

Planning is a democratic art

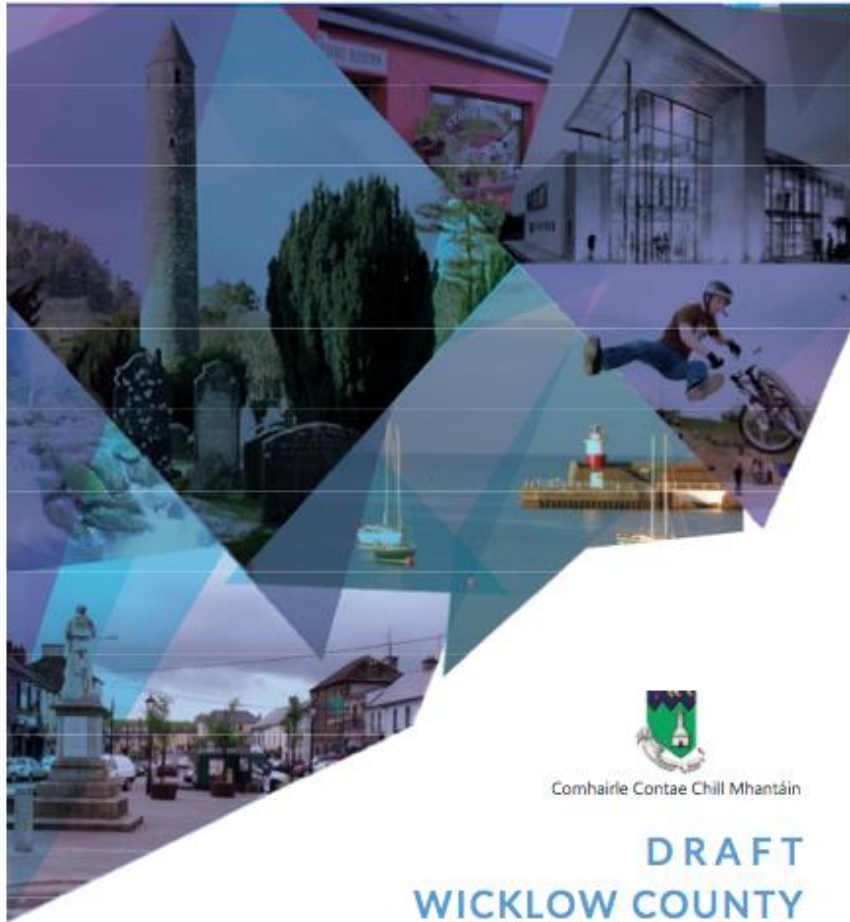
presentation by Judy Osborne

MSc Spatial Planning.

Why do we plan

- For the public interest or common good
- For the long term of future generations
- To provide public goods, such as physical and social infrastructure
- To be more efficient and save wastage in an era of limited resources

- To protect neighbours from unreasonable cost
- Planning can achieve a coherent urban form that functions well
- Planning can lead to better ecological design



Comhairle Contae Chill Mhantáin

DRAFT
WICKLOW COUNTY
Development Plan
2016 - 2022

November 2015

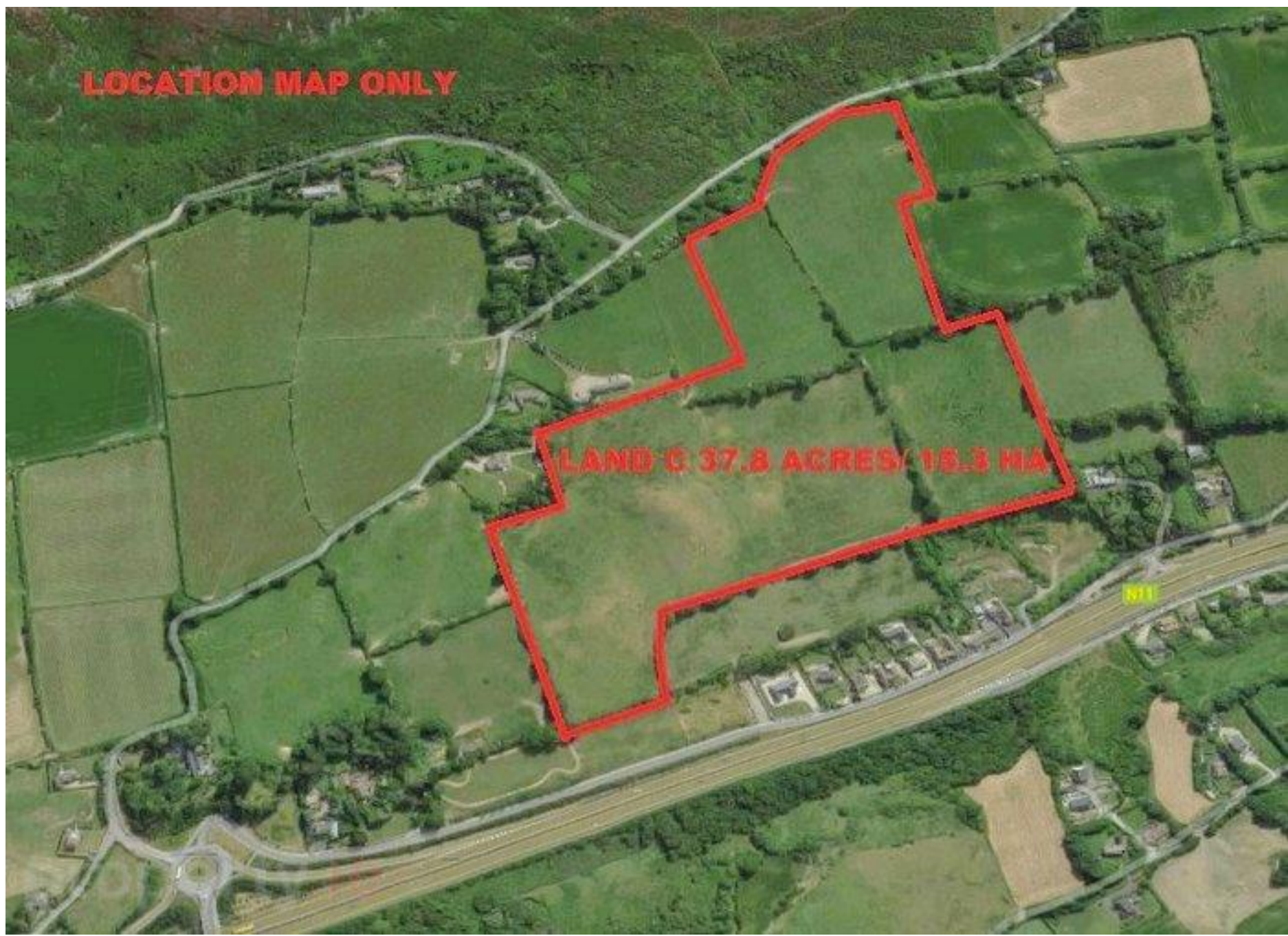
What does a development plan contain?

- a vision for the county
- A settlement strategy: deciding how much land to zone for housing and where. What transport will be available.
- How much land should be zoned for business development, retail & tourism, and where.
- Objectives for the provision of infrastructure such as roads, sewage and water

LOCATION MAP ONLY

LAND C 37.8 ACRES / 15.3 HA

N11



Core Strategy Map



- Objectives for the protection of the environment, landscape and heritage
- Development controls that define the quality and design of new development – including design guidelines



Areas of Archaeological Potential or Significance

- Areas of Archaeological Potential or Significance
- ★ Point
- Region



Wicklow County Council
Planning Department

Maps Not To Scale

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DRAFT WICKLOW COUNTY
DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016-2022

Where do the population figures come from.

- trend analysis of past patterns
- National projections are shared around the regions in line with national policy
- Regional projections are shared around the counties
- County projections are shared around the towns.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- Implemented in Ireland since 2005 this EU Directive requires that county development plans include an assessment of the environmental impacts of the plan

SEA headings

- Soil, water, air, climate and landscape
- Human beings, flora and fauna
- Material assets and cultural heritage
- The interaction between the above

- Reasons for choosing preferred alternative strategy
- Description of proposed monitoring measures
- Non-technical summary

What a Development Plan cannot do.

- It cannot generally *initiate* residential and commercial development
- It does not include a budget or even prioritise programmes.
- It cannot integrate other services
- It could identify sites for specific projects (such as windfarms or incinerators) but it very rarely does so

Who makes the plan

- trained and qualified council planners prepare a draft plan
- There is an iterative process of consultation with the public and other stakeholders
- Councilors amend and adopt the final plan

What is the role of the public?

- A comparatively new concept but now enshrined in every level of governance.
- Local people may have knowledge of an area not available to paid employees.
- It is important for 'buy-in' that all parties participate in decision making
- active citizenship is vital for the health of democracy

- The future is not some place we are going to, but one we are creating. The paths to it are not found but made. The making of those pathways changes both the maker and the destination.