	107	180	92	60	2,119				
Wexford	20	253	162	6	1,321	6	85	12	109	226	15	761	2,976				
Wicklow	19	139	39	16	2,008	29	48	5	86	56	17	165	2,627				
Clare	56	13	311	12	425	6	625	138	62	1,330	43	128	3,149				
Cork	26	38	9,663	13	1,142	15	347	376	92	1,360	49	370	13,491				
Kerry	22	15	1,177	6	748	11	322	1,102	71	970	27	109	4,580				
Limerick	23	26	832	6	672	6	361	196	72	3,037	29	158	5,418				
Tipperary	97	151	794	11	1,027	14	364	83	118	1,128	33	567	4,387				
Waterford	9	96	568	7	613	2	86	25	50	236	7	1,050	2,749				
Antrim	0	0	14	0	238	0	9	1	3	3	2	1	271				
Armagh	0	0	3	0	80	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	90				
Cavan	121	12	13	68	650	103	149	4	82	50	107	38	1,397				
Derry	0	0	3	1	126	0	13	0	2	2	0	0	147				
Donegal	26	3	32	1,196	738	19	414	4	162	141	167	20	2,922				
Down	0	0	2	0	243	3	20	0	8	5	0	0	281				
Fermanagh	2	0	0	1	75	1	4	0	3	1	0	0	87				
Monaghan	43	5	12	82	517	276	82	3	78	37	44	17	1,196				
Tyrone	0	0	3	2	114	0	15	0	8	4	0	0	146				
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
TOTALS	2,799	2,196	14,769	2,043	43,303	2,426	11,186	2,132	3,849	11,641	2,641	4,934	103,919				
of which N. Ire.	2	0	25	4	876	4	64	1	27	15	3	1	1,022				

6.2.4 Private Colleges

Table 6.16 provides a listing of the private colleges in Dublin, which are, recognised by the DES and the numbers enrolled in 1998/99. Those in bold print are in County Dublin.

Table 6.16 Third Level Non Aided Institutions 1998-99 (Dublin Colleges In Bold)

Religious Institutions:	
Holy Ghost Missionary College, Kimmage, Dublin 12.	94
All Hallows College, Drumcondra, Dublin 9.	174
Dominican House of Studies, St. Mary's Priory, Tallaght, Co.Dublin	11
Institute of Theology and Philosophy, Milltown Park, Dublin 6.	302
St. Patrick's College, Carlow.	190
Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, Dublin 3	3
St. John's College, Waterford.	12
St. Patrick's College, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.	22
Pontifical College, Maynooth, Co. Kildare	363
Total	1171
Teacher Training	
Montessori College A.M.I., Dundrum Road, Milltown, Dublin 14.	70
Mater Dei Institute, Clonliffe Road, Dublin 3.	252
St. Niocholas Montessori College, 16 Adelaide St., DunLaoghaire,	119
Total	441
Other	
College of Hotel Catering & Management, Shannon, Co. Clare.	209
King's Inn, Henrietta Street, Dublin 1.	322
L.S.B., 6/9 Balfe St., Dublin 2.	495
Institute of Education Business College, Portobello Hse.	891
Dublin Business School, 13/14 Aungier Street, Dublin 2	704
Griffith College, South Circular Road, Dublin 8.	640
American College, 2 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.	283
Burren College of Art, Newtowncastle, Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare.	33
High School International College, The Crescent, and Limerick.	276
Mid West Business Institute, Old Town Hall, Rutland Street Limerick	24
Skerry's College, 9 St. Patrick's Hill, Cork.	161
Mayoralty College, Mayoralty House, Galway	61
Dublin Institute of Design, 25 Suffolk St, Dublin 2.	45
3D Entertainments Academy.	6
Total	4150
Royal College of Surgeons (Dublin)	1028
Overall Total	6790

6.2.5 Adult Education

County Dublin VEC Fingal Region is responsible for 7 mainstream secondary schools in Fingal; all these schools are called community colleges. **Table 6.17** lists the name of these community schools and the number of students enrolled in 2000.

Table 6.17 CDVEC Fingal Region Schools & Pupil Numbers 2000.

Name of School/College	Pupils
Riversdale Community College	500
Castleknock Community College	1,028
Balbriggan Community College	436
Skerries Community College	926
Fingal Community College	564
St. Finian's Community College	561
Grange Community College	240

Source CDVEC

Table 6.18 gives the type of courses available at each community college within Fingal.

A glossary of the headings is given below.

- Status – Designated Disadvantaged or not
- VTOS FIT - Vocational Training Opportunities Programme/Fast Track to Information Technology
- J.C. – Junior Certificate
- J.C. SP./EJC – Junior Cert. Schools Programme/Elementary Junior Certificate
- Trans. Year - Transition Year
- Voc. Prep. Train. Prog. – Vocational Preparation Training Programme
- L.C. – Leaving Cert.
- L.C. Applied – Leaving Cert. Applied Programme
- L.C. Voc. Prog. – Leaving Cert. Vocational Programme
- Post/Repeat LC – Post Leaving Cert. Courses/Repeat Leaving Cert.
- Stay in Sch. Prog. – Stay in School Programme

Table 6.18 Fingal Community Colleges Types of Education Available 2000

College	Status-Disadv.	VTOS/FIT	J.C.	J.C. Sp./EJC	Trans Year	VPTP	LC	LC Applied	LC Voc Prog	Post/Repeat LC	Stay in Sch. Prog
Riversdale Community College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Castleknock Community College	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Balbriggan Community College	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Skerries Community College	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Fingal Community College	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
St. Finian's Community College	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Grange Community College	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

6.3 Safety & Security

Introduction

Fingal has two Garda divisions within its boundaries. [Map 6.3](#) shows the Dublin Metropolitan region and the Louth Meath region. [Map 6.4](#) shows these Regions are subdivided into divisions.

6.3.1 Garda Stations Fingal

[Map 6.5](#) shows the location of the Garda stations within Fingal. **Table 6.19** lists the names of each station and the numbers of personnel attached to each station. **Table 6.20** has the number of indictable offences, and crimes per 1,000 population for each district.

Table 6.19 Garda Stations and Personnel serving within Fingal 2000

Station	Chief Sup.	Sup	Insp.	Serg.	Gar
Blanchardstown	1	2	4	20	104
Finglas			1	10	58
Santry	1	2	3	17	82
Dublin Airport				3	16
Malahide				6	34
Howth			1	6	29
Swords			1	7	40
Balbriggan		1	1	5	28
Skerries				1	10
Rush				1	3
Lusk				1	3
Garristown				1	1

Source: An Garda Siochana DMR West Division

Table 6.20 Number of Indictable Offences & Reported Crimes per 1,000 Population for 1998

Station	Indict. Off.	Crimes	Population
Blanchardstown	1,156	20.9	55,696
Finglas	7	20.9	806
Santry	272	71.6	2,543
Dublin Airport	93		Transient
Malahide	403	14.0	28,743
Howth	509	23.7	25,234
Swords	452	12.2	37,037
Balbriggan	98	7.0	14,000
Skerries	149	12.1	12,400
Rush	87	10.9	8,000
Lusk	54	17.4	3,100
Garristown	26	10.4	2,500

Source: An Garda Siochana DMR West Division

6.3.2 Crime Figures – Indictable Offences DMR

Data on Indictable offences have been compiled from the annual reports of An Garda Síochána. **Table 6.21** shows the number of Recorded crimes, Detected crimes, the detection rate, the number of offences per 1,000 of population and the % change compared with 1998. The **Table 6.22** is exactly the same without a comparison with the previous year.

The Dublin Metropolitan Region has the highest number of Indictable Offences per 1,000 of population out of all the Garda regions. The **Table 6.23** gives the number of indictable offences per Garda region for 1999. (Refer back to [Map 6.4](#) for Garda regions).

Table 6.21 Indictable Offences DMR 1999

	1999			1999	% change on Recorded
	Recorded	Detected	Detect. Rate	Per 1,000 of Population	Offences on previous year
Dub. Met. Reg.	41,821	16,572	40%	38.63	-8%
Eastern	5,586	1,936	35%	25.94	-8%
North Central	8,776	4,074	46%	139.18	-5%
Northern	4,894	2,246	46%	19.50	-13%
South Central	11,005	4,192	38%	112.61	-9%
Southern	6,096	2,112	35%	26.60	-10%
Western	5,464	2,012	37%	24.16	-5%

Source: An Garda Síochána Annual Report 1999

Table 6.22 Indictable Offences DMR 1998

	1998			1998	% change on Recorded
	Recorded	Detected	Det. Rate	Per 1,000 of Population	Offences on previous year
Dub. Met. Reg.	45,592	18,527	41%	42.12	N/A
Eastern	6,046	2,338	39%	28.07	N/A
North Central	9,267	4,598	50%	146.97	N/A
Northern	5,639	2,751	49%	22.47	N/A
South Central	12,114	4,012	33%	123.96	N/A
Southern	6,782	2,909	43%	29.59	N/A
Western	5,744	1,919	33%	25.40	N/A

Source: An Garda Síochána Annual Report 1999

Table 6.23 Indictable Offences per 1,000 of Population all Garda Regions 1999

Region	Number of Offences (Per 1,000 of Population)
Eastern	18
DMR	39
Northern	11
South Eastern	17
Southern	17
Western	11

Source: An Garda Síochána Annual Report 1999

6.3.3 Traffic Offences- DMR

Table 6.24 provides data on the number of car thefts or unauthorised takings by Garda Region in 1999. The Dublin Metropolitan region is by far the highest in this particular type of crime. This table gives a figure by the number of vehicles stolen per 1,000 vehicles licensed to each local authority.

Table 6.24 Unauthorised takings of Motor Vehicles 1999 by Region per 1,000 vehicles licensed*

Region	Unauthorised Takings (Per 1,000 vehicles licensed)
Eastern	6
DMR	26
Northern	2
South Eastern	2
Southern	4
Western	4

*Figures are not adjusted for differences between local authority & Garda regions

Source: An Garda Síochána Annual Report 1999

In 1999 there was an 11% increase in the number of car thefts for the DMR compared with 1998. **Table 6.25** gives the figures for all the regions for 1998 and 1999.

Table 6.25 Unauthorised takings of Motor Vehicles 1998 - 1999 by Region

Region	1998	1999	Change
Eastern	1,469	1,536	5%
DMR	9,529	10,572	11%
Northern	201	200	0%
South Eastern	465	511	10%
Southern	1,355	1,234	-9%
Western	774	798	3%
Total	13,793	14,851	8%

Source: An Garda Síochána Annual Report 1999

The recovery rate for vehicles taken in 1999 was 85%, which is down from 89% in 1998.

6.3.4 District & Circuit Courts

There is a district court sitting in Swords on a Tuesday and Wednesday and one in Balbriggan on a Thursday. There are no circuit court houses serving the county. The Dept. of Justice, Equality and Law Reform is currently unable to provide detailed breakdown of Fingal residents serving a custodial sentence.

6.3.5 Fire Service

The Dublin Fire Brigade provides a fire fighting, prevention and emergency ambulance cover for the Greater Dublin Area, which consists of the boroughs of:

Dublin Corporation
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Council
Fingal County Council
South Dublin County Council

There are 850 full time and 65 retained fire-fighting staff. They operate 15 fire stations 11 full time and 4 retained stations* i.e. **Balbriggan, Malahide, Skerries and Swords**. The Fire Brigade Control Training Centre in Marino not only trains Dublin fire fighters but also markets courses to other fire services and local authorities. [Map 6.6](#) shows the location of the Fire Stations within Fingal. **Table 6.26** shows the name of each station and the district to which it belongs.

Table 6.26 Fingal County (in bold) and County Dublin Fire Stations and Districts

Station	District
Donnybrook	A
Rathfarnham	A
Dun Laoghaire	A
Dolphin's Barn	B
Tallaght	B
Phibsborough	C
Blanchardstown	C
North Strand	D
Kilbarrack	D
Malahide	D
Tara St &HQ	E
Finglas	F
Skerries	F
Swords	F
Balbriggan	F

Source Dublin Corporation

6.3.6 Local Authority Staff – Fingal

Fingal has approximately 1,300 staff, 1 Town Commissioner and no Urban District Councils. **Table 6.27** shows the number of persons employed in each County Dublin local authority.

Table 6.27 Number of Local Authority staff all Dublin Counties 2001

County	No.
Fingal	1,300
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown	1,150
Dublin City (Dublin County Borough)	6,200
South Dublin	1,508

Source: Local Authorities

7. Culture & Recreational Facilities

7.1 Culture

7.1.1 Arts and Fingal

The Arts Office in Fingal CC was established in 1994 to promote and advise on an arts infrastructure throughout the county. By various methods including:

- Commissioning of public works
- Promoting a wider access to the arts.
- Developing an arts information service
- Developing key cultural buildings in Fingal e.g. Seamus Ennis Centre in Naul and the Draíocht Arts Centre in Blanchardstown.
- Providing an Arts Outreach Service via the Touring Theatre and Artists in Schools Programme.
- Providing an online directory through – www.fingalarts.ie

Draíocht Arts Centre in Blanchardstown.

This is a new purpose built arts centre for the Dublin 15 area of Fingal. There are two performance spaces with a seating capacity of 286 for the main space and 100 for the smaller Draíocht Studio.

Seamus Ennis Centre in Naul

This centre is named after one of Ireland's foremost traditional musicians and is a focal point for traditional music and culture within Fingal.

Festivals

The Community Department within Fingal CC helps in providing support for local festivals and initiatives. Among the initiatives are the **'Dublin 15 Arts Festival'** **'International Festival of Community Photography' (Biennial)** and the **'Swords Heritage Festival.'**

7.1.2 Libraries

There are six full time branches and two part time branches in Fingal. There is also a Mobile Library Service and a Schools' Library Service for National Schools in County Fingal. See [Map 7.1](#) for the location of the branch libraries.

Table 7.1 Fingal Public Libraries

Branch Library

Balbriggan

Howth

Baldoyle*

Malahide

Blanchardstown

Rathbeale (Swords)

Garristown*

Skerries

Source: Fingal CC

*Part Time Opening

7.2. Fingal & the Irish Language

[Map 7.2](#) shows the distribution of persons who can speak Irish (Aged >3yrs) throughout Fingal in 1996. As can be seen from the map the greatest concentrations are in Blanchardstown, Delwood and Roselawn, Castleknock Park and Portmarnock North. The least amount of spoken Irish is in Tyrrelstown, Mulhuddart, The Ward and the area around Dublin Airport. This map only shows those persons aged 3 years or more who said yes to the question as to whether they could speak Irish or not. There is no qualification as to the frequency of use or to their proficiency in the language.

Foras na Gaeilge is the new body responsible for the promotion of the Irish language throughout the whole of the island of Ireland. The previous bodies of Bord na Gaeilge, An Gum and An Coiste Tearmaiochta have been joined into the new body.

For those interested in learning the Irish language courses are available from throughout the contacts listed below; In addition the local GGA clubs, ICA and VEC may offer courses in learning Irish.

Courses

- Conradh na Gaeilge, 6Harcourt St. D.2
- Orgas/ Og-Ogras, 6 Harcourt St. D.2
- Gael Linn 26-237 Merrion Square D.2
- Glor na nGael, 46 Kildare St D.2
- Courses are offered through the VEC

7.3 Recreational Facilities

7.3.1 Sports Facilities

Fingal has 75 sports clubs and 32 of the 75 clubs have facilities with a further 8 clubs sharing facilities. There are 99 minority clubs. There are 105 playing pitches maintained by the Parks Dept for games such as hurling camogie, soccer football and rugby. Fingal CC maintains two public golf courses at Elmgreen Golf Centre, Castleknock and Corballis, Donabate. In addition a 9-hole par 3 golf course is located in Malahide Demesne. (There in total 28 golf courses within Fingal). There is Morton Stadium, Santry, which the council maintains jointly with Dublin Corporation and Dept. of Education. Fingal CC does not maintain directly a swimming pool facility for the public. There are two swimming pools in Fingal ALSAA Dublin Airport and Portmarnock Sports & Leisure Centre.

7.3.2 Recreational Grounds/Parks and Open Spaces

Fingal CC's Park's Dept is responsible for the management and maintenance of over 1,540 hectares of parks and open spaces. These include playing fields, playgrounds, golf courses, driving range, pitch & putt courses and athletic facilities.

Regional Parks

Fingal has some of the finest parklands in the country. In particular the following facilities:

- Ardgillan Castle Balbriggan
- Malahide Demesne (Malahide Castle)
- Newbridge Demesne Donabate
- Tolka Valley Park

Blue Flag Beaches

At present there is one Blue Flag Beach for 2001 within the Fingal located at Portrane see [Map 7.3](#) for its location.

8. Local Development

8.1 Partnership Areas

The various bodies and agencies listed below are a variety of companies with broadly similar aims to promote job creation and develop the local areas with Fingal. Included in this section are details pertaining to Fingal with regard to the following Partnership Companies and Rural Dublin LEADER companies.

8.1.1 Partnership Area - Fingal

The partnership areas were set up with an agenda to promote local jobs and enterprise in specific areas throughout the whole of Ireland. There is one partnership area in Fingal, the '**Blanchardstown Area Partnership.**' Details of the number of Business start-ups for Partnership companies throughout Ireland are listed in **Table 8.1** shows the urban Partnership Companies for the whole of Ireland. The Blanchardstown Partnership Company helped to establish a total of 347 businesses between 1997 and 1999.

Table 8.1 Partnership Areas & Business start-ups 1997- 1999

			Enterprise	
		Start Ups	Start Ups	Start Ups
		1997	1998	1999
Ballymun		70	49	47
Dublin Inner City		290	472	177
Finglas/Cabra		257	213	221
Northside		503	281	117
PAUL		116	65	68
Tallaght		309	221	221
Ballyfermot		88	68	78
Blanchardstown		170	119	58
Clondalkin		71	106	120
Bray		60	191	60
KWCD*		15	197	151
Oak		56	38	20
Southside		200	173	128
Canal Communities		0	22	43
Longford		85	75	54
Roscommon		120	116	62
West Limerick		40	59	35
Westmeath		0	132	69
TOTALS		2450	2597	1729

*Kimmage, Walkinstown, Crumlin & Drimnagh

Source: ADM

8.1.2 Partnership Areas Fingal - Job Placements

In **Table 8.2** the numbers of persons who have gained a job placement through the Blanchardstown Partnership Company a total of 386 between 1997 and 1999.

Table 8.2 Partnership Areas & Job Placements 1997- 1999

	Placements	Placements	Placements
	1997	1998	1999
Ballymun	402	439	427
Dublin Inner City	448	339	375
Finglas/Cabra	233	319	329
Northside	438	363	346
PAUL	628	220	157
Tallaght	646	393	339
Ballyfermot	88	62	126
Blanchardstown	97	139	150
Clondalkin	0	307	297
Bray	12	12	37
KWCD*	0	57	63
Oak	0	38	38
Southside	6	39	50
Canal Communities	0	8	41
Longford	4	75	73
Roscommon	0	34	3
West Limerick	0	25	4
Westmeath	0	30	256
TOTALS	3002	2899	3111

*Kimmage, Walkinstown, Crumlin & Drimnagh

Source: ADM

8.1.3 Partnership Areas - Preventive Education, Complementary Education and Groups Funded.

Table 8.3 has figures for some of the key areas aimed in these socially excluded areas. The number of persons who have undertaken preventive education arranged by the partnership companies between 1998 and 1999 (1997 figures not available) through the Blanchardstown Partnership was 364. The total number of persons completing complementary education between 1998 and 1999 (1997 figures not available) was 272. The total number of groups funded in the years 1997 and 1999 (1998 figures are not available) was 54.

Table 8.3 Partnership Areas & the Number of Participants in Preventative, Complementary Education & Number of Groups Funded 1998 - 1999

Partnership Area	Preventive Education		Complementary Education		Groups Funded	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1997	1999
Ballymun	552	1576	58	422	50	18
Dublin Inner City	300	1000	217	222	34	36
Finglas/Cabra	105	1094	300	149	174	59
Northside	400	586	56	310	28	8
PAUL	1277	1370	73	100	31	30
Tallaght	500	1000	144	79	51	22
Ballyfermot	513	1483	125	239	30	50
Blanchardstown	289	275	175	97	29	25
Clondalkin	1376	1072	211	194	11	99
Bray	987	514	39	707	177	17
KWCD*	72	228	152	32	0	24
Oak	492	492	101	87	39	30
Southside	500	201	381	25	80	67
Canal Communities	1273	300	55	1	16	37
Longford	199	218	126	349	19	42
Roscommon	140	74	106	401	38	21
West Limerick	333	606	88	185	50	49
Westmeath	599	1123	122	290	20	18
TOTALS	9907	15211	2529	3889	877	652

*Kimmage, Walkinstown, Crumlin & Drimnagh

Source: ADM

8.2 LEADERII- Rural Dublin LEADER Company

Rural Dublin LEADER operates in the rural area of County Dublin. In Fingal it covers 388sq km or 84% of the county area. In total 500 applications have been considered and assistance was provided to over 178 projects. In doing so there were 161 full time jobs created 27-part time and 30 seasonal jobs. In addition RDL supported nearly 1,500 training initiatives. All parts of Fingal County have received some form of training or assistance. Below are some of the projects:

- Skerries Community IT Centre
- Assistance for Balbriggan Enterprise Training Centre.
- Daffodil Gallery Skerries
- Loughshinny Development Walk
- Assistance through Teagasc to Horticultural Sector

Source Rural Dublin LEADER Company

8.3 Community Groups

Community Development within Fingal CC has 24 members with an average attendance of 67% there are 8 (33%) communities of minority interest on the Community Forum. In 1996, £ 170,000 was paid out in the form of grants and this rose to £340,000 in 2000.

Community Group Data from ADM shows that Balbriggan Community group has aided 121 Enterprises, placed 6 persons in jobs, had 24 persons participate in Preventative education and 117 in complementary education between 1997 and 1999.

EMERGING ISSUES

A number of issues emerge from the analysis presented in the preceding sections, which need to be considered by the County Development Board in the formulation of its strategy. They are presented here in summary form so that they may be considered by the CDB.

The future role of the city as a national and international centre and the role of Fingal in that context,

An economic strategy is required that will maximise the contribution of Fingal to the economy of metropolitan Dublin and also provide a broad range of employment opportunities for local residents so as to reduce the numbers travelling out of the county for work and thereby adding to the traffic congestion that is experienced throughout much of the city,

Public transport services need to be improved in order to encourage more users,

Impacts that may arise from a policy of higher density development in the built up areas of the county need to be assessed,

Measures to combat and prevent social exclusion will need to be enhanced in targeted areas of the county,

The impacts of increasing congestion within Fingal and on routes to other parts of the metropolitan region,

The impacts of suburbanisation on the old villages,

The need for a planned approach to the expansion of the City region as envisaged in Strategic Planning Guidelines,

A co-ordinated approach to landuse planning and the provision of public services including infrastructures throughout the Greater Dublin Area will require co-ordination of the strategies being prepared by all of the City and County Development Boards in the GDA.

APPENDIX 3.1**Variables employed in the analysis**

Variable	Abbreviation
Percentage population change 1991-96	pchange
children <1 year as a percentage of the total population	pbaby
children under 4 years as a percentage of the total population	punder4
children 5 to 19 years as a percentage of the total population	punder19
people 19-40 years as a percentage of the total population	p_40
people 40-65 years as a percentage of the total population	pmiddle
retired people as a percentage of the total population	Pretire
married people as a percentage of the total population	pmarry
separated people as a percentage of the total population	psep
people in flats or bedsits as a percentage of the total number of households	pflat
one person households as a percentage of the total number of households	hh1
one couple households as a percentage of the total number of households	hh2
couple with children as a percentage of the total number of households	hh2_ch
one parent households as a percentage of the total number of households	hh_1per
Couples with 2 or less children as a percentage of couples with children	fam_2
Couples with 5 or more children as a percentage of couples with children	fam_G5
Families with youngest child four years or younger as a percentage of families	yun_L4
Families with youngest child 15 years or older as a percentage of families	yun_G15
Families with children at school as a percentage of all families with children	school
Persons per household	pph
Prefamily households as a percentage of all households	prefam
Empty nest households as a percentage of all households	empty
Percentage of Labour force "at work"	atwork
Percentage of the labour force "unemployed"	unemp
Percentage of those aged 15+ year engaged in "home duties"	home
Persons under 25 unemployed as a percent of under 25 labour force	unem_25
Adults not at work as a ratio of those "at work"	dep_ad
Ever married females "at work" as a percentage of all females "at work"	f_mar_wk
Percentage population - Higher professional or managerial, employing others	social_1
Percentage population -Lower professional or managerial, without employees	social_2
Percentage population -Other non-manual	social_3
Percentage population -Skilled manual	social_4
Percentage population -Semi-skilled manual	social_5
Percentage population -Unskilled manual	social_6
Mode of transport "foot"	foot
Mode of transport "bike"	bike
Mode of transport "bus"	bus
Mode of transport "train or DART"	train
Mode of transport "car"	car
Age dependency <15 and over 65 as a ratio of the labour force	dep_age
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 15 or under	educ_L15
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 21 or over	educ_G21
Percentage of population - no formal education, or primary level only.	primary
Percentage of population whose Highest level of education - lower secondary level	ed_inter
Percentage of population whose Highest level of education - leaving cert.	ed_leav
Percentage of population whose Highest level of education - third level sub degree	ed_3l
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - degree level at least	ed_deg
Percentage of housing rented from LA 1991	pla
Percentage of housing stock as rented accommodation 1991	prented
Percentage of housing owner occupied with loan 1991	ploan
Percentage of housing owner occupied 1991	powner
Percentage of housing built between 1971 - 1981 (1991)	built71
Percentage of housing built post 1981 (1991).	built81

APPENDIX 3.2**Variables with the strongest (positive and negative) association with each factor*****Factor 1 - Social Status**

Percentage of population - no formal education, or primary level only.	-0.948
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 15 or under	-0.933
Percentage of the labour force "unemployed"	-0.912
Percentage population -Unskilled manual	-0.898
Percentage population -Semi-skilled manual	-0.871
Persons under 25 unemployed as a percent of under 25 labour force	-0.819
One parent households as a percentage of the total number of households	-0.773
Percentage of housing rented from LA 1991	-0.728
Mode of transport "foot"	-0.722
Adults not at work as a ratio of those "at work"	-0.713
Percentage of population whose Highest level of education - lower secondary level	-0.663
Mode of transport "bus"	-0.629
Separated people as a percentage of the total population	-0.569
Couples with 5 or more children as a percentage of couples with children	-0.566
One couple households as a percentage of the total number of households	0.467
Percentage of housing owner occupied with loan 1991	0.564
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 21 or over	0.784
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - degree level at least	0.788
Percentage population - Higher professional or managerial, employing others	0.789
Percentage of population whose Highest level of education - leaving cert.	0.821
Mode of transport "car"	0.850
Percentage of population whose Highest level of education - third level sub degree	0.924
Percentage population -Lower professional or managerial, without employees	0.941

Factor 2 - Family Areas

People in flats or bedsits as a percentage of the total number of households	-0.889
One person households as a percentage of the total number of households	-0.871
Percentage of housing stock as rented accommodation 1991	-0.817
Pre-family households as a percentage of all households	-0.814
People 19-40 years as a percentage of the total population	-0.755
Percentage of those aged 15+ year engaged in "home duties"	0.616
Percentage of housing owner occupied with loan 1991	0.641
Ever married females "at work" as a percentage of all females "at work"	0.751
Persons per household	0.801
Married people as a percentage of the total population	0.828

Factor 3 - Growth and Decline

Empty nest households as a percentage of all households	-0.816
Families with youngest child 15 years or older as a percentage of families	-0.797
People 40-65 years as a percentage of the total population	-0.647
Couples with 2 or less children as a percentage of couples with children	-0.564
Children under 4 years as a percentage of the total population	0.711
Children 5 to 19 years as a percentage of the total population	0.784
Families with youngest child four years or younger as a percentage of families	0.808
Families with children at school as a percentage of all families with children	0.854

* *The closer the score is to either +1 or -1 the stronger the relationship of the variable to the factor*

APPENDIX 3.3
MEAN CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH CLUSTER AND CITY AVERAGE

CLUSTER 1	Cluster	City
Children under 4 years as a percentage of the total population	8.35	6.40
Children 5 to 19 years as a percentage of the total population	37.98	29.04
People 19-40 years as a percentage of the total population	39.95	39.69
People 40-65 years as a percentage of the total population	17.77	19.68
Married people as a percentage of the total population	39.99	34.69
Separated people as a percentage of the total population	2.50	3.31
People in flats or bedsits as a percentage of the total number of households	1.35	15.95
Persons per household	3.49	2.98
One person households as a percentage of the total number of households	12.25	23.23
one couple households as a percentage of the total number of households	13.56	13.73
couple with children as a percentage of the total number of households	53.86	36.14
one parent households as a percentage of the total number of households	8.41	10.70
Couples with 2 or less children as a percentage of couples with children	60.47	63.95
Couples with 5 or more children as a percentage of couples with children	5.08	5.28
Families with youngest child four years or younger as a % of all families	25.60	20.07
Families with youngest child 15 years or older as a percentage of families	24.29	30.78
Families with children at school as a percentage of all families with children	53.27	44.52
Pre-family households as a percentage of all households	10.65	10.57
Empty nest households as a percentage of all households	7.37	13.87
Percentage of Labour force "at work"	90.06	83.51
Percentage of the labour force "unemployed"	9.94	16.49
Percentage of those aged 15+ year engaged in "home duties"	16.11	17.41
Persons under 25 unemployed as a percent of under 25 labour force	16.68	21.60
Adults not at work as a ratio of those "at work"	76.13	108.72
Ever married females "at work" as a percentage of all females "at work"	59.85	45.57
Percentage population - Higher professional or managerial, employing others	6.92	7.34
Percentage population -Lower professional or managerial, without employees	28.10	23.30
Percentage population -Semi-skilled manual	10.22	11.37
Percentage population -Unskilled manual	4.54	6.53
Mode of transport "bus"	17.32	18.38
Mode of transport "train or DART"	3.44	3.42
Mode of transport "car"	46.45	36.92
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 15 or under	12.26	18.58
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 21 or over	12.34	13.38
Percentage of pop. with no formal education or at most primary level.	16.80	24.59
Percentage of pop. whose Highest level of education - lower secondary level	19.92	17.66
Percentage of pop. whose Highest level of education - leaving cert.	28.36	22.53
Percentage of pop. whose Highest level of education - third level sub degree	12.16	10.04
Percentage of pop. whose highest level of education - degree level at least	13.95	14.72
Percentage of housing rented from LA 1991	5.32	15.83
Percentage of housing stock as rented accommodation 1991	4.15	10.54
Percentage of housing owner occupied with loan 1991	70.03	41.64
Percentage of housing owner occupied 1991	15.56	25.39
Percentage of housing built between 1971 - 1981 (1991)	47.35	20.71
Percentage of housing built post 1981 (1991).	27.75	15.42

CLUSTER 2	Cluster	City
Children 5 to 19 years as a percentage of the total population	26.54	29.04
People 19-40 years as a percentage of the total population	36.38	39.69
People 40-65 years as a percentage of the total population	22.22	19.68
Married people as a percentage of the total population	36.45	34.69
Separated people as a percentage of the total population	3.36	3.31
People in flats or bedsits as a percentage of the total number of households	7.43	15.95
Persons per household	2.99	2.98
One person households as a percentage of the total number of households	22.15	23.23
One couple households as a percentage of the total number of households	14.25	13.73
Couple with children as a percentage of the total number of households	35.00	36.14
One parent households as a percentage of the total number of households	12.68	10.70
Couples with 2 or less children as a percentage of couples with children	65.39	63.95
Couples with 5 or more children as a percentage of couples with children	5.55	5.28
Families with youngest child four years or younger as a percentage of families	16.06	20.07
Families with youngest child 15 years or older as a percentage of families	38.92	30.78
Families with children at school as a percentage of all families with children	37.64	44.52
Pre-family households as a percentage of all households	5.91	10.57
Empty nest households as a percentage of all households	16.90	13.87
Percentage of Labour force "at work"	78.49	83.51
Percentage of the labour force "unemployed"	21.51	16.49
Percentage of those aged 15+ year engaged in "home duties"	20.34	17.41
Persons under 25 unemployed as a percent of under 25 labour force	25.28	21.60
Adults not at work as a ratio of those "at work"	125.47	108.72
Ever married females "at work" as a percentage of all females "at work"	42.41	45.57
Age dependency <15 and over 65 as a ratio of the labour force	50.71	48.28
Percentage population - Higher professional or managerial, proprietors employing others	2.15	7.34
Percentage population -Lower professional or managerial, proprietors without employees	13.50	23.30
Percentage population -Semi-skilled manual	16.85	11.37
Percentage population -Unskilled manual	10.04	6.53
Mode of transport "bus"	22.82	18.38
Mode of transport "train or DART"	2.15	3.42
Mode of transport "car"	29.97	36.92
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 15 or under	31.90	18.58
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 21 or over	4.93	13.38
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - lower secondary	20.74	17.66
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - leaving cert.	18.27	22.53
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - third level sub degree	5.70	10.04
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - degree level	4.71	14.72
Percentage of housing rented from LA 1991	17.04	15.83
Percentage of housing stock as rented accommodation 1991	3.69	10.54
Percentage of housing owner occupied with loan 1991	36.07	41.64
Percentage of housing owner occupied 1991	27.61	25.39
Percentage of housing built post 1981 (1991).	5.04	15.42
Percentage of population - no formal education, or primary level only	39.95	24.59

CLUSTER 3	Cluster	City
Children under 4 years as a percentage of the total population	5.07	6.40
Children 5 to 19 years as a percentage of the total population	20.18	29.04
People 19-40 years as a percentage of the total population	50.08	39.69
People 40-65 years as a percentage of the total population	16.22	19.68
Married people as a percentage of the total population	22.84	34.69
Separated people as a percentage of the total population	4.40	3.31
People in flats or bedsits as a percentage of the total number of households	54.09	15.95
Persons per household	2.16	2.98
One person households as a percentage of the total number of households	42.15	23.23
One couple households as a percentage of the total number of households	12.79	13.73
Couple with children as a percentage of the total number of households	13.99	36.14
One parent households as a percentage of the total number of households	8.02	10.70
Couples with 2 or less children as a percentage of couples with children	69.29	63.95
Couples with 5 or more children as a percentage of couples with children	4.49	5.28
Families with youngest child four years or younger as a percentage of families	19.54	20.07
Families with youngest child 15 years or older as a percentage of families	24.99	30.78
Families with children at school as a percentage of all families with children	42.15	44.52
Pre-family households as a percentage of all households	22.91	10.57
Empty nest households as a percentage of all households	14.08	13.87
Percentage of Labour force "at work"	81.74	83.51
Percentage of the labour force "unemployed"	18.26	16.49
Percentage of those aged 15+ year engaged in "home duties"	11.35	17.41
Persons under 25 unemployed as a percent of under 25 labour force	22.39	21.60
Adults not at work as a ratio of those "at work"	103.17	108.72
Ever married females "at work" as a percentage of all females "at work"	28.81	45.57
Age dependency <15 and over 65 as a ratio of the labour force	38.21	48.28
Percentage population - Higher professional or managerial, employing others	9.99	7.34
Percentage population -Lower professional or managerial, without employees	22.78	23.30
Percentage population -Semi-skilled manual	8.90	11.37
Percentage population -Unskilled manual	5.79	6.53
Mode of transport "bus"	16.33	18.38
Mode of transport "train or DART"	2.81	3.42
Mode of transport "car"	27.53	36.92
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 15 or under	14.21	18.58
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 21 or over	20.98	13.38
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - lower secondary	12.00	17.66
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - leaving cert.	19.18	22.53
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - third level sub degree	12.36	10.04
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - degree level	23.21	14.72
Percentage of housing rented from LA 1991	20.27	15.83
Percentage of housing stock as rented accommodation 1991	33.02	10.54
Percentage of housing owner occupied with loan 1991	21.19	41.64
Percentage of housing owner occupied 1991	24.40	25.39
Percentage of housing built post 1981 (1991).	12.23	15.42
Percentage of population - no formal education, or primary level only	20.06	24.59

CLUSTER 4	Cluster	City
Children under 4 years as a percentage of the total population	5.42	6.40
Children 5 to 19 years as a percentage of the total population	26.19	29.04
People 19-40 years as a percentage of the total population	35.93	39.69
People 40-65 years as a percentage of the total population	23.25	19.68
Married people as a percentage of the total population	40.26	34.69
Separated people as a percentage of the total population	2.54	3.31
People in flats or bedsits as a percentage of the total number of households	7.47	15.95
Persons per household	2.97	2.98
One person households as a percentage of the total number of households	21.55	23.23
One couple households as a percentage of the total number of households	16.09	13.73
Couple with children as a percentage of the total number of households	38.19	36.14
One parent households as a percentage of the total number of households	8.43	10.70
Couples with 2 or less children as a percentage of couples with children	65.72	63.95
Couples with 5 or more children as a percentage of couples with children	3.45	5.28
Families with youngest child four years or younger as a percentage of families	16.47	20.07
Families with youngest child 15 years or older as a percentage of families	35.09	30.78
Families with children at school as a percentage of all families with children	41.75	44.52
Pre-family households as a percentage of all households	7.76	10.57
Empty nest households as a percentage of all households	18.05	13.87
Percentage of Labour force "at work"	91.70	83.51
Percentage of the labour force "unemployed"	8.30	16.49
Percentage of those aged 15+ year engaged in "home duties"	18.28	17.41
Persons under 25 unemployed as a percent of under 25 labour force	14.04	21.60
Adults not at work as a ratio of those "at work"	99.13	108.72
Ever married females "at work" as a percentage of all females "at work"	50.18	45.57
Age dependency <15 and over 65 as a ratio of the labour force	48.85	48.28
Percentage population - Higher professional or managerial, proprietors employing others	12.77	7.34
Percentage population -Lower professional or managerial, proprietors without employees	34.80	23.30
Percentage population -Semi-skilled manual	6.59	11.37
Percentage population -Unskilled manual	2.76	6.53
Mode of transport "bus"	14.02	18.38
Mode of transport "train or DART"	6.00	3.42
Mode of transport "car"	50.20	36.92
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 15 or under	9.71	18.58
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 21 or over	20.17	13.38
Percentage of population whose highest level of education – lower secondary level	13.52	17.66
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - leaving cert.	27.67	22.53
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - third level sub degree	13.06	10.04
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - degree level	22.70	14.72
Percentage of housing rented from LA 1991	3.18	15.83
Percentage of housing stock as rented accommodation 1991	7.83	10.54
Percentage of housing owner occupied with loan 1991	49.19	41.64
Percentage of housing owner occupied 1991	36.90	25.39
Percentage of housing built post 1981 (1991).	12.20	15.42
Percentage of population - no formal education, or primary level only.	14.07	24.59

CLUSTER 5	Cluster	City
Children under 4 years as a percentage of the total population	10.69	6.40
Children 5 to 19 years as a percentage of the total population	46.96	29.04
People 19-40 years as a percentage of the total population	36.73	39.69
People 40-65 years as a percentage of the total population	12.75	19.68
Married people as a percentage of the total population	27.23	34.69
Separated people as a percentage of the total population	4.90	3.31
People in flats or bedsits as a percentage of the total number of households	12.75	15.95
Persons per household	3.80	2.98
one person households as a percentage of the total number of households	11.92	23.23
one couple households as a percentage of the total number of households	7.13	13.73
couple with children as a percentage of the total number of households	45.48	36.14
one parent households as a percentage of the total number of households	23.48	10.70
Couples with 2 or less children as a percentage of couples with children	48.66	63.95
Couples with 5 or more children as a percentage of couples with children	12.69	5.28
Families with youngest child four years or younger as a percentage of families	33.12	20.07
Families with youngest child 15 years or older as a percentage of families	19.56	44.52
Families with children at school as a percentage of all families with children	61.14	44.52
Pre-family households as a percentage of all households	4.68	10.57
Empty nest households as a percentage of all households	5.21	13.87
Percentage of Labour force "at work"	62.25	83.51
Percentage of the labour force "unemployed"	37.75	16.49
Percentage of those aged 15+ year engaged in "home duties"	22.82	17.41
Persons under 25 unemployed as a percent of under 25 labour force	43.69	21.60
Adults not at work as a ratio of those "at work"	175.33	108.72
Ever married females "at work" as a percentage of all females "at work"	48.25	45.57
Age dependency <15 and over 65 as a ratio of the labour force	65.95	48.28
Percentage population - Higher professional or managerial, proprietors employing others	1.28	7.34
Percentage population -Lower professional or managerial, proprietors without employees	8.09	23.30
Percentage population -Semi-skilled manual	17.62	11.37
Percentage population -Unskilled manual	13.76	6.53
Mode of transport "bus"	25.49	18.38
Mode of transport "train or DART"	.67	3.42
Mode of transport "car"	17.06	36.92
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 15 or under	29.20	18.58
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 21 or over	3.01	13.38
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - lower secondary	29.41	17.66
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - leaving cert.	14.21	22.53
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - third level sub degree	3.80	10.04
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - degree level	2.84	14.72
Percentage of housing rented from LA 1991	66.87	15.83
Percentage of housing stock as rented accommodation 1991	1.95	10.54
Percentage of housing owner occupied with loan 1991	18.34	41.64
Percentage of housing owner occupied 1991	6.41	25.39
Percentage of housing built post 1981 (1991).	38.61	15.42
Percentage of population - no formal education, or primary level only.	37.81	24.59

Appendix 5.1 Bringbank Locations Fingal

Bringbanks	
Balbriggan	O'Dwyer's GAA Club
Balbriggan	Entrance to Chapel Gate
Balbriggan	Super Valu Bath Rd
Balbriggan	Glebe North Football Club
Balbriggan	Carey's Newsagent
Balbriggan	Courtlyough Shooting Grounds Ltd.
Baldoyle	Baldoyle Badminton Club
Balgriffin	Campion's Pub
Balgriffin	Fingal Cemetery
Balgriffin	Innisfail GAA Club
Ballyboughal	At Church
Balrothery	Balrothery Inn
Balscadden	Church Car Park
Blanchardstown	Elm Green Golf Club
Blakestown	Scoil Mhuire J.S.
Cloghran	Sports Link Soc. Club
Coolmine	Coolmine Roads Depot
Clonsilla	Porter's Gate Rd
Clonsilla	St Mochtas Comm. Cen.
Clonsilla	Porterstown Village
Clonsilla	Blanchardstown Road North
Donabate	Donabate Town Centre
Donabate	Donabate Cemetery
Donabate	Corballis GC Cross Roads
Garristown	Crossroads for Puddin Hill
Garristown	The Fox Inn Ballymadun
Howth	Garda Station
Howth	Carrickbrack Lay By
Howth	Yacht Club
Howth	Binn Edair GAA Club
Howth	King Sitric (Private)
Loughshinny	Yacht Bar (Private)
Loughshinny	Community Centre
Lusk	Top Shop Pub
Lusk	Round Towers GAA Club
Lusk	Lusk Utd.
Malahide	Oscar Taylor's Coast rd
Malahide	Caruzzo's Malahide Marina
Malahide	Seabury SC
Malahide	Malahide Tennis & Racquet Club
Mulhuddart	Glesson's Pub
Naul	Lane at Church
Palmerstown	McGrane's House
Portmarnock	Golf Links Road
Portmarnock	Country Club
Portmarnock	Sports & Leisure Club

Portrane	Lay By at Shop
Rolestown	Old Cemetery
Rush	Cricket Club
Rush	Convent Lane
Rush	Ryan's Caravan Park
Rush	Harbour Bar
Rush	The Mill Bar (Private)
Rush	Golf Club (Private)
Skerries	Black Raven Pub (Private)
Skerries	South Strand
Skerries	Texaco Garage
Skerries	Hills Cricket Club
Skerries	Skerries Rugby Club
Skerries	Harbour Road
Sutton	Sutton Lawn Tennis Club
Sutton	Church Car Park
Swords	Manor Inn (Private)
Swords	Swords Manor Car park
Swords	Environment Depot
Swords	Fingal Community College

Appendix 5.2 Rehab Bringbanks Fingal

Rehab Recycling Centres	
Balbriggan	Quay St
Blanchardstown	Hospital Grounds
Blanchardstown	Dunnes Shopping Centre
Blanchardstown	Superquinn
Cappagh	Cappagh Hospital
Castleknock	Carpenterstown S.C.
Castleknock	Laurel Lodge
Castleknock	Spar
Castleknock	St Bridget's GAA Club
Clonsilla	Shell Service Station
Clonsilla	Blake's Tavern
Coolmine	Rugby Club
Donabate	Dunes Hotel
Donabate	Keeling Pub
Dunsink	Tiphead
Howth	Howth Comm. Centre
Howth	Marina Car Park
Howth	Statoil
Kinsealy	Shopping Centre
Lusk	Balleally Dump
Malahide	Super Valu
Malahide	Londis
Portmarnock	Community School
Portmarnock	Dunnes Car Park
Portmarnock	Statoil
Roselawn	Tesco
Skerries	C & T Holmpatrick
Skerries	Super Valu
Sutton Cross	Superquinn
Sutton/Bayside	Super Valu
Swords	J. C. Savage S C
Swords	River Valley (Millennium Pub)
Swords	Superquinn
Swords	Lords Mayors
Swords	Rolestown Inn Pub

Appendix 6.1 Fingal Primary Schools 1999-2000

Roll No.	School	Address	Pupils
00697s	St Brigid's Mixed N S	Castleknock	831
01170g	S N Na H-Aille	The Naul	81
09492w	Balscadden N S	Balscadden	214
09642p	Burrows N S	Sutton	220
10296g	Scoil Naomh Mearnog	Strand Road	380
11583o	St Andrews N S	Malahide	182
12358m	Swords Borough N S	Swords Borough N S	92
14180h	Holmpatrick N S	Holmpatrick	42
15315j	St George's N S	St George's N S	36
15569r	Scoil Moibhi	Milverton	77
15650a	Corduff N S	Lusk	74
16267g	Portrane Boys N S	Donabate	333
16332o	St Patrick's Snr Mixed	Skerries	369
16333q	St Patrick's Jnr Mixed	Skerries	369
16675v	Mulhuddart Ns	Mulhuddart Village	109
16844s	Scoil N. Breandan	Loughshinny	175
16970a	St Molaga Senior Ns	Bremore	253
16972e	S N Peadar Agus Pol N	Balbriggan	247
17263d	S N Muire An Sean Baile	Sean Bhaile	36
17284l	Baldoyle B N S	Scoil Naisiunta Baile Duill	263
17472m	Baile Falbach	Lusk	66
17559b	S N Mhuire	Garristown	85
17569e	Blessed Oliver N S	Baile An Ridire	301
17595f	Cill Coscain	The Ward	54
17785k	San Nioclas Myra	Kinsealy	196
17820j	Brighde Naofa	Baile Rothluis	197
17914s	St Oliver Plunkett	St Oliver Plunkett Ns	848
17928g	Sn N Sailbheastar Nfa	Malahide	365
17961e	S N Lusca	Lusk	348
18038b	St Margaret's N S	St Margaret's	78
18046a	Scoil Bride B	Blanchardstown	277
18047c	Scoil Bride C	Blanchardstown	312
18080a	Scoil Mhuire Mxd	1 Thormanby Road	235
18210k	Orthopaedic Hospital	Baldoyle	31
18412w	S N C Naomh Pdraig	Donabate	272
18623m	S N Chnuacha	Castleknock	144
18778s	S N Naomh Mochta	Clonsilla	437
18890m	Court Hall Special School	Court Hall,	8
18976w	S N Cholmille B	Swords	487
18977b	S N Cholmille C	Swords	543
19001g	Ballyboghil N S	Ballyboghil	121
19393d	Mhuire Iosef Junior	Verbena Estate	482
19435q	St Francis Xavier J N S	Roselawn Road	416
19456b	St Cronan	Brackenstown	571
19470s	St Francis Xavier Senior N S	Coolmine	544
19505l	Sn Oilibheir	S N Oilibheir Pobal Sc.	260
19515o	Sn Naomh Treasa	Baile Brigin	380
19533q	S N Muire Agus Iosef	Bayside	451

Roll No.	School	Address	Pupils
19535u	Brackenstown Senior N S	Brackenstown	542
19545a	Corduff N S	Corduff	194
19549i	St Fintan's Ns	St Fintan's N S	366
19578p	St Helens Junior N S	St Helens Junior N S	264
19601h	St Philip The Apostle Junior N S	Mountview	233
19605p	Scoil Nais Mhuire Sois	Blakestown	310
19624t	Scoil Nais Caitriona	Kenure	142
19625v	S N Realt Na Mara	Thomas Hand St	336
19627c	John Paul Ii N S	Sonesta	606
19630o	Warrenstown Hse Sp Sch	Corduff Road	2
19636d	St Patricks Senior School	Corduff	265
19643a	St Philips The Apostle Senior N S	Mountview	273
19644c	St Ciarans N S	Hartstown	819
19660a	Rush Ns	Rush	570
19693p	Queen Of Ireland N S	Toberburr	94
19694r	Scoil Mhuire Sin	Blakestown	386
19721r	Holy Family Junior N S	Forest Fields	585
19755l	Sacred Heart N S	Huntstown	862
19757p	St Michael's Spec Sch	Hacketstown	21
19762i	St Helens Senior N S	Martello	301
19769w	Scoil Thomais	Laurel Lodge	914
19820t	Oberstown Girls Centre	Oberstown	12
19850f	Ladyswell N S	Ladyswell	459
19859a	Trinity House School	Lusk	19
19877c	Holy Family Senior N S	Forest Fields	670
19898k	Gaelscoil An Duinninigh	Draighnean	269
19962q	Oberstown Boys Centre	Lusk	31
19988l	St Marys National School	Grange Road	267
20095c	Gaelscoil Brian Boromhe	F/Ch 11 Plas Berwick	21
20098i	Castleknock Educate Together Ns	C/O St Joseph's School	34
			22759

Source: Dept of Education

Appendix 6.2 Post Primary Schools Pupils and Allocated Teachers Fingal 2000/2001

School Name & Address	Pupils	Teachers
Loreto Secondary School, Balbriggan, Co Dublin, ,	901	54.5
St Marys Secondary School, Baldoyle, Dublin 13, ,	434	27
Castleknock College, Castleknock, Dublin 15, ,	522	32
Belcamp College, Malahide Rd, Dublin 17, ,	200	16.4
St Josephs Secondary School, Convent Lane, Rush, Co. Dublin,	403	26
St. Fintan's High School, Dublin Road, Sutton, Dublin 13,	508	31.5
St Dominic's High School, Santa Sabina, Sutton, Dublin 13,	680	41
Sutton Park School, St Fintan's Road, Sutton, Dublin 13,	270	17
Colaiste Choilm, Dublin Road, Swords, Co Dublin,	578	35.5
Chanel College, Coolock, Dublin 5, ,	446	27.5
Loreto College, Swords, Co Dublin, ,	619	38
Mater Christi, Cappagh, Finglas, Dublin 11,	324	21.75
Balbriggan Community College, Pine Ridge, Chapel St., Balbriggan, Co Dublin	436	26.92
Riversdale Community College, Blanchardstown Rd North, Dublin 15, ,	500	35.68
St Finian's Community College, Swords, Co Dublin, ,	564	36.71
Fingal Community College, Seatown Road, Swords, Co Dublin,	564	36.84
Castleknock Community College, Carpenterstown Road, Castleknock, Dublin 15,	1026	64.63
Skerries Community College, Skerries, Co Dublin, ,	926	58.53
Scoil Phobail Chuil Mhin, Cluain Saileach, Baile Atha Cliath 15, ,	1050	66.55
Blakestown Community School, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15, ,	695	49.53
Portmarnock Community School, Carrickhill Road, Portmarnock, Co Dublin,	957	59.25
Malahide Community School, Broomfield, Malahide, Co. Dublin,	1079	69.24
Hartstown Community School, Hartstown, Clonsilla, Dublin 15,	977	60.28
Pobalscoil Neasain, Baldoyle, Dublin 13, ,	418	26.85
Total	15077	959.16

Source: Dept of Education

Appendix 6.3 Special Post Primary Secondary Schools Fingal 2000

Roll No.	School	Tel
19757	St. Michael's House, Hackettstown, Skerries, Co Dublin	(01) 490976
18890	Court Hall School, Mulhuddart.	
19630	Warrenstown House, Corduff Road, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15	(01) 8212411
18210	St. Mary's Orthopaedic Hospital, Baldoyle, Dublin 13	(01) 8323056

Appendix 6.4 * Third Level Institutions funded by the DES County Dublin (In BOLD)

Institutions
University College Cork, NUI Cork
University College Dublin, NUI Dublin
National University of Ireland, Galway
Trinity College, Dublin
National University of Ireland, Maynooth
Dublin City University
University of Limerick
National College of Art & Design, Dublin
Dublin Institute of Technology
Athlone Institute of Technology
Institute of Technology, Blanchardstown
Institute of Technology, Carlow
Cork Institute of Technology
Dundalk Institute of Technology
Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology
Letterkenny Institute of Technology
Limerick Institute of Technology
Institute of Technology, Sligo
Institute of Technology, Tallaght
Institute of Technology, Tralee
Waterford Institute of Technology
Dun Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design and Tech.
Hotel Training & Catering College, Killybegs
Colaiste Mhuire, Marino, Dublin
Church of Ireland College of Education, Rathmines
Froebel College of Education, Blackrock, Dublin
St. Angela's College, Lough Gill, Co. Sligo
St. Catherine's College, Sion Hill, Co Dublin
National College of Ireland, Dublin

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