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**Ireland  
2040  
Our Plan**



NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK

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# Ireland 2040 – Our Plan Issues and Choices

ESPON/URBACT , 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2017

# Ireland 2040 – Our Plan

- 1: Context**
- 2: Where we are at in the Process**
- 3: Key Challenges**
- 4: Issues and Choices – Key Questions**
- 5: Conclusion**

# Ireland 2040 – Context

**Successor to NSS** concise, high level, long term

**Framework** to guide strategic planning and investment

**National** - whole territory and all Island & marine dimensions

**Spatial Aspect** of Government Policy, all Departments/Agencies

**Regional** direction and expression through RSEs

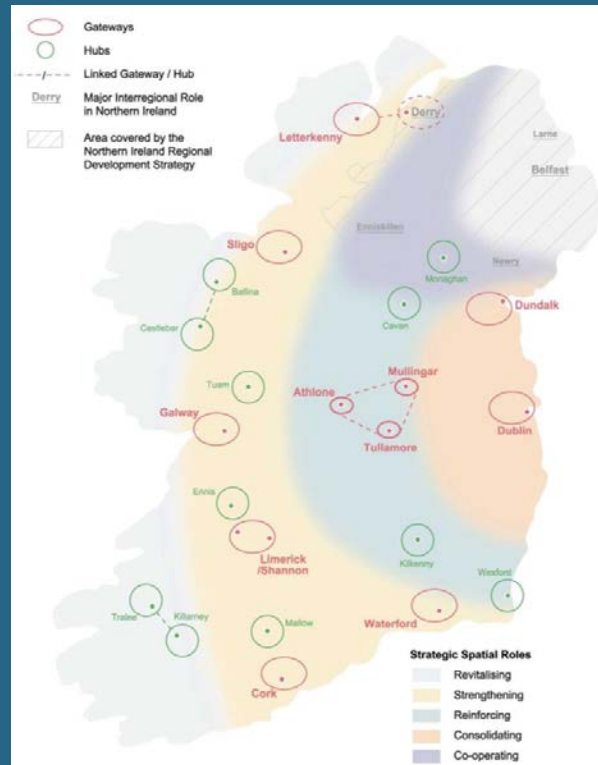


# Ireland – National/Regional Planning

## Buchanan 1969



## NSS 2002



## RAs 2014





# Past - Present - Future



# 'Agglomeration'



# 'Perpetual Motion'



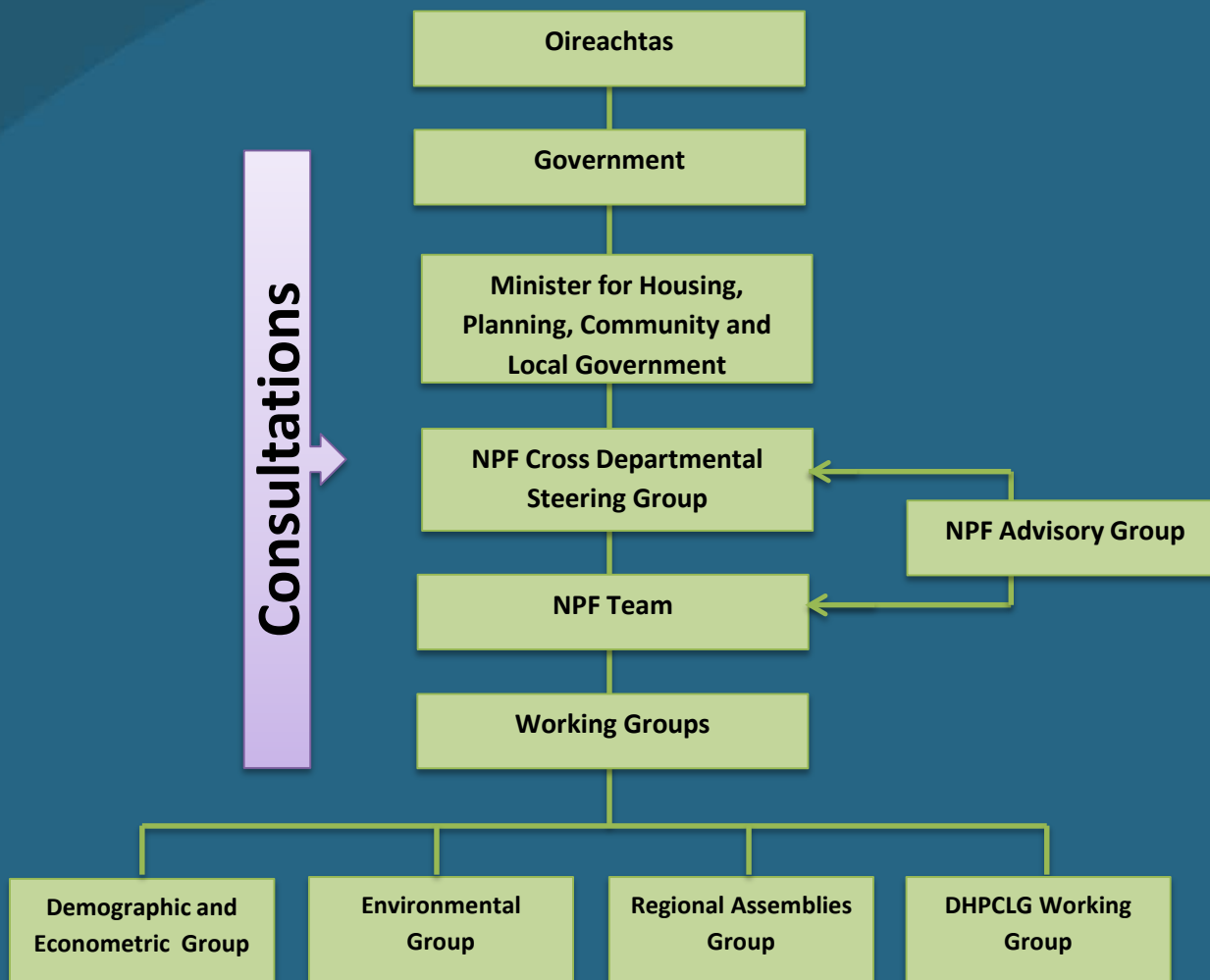
# ‘Diseconomies’



# Where we are at in the Process

- **Issues and Choices Paper** - overview to inform and prompt national discussion
- **Consultation** - engagement with stakeholders, including regions, local government, third level sector and schools
- **Research and Analysis** - ongoing, but nothing drafted so far
- **Submissions** - In writing or on-line to [npf.gov.ie](http://npf.gov.ie) by 12 noon on 31<sup>st</sup> March
- **Next Stages** - Draft Framework for consultation before the Summer, Amended Draft for Oireachtas consideration in the Autumn

# Governance and Oversight



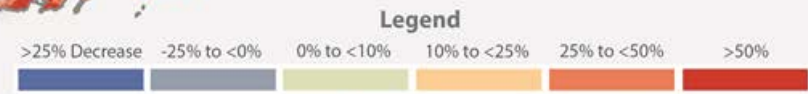
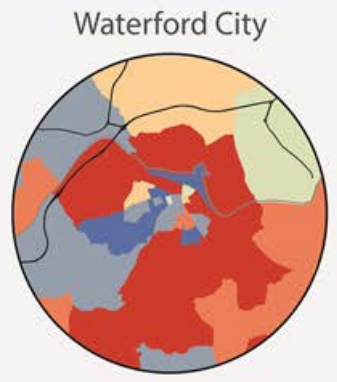
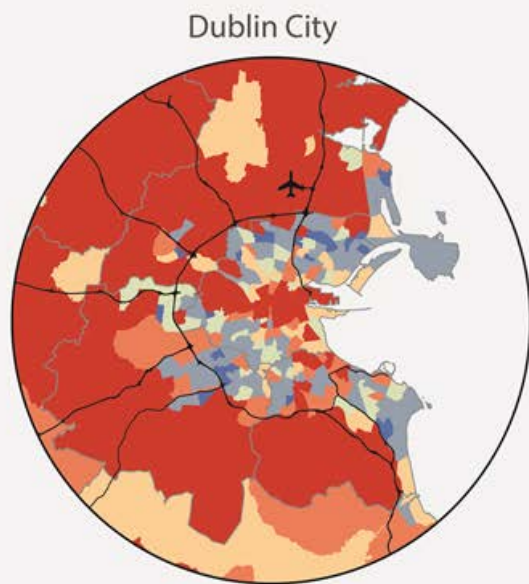
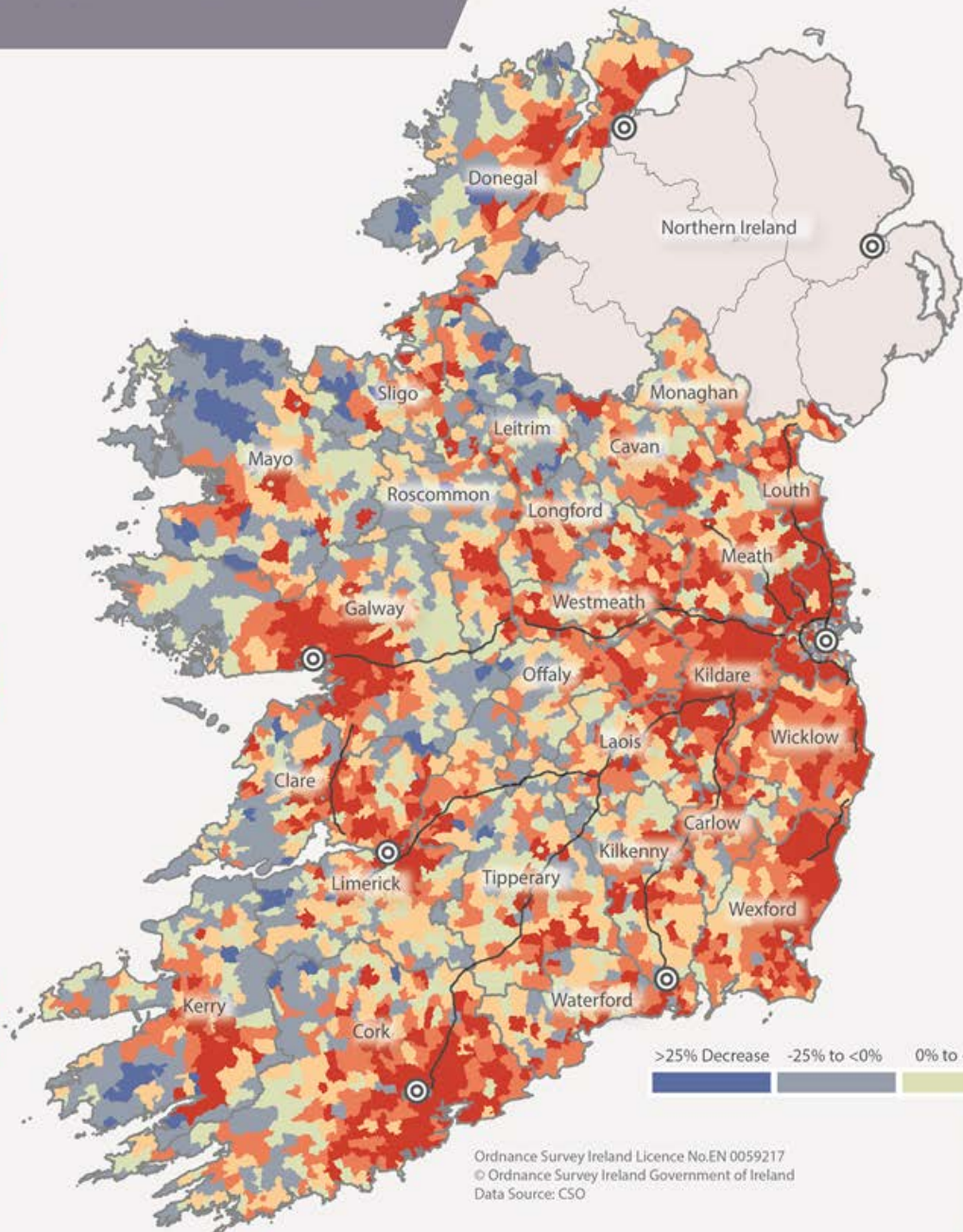
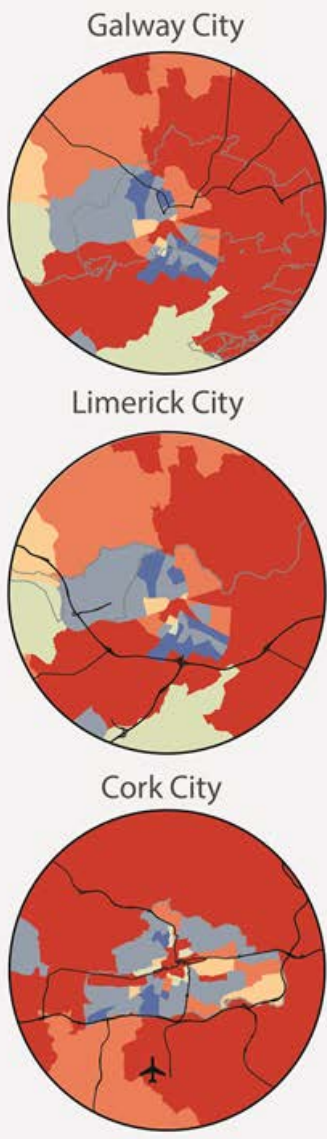
Additional working groups may be formed as the project progresses

# 'Place Making' Challenges

- **What *should* Ireland Look Like in 2040?** – long term plan to build on other actions and strategies
- **Shared Goals** – improving our quality of life and well-being, prosperity and competitiveness, responding to climate change
- **What needs to change** – overdevelopment and sprawl, rural and urban regeneration, encourage *effective* regional development
- **Narrative** – unlocking the potential of regions, cities and towns whilst protecting Dublin's key national/international role
- **Delivery/Alignment** - Providing a better context for strategic and social infrastructural investment, link to Capital Plan

# Population Change (%), 1991 to 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)

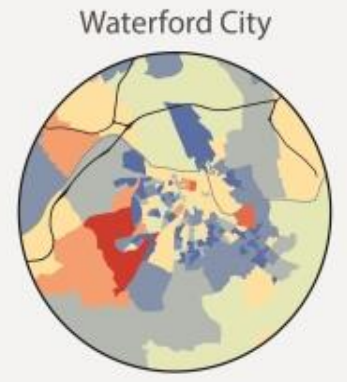
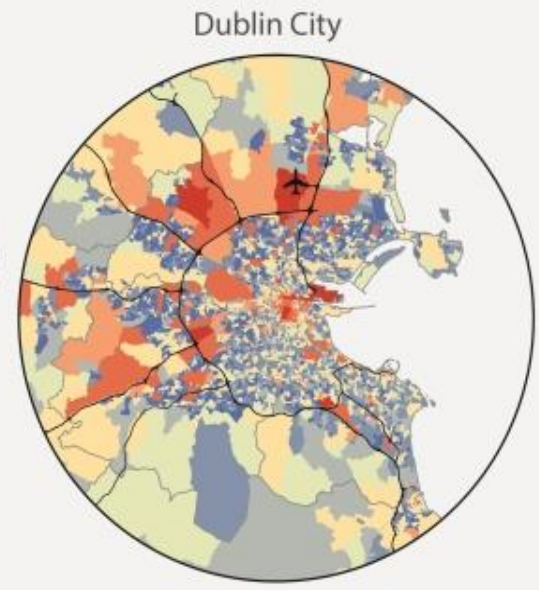
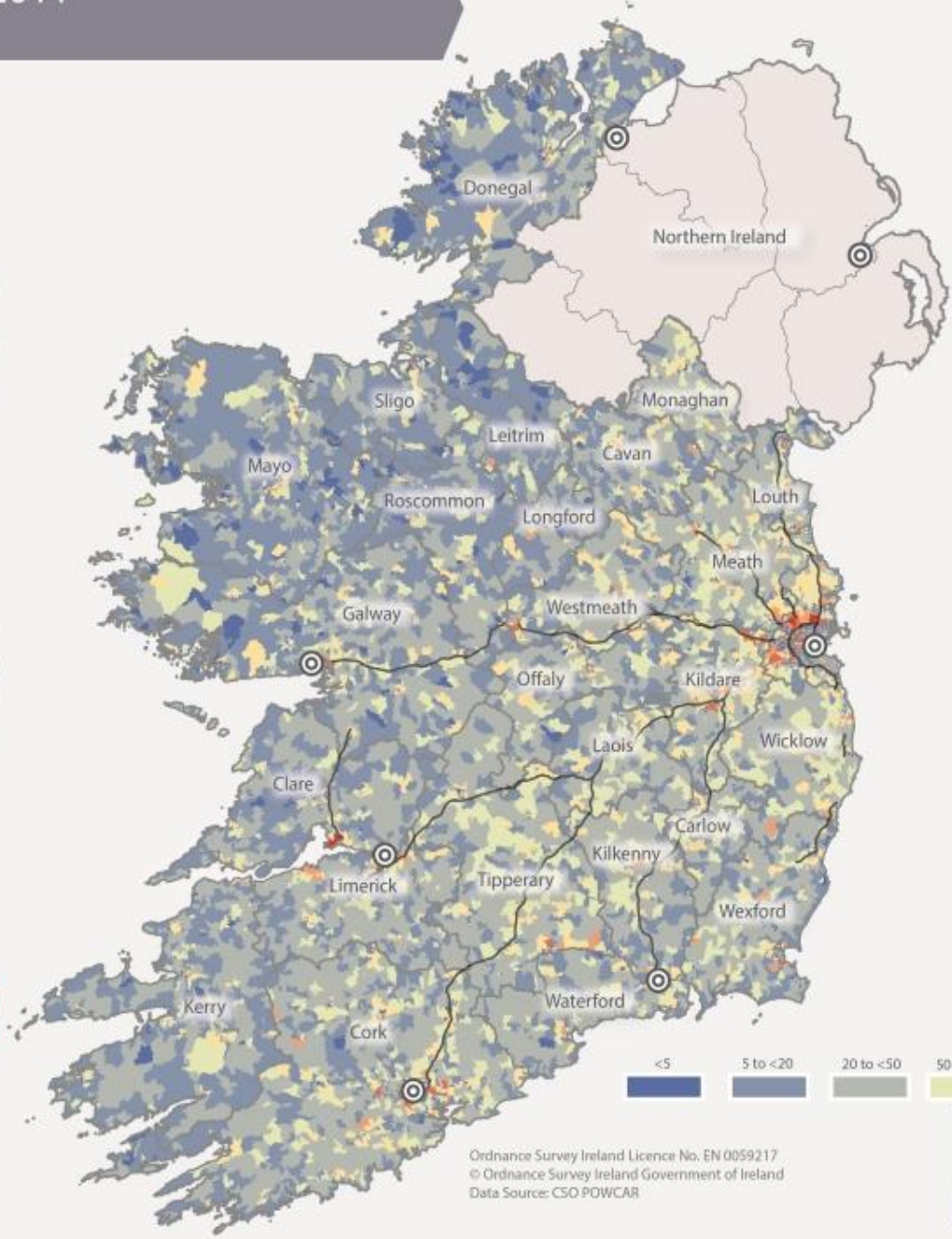
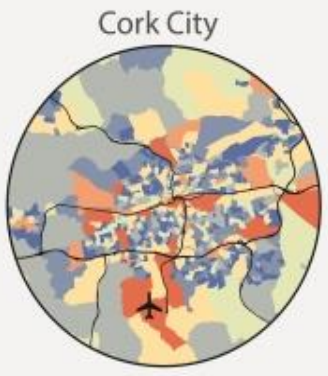
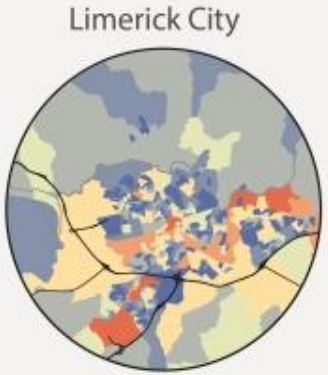
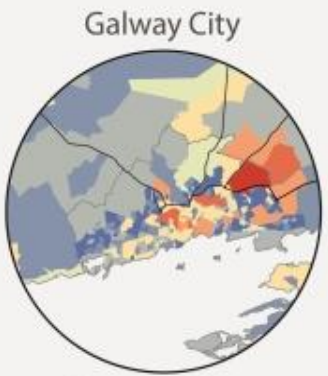


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# Location of Jobs, 2011

By Small Area (SA)

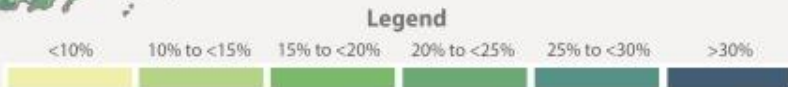
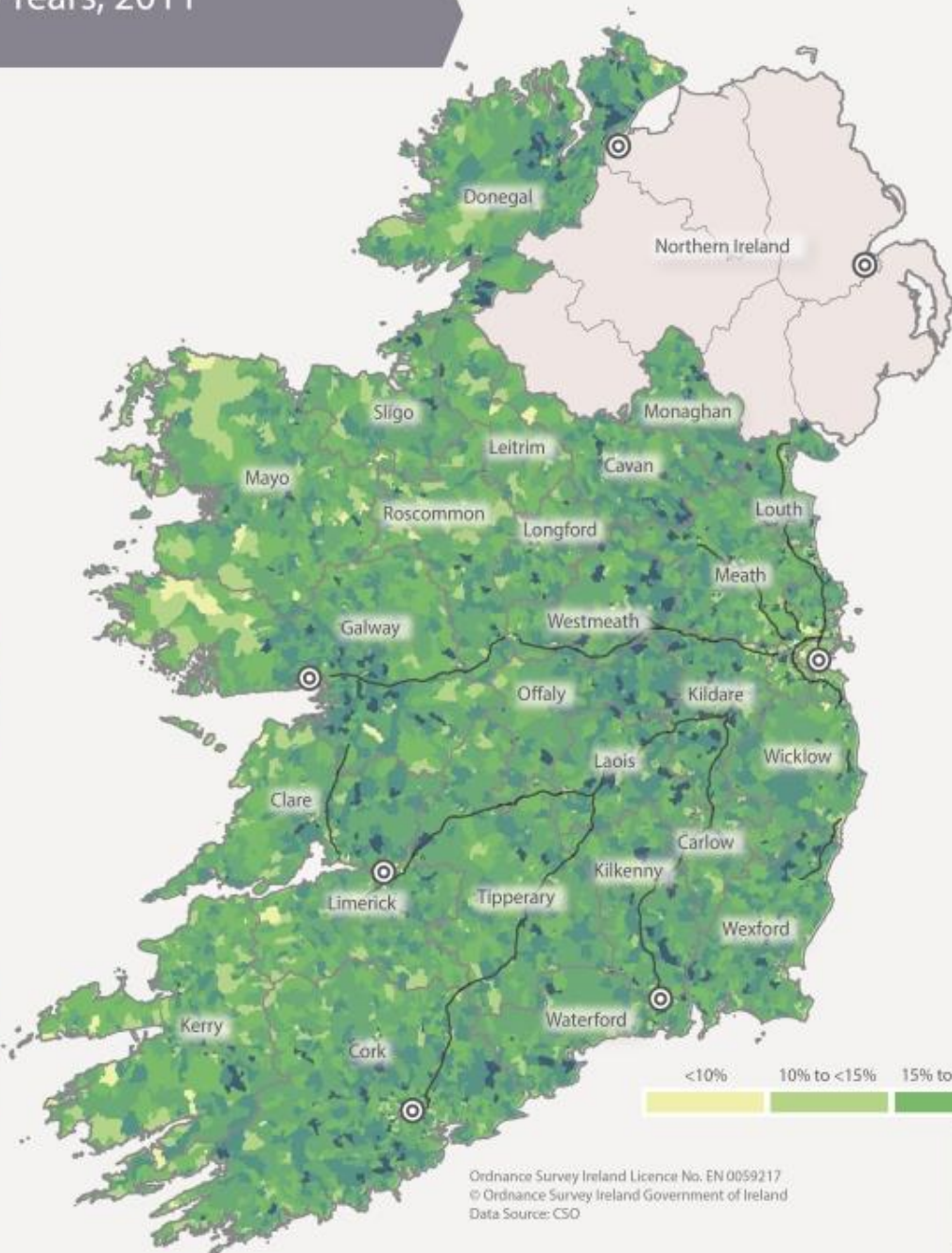
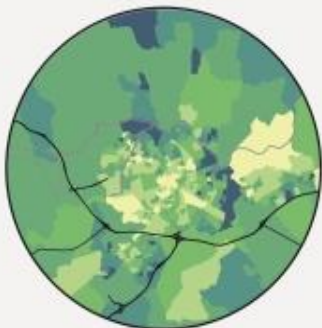
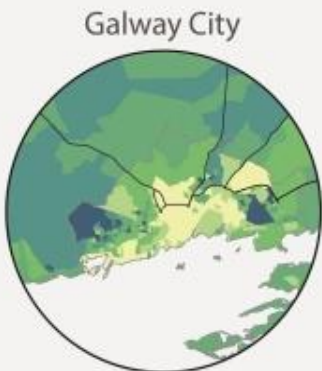


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# % Population 0-14 Years, 2011

By Small Area (SA)

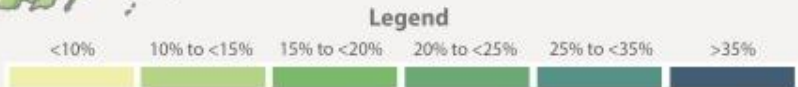
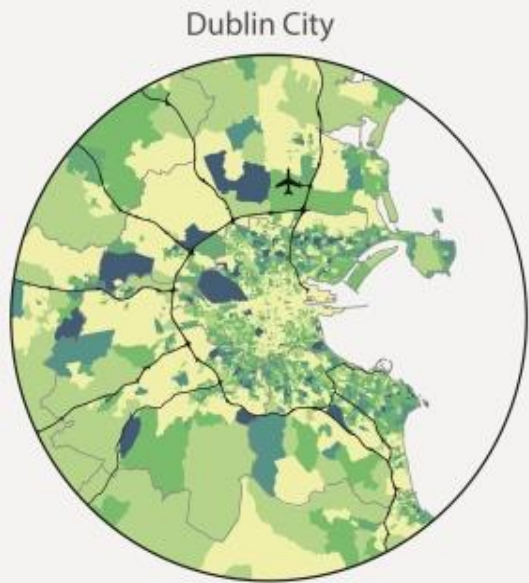
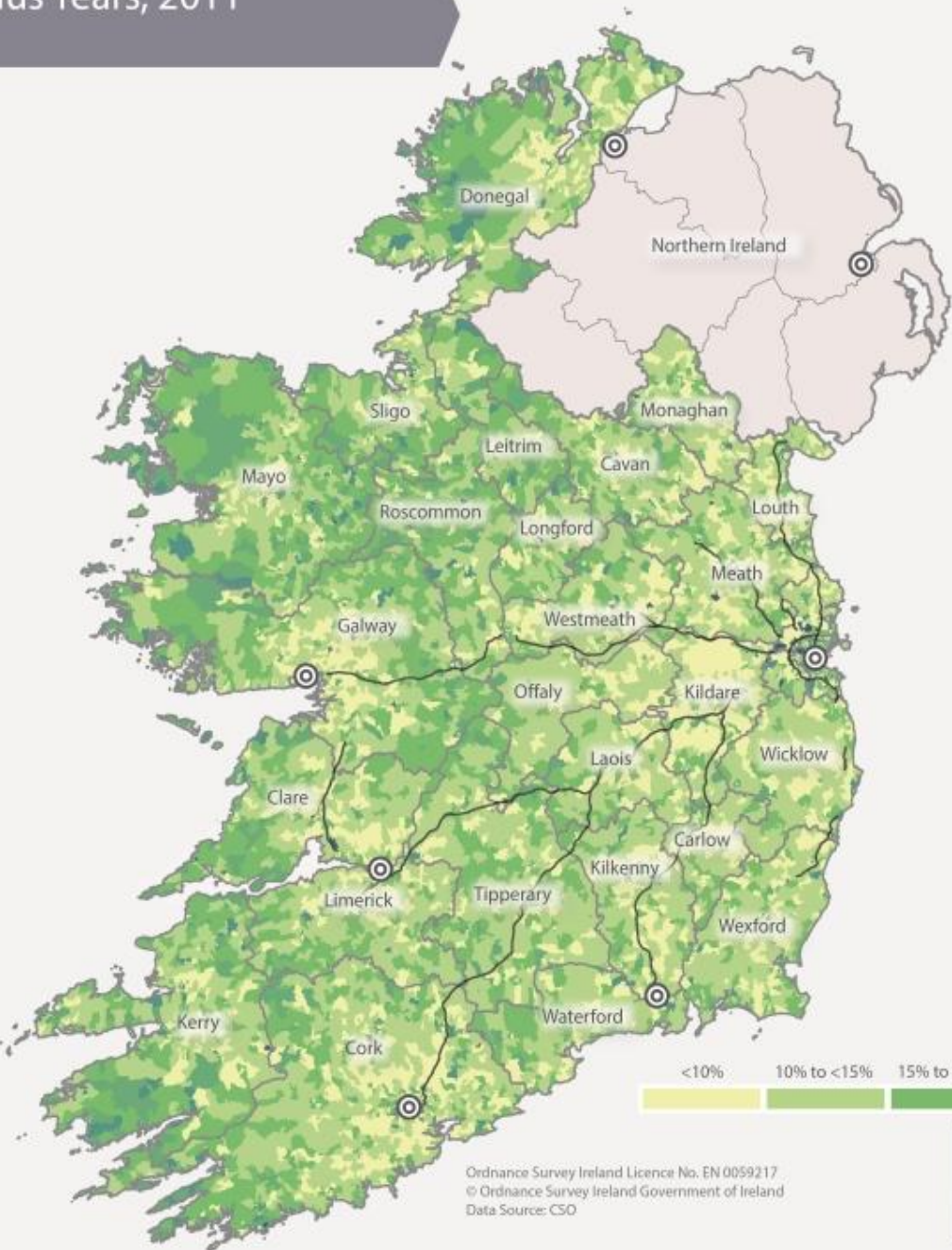


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# % Population 65 plus Years, 2011

By Small Area (SA)

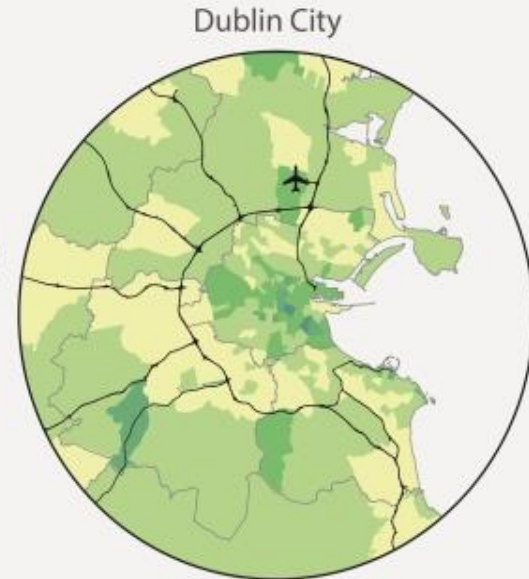
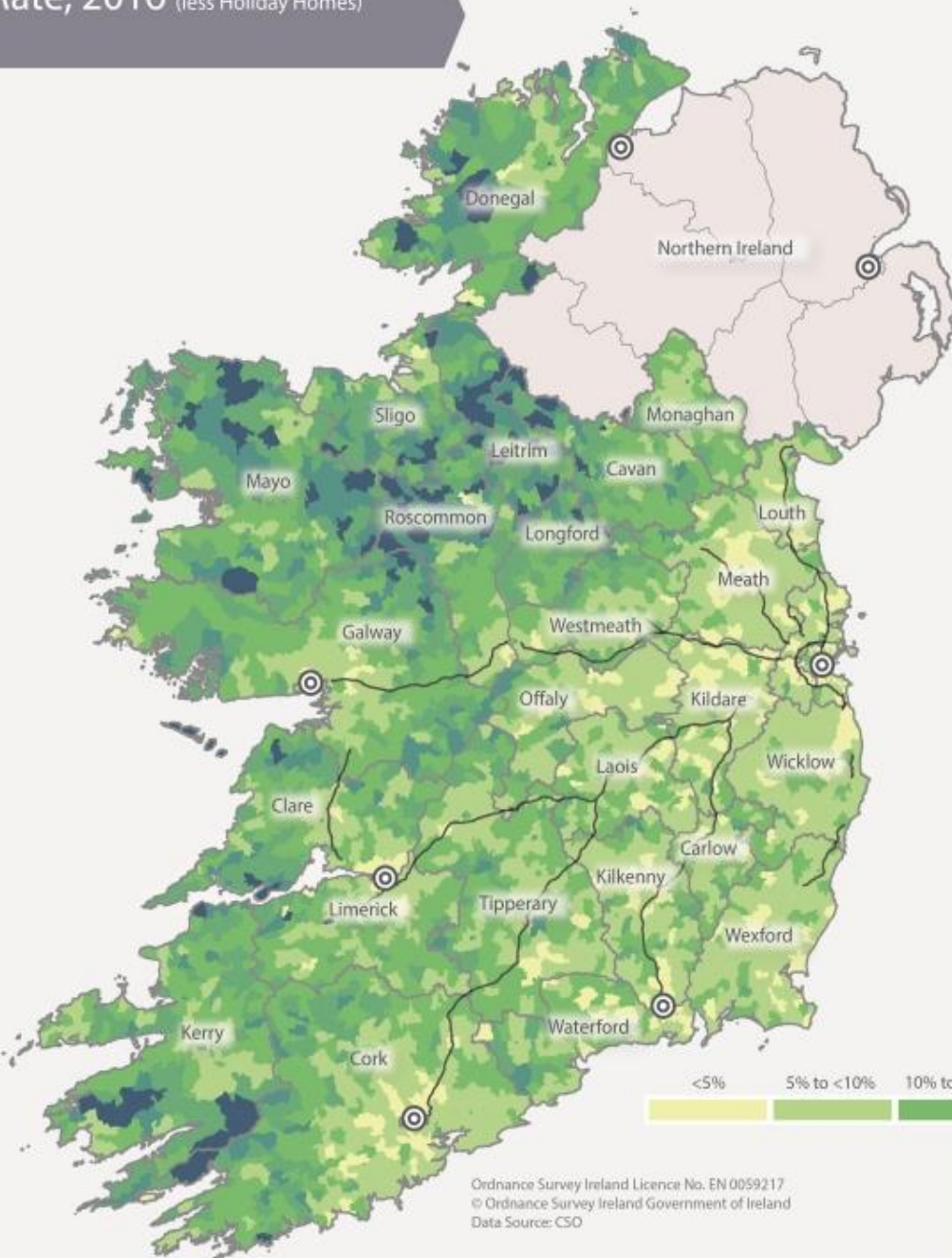


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# Housing Vacancy Rate, 2016 (less Holiday Homes)

By Electoral Division (ED)



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Data Source: CSO





# Ireland 2040 – Future Growth

## Modelled Projections (ESRI):-

- >5.63 million people
- Almost 25% aged over 65
- >500,000 more jobs
- Absolute minimum 500,000 more homes
- ‘Business as Usual or...?’

# Issues and Choices Paper

## Summary Contents:-

- 1: People's Health and Well Being**
- 2: 'Placemaking' – Cities, Regional, Rural etc.**
- 3: Environment & Climate Action**
- 4: Social & Strategic Infrastructure**
- 5: Implementation**

# People's Health and Well Being

## Issue

Environment and lifestyle related to place are key determinants of health and well-being; people are living longer but are their qualities of life better?

## Key Question

What are our top priorities in making better places from a health and well-being perspective?

# Place Making – Cities

## Issue

A key difference between Ireland and other small developed countries as well as elsewhere, is the comparative weakness of the ‘next tier’ of cities and their associated regions

## Key Question

How might we seek to promote one or more strong regional complements to Dublin that can address their whole city-region?

# Place Making – Regions

## Issue

The term ‘balanced regional development’ has led to a perception of diverting resources from one area to another to make up for an imbalance, as a form of equalisation which is simply not realistic

## Key Question

What are the levers for effective regional development e.g. what regional ‘propositions’ will realistically build stronger regions and how can we put them into effect?

# Place Making – Rural

## Issue

The nature of rural communities and the rural economy has changed, with many towns and villages undermined by a hollowing out of their centres, commuter driven rapid residential expansion and longer term trends towards decline in more peripheral locations

## Key Question

How can the range and quality of resources that exist in rural areas be leveraged to benefit rural communities?

# Place Making – All Island Context

## Issue

Interactions between people and places, sectors infrastructure and landscape do not follow administrative boundaries and require a coherent approach to cross-border networks

## Key Question

What opportunities exist that can benefit both jurisdictions and how can this be best captured and supported in the NPF?

# Place Making – Marine and Land Planning

## Issue

New opportunities in the marine sector will help to deliver sustainable economic growth, attracting and retaining population and supporting services - particularly relevant to coastal communities

## Key Question

How can we harness the potential of Ireland's marine resources, coastline, islands and offshore in tandem with land-based resources?



# Environment and Climate Action

## Issue

If Ireland is to make up for lost ground in relation to carbon reduction targets and move towards the objective of a low carbon and climate resilient Ireland by 2050, we must make key choices about where and how future growth happens

## Key Question

How do we support a transition to a low carbon and climate resilient economy and what planning policy measures are needed to achieve this?

# Investment in Infrastructure

## Issue

Ireland 2040 will not be an investment framework but will provide spatial clarity and an effective way to co-ordinate sectoral priorities within future Capital Investment Plans which will make specific investment decisions

## Key Question

How should investment on new physical and social infrastructure be co-ordinated and sequenced to deliver agreed objectives under Ireland 2040 and in an economically realistic yet transformational way?

# Implementation

## Issue

Implementing Ireland 2040 will be as important as preparing it. We will need to be clear on how it will be implemented, who will implement it, what outcomes are sought and how they will be measured

## Key Question

What barriers exist to implementation, how can they be overcome and how can good planning outcomes be better recognised and rewarded?

# Cities and Ireland 2040

- **Liveability** – quality of life, social cohesion, amenities and culture
- **Footprint & Fabric** – improving consolidation, discouraging sprawl
- **Innovation/Creativity** – connected, sustainable, ‘smart’ cities
- **Employment** – urban focus, proximity to housing and transport
- **Housing** – to reflect diversity of demand – link housing strategies to demographics i.e. a larger, ageing, diverse population
- **Infrastructure** – priorities and sequencing
- **Hard Choices** – density, parking, road space, governance

# Cities and Ireland 2040

- **Targeted growth areas** – agreed as focus for supporting investment  
e.g. LIHAF, SDZs
- **Brownfield/Urban** envelope growth targets? Green Belts?
- **Measures to overcome barriers** – property/site assembly, remediation, use displacement, local amenities
- **Use of existing assets** – urban densities, state lands, vacant properties
- **Legislative review** – Protected structures ‘loved to death’, ‘existing character’ as a planning consideration everywhere?
- **Governance** – City-Region/Metropolitan approach

“Density makes amenity possible,  
amenity makes density irrelevant...”

# Ireland 2040 – Our Plan

## Share Your Views

**Website:** [www.ireland2040.ie](http://www.ireland2040.ie)

**Email:** [npf@housing.gov.ie](mailto:npf@housing.gov.ie)