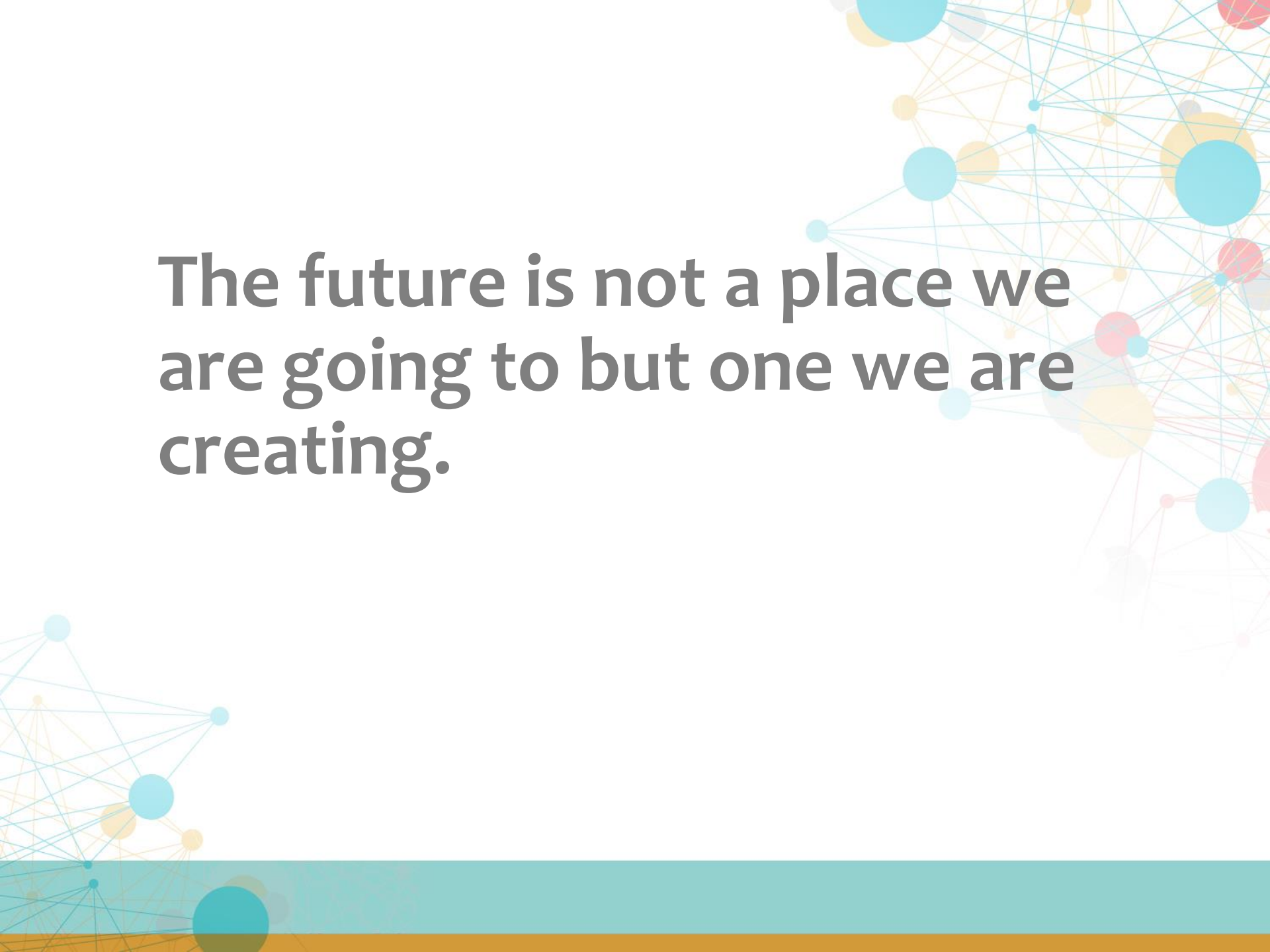


# Lets talk about planning!

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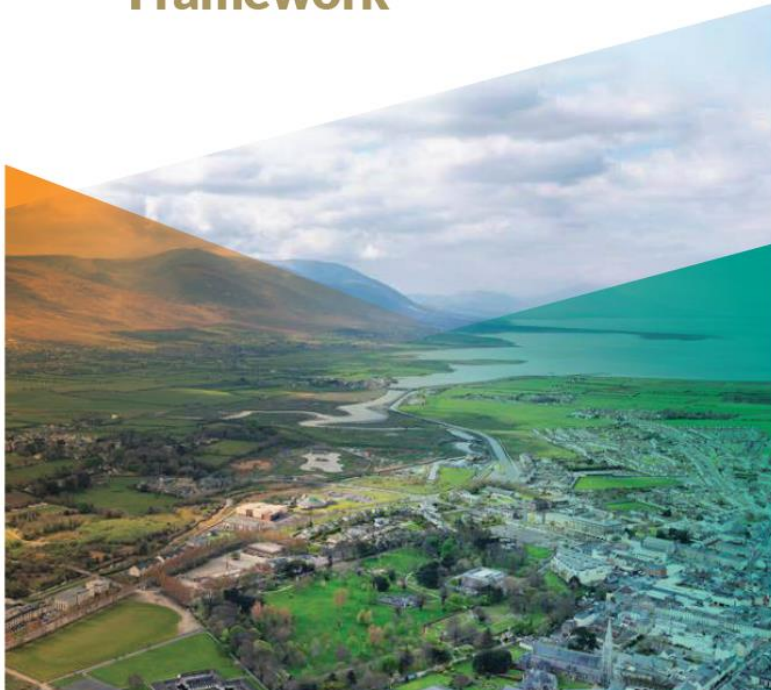
**The future is not a place we  
are going to but one we are  
creating.**

# National Planning Framework



Project Ireland 2040

## National Planning Framework



1 million extra people will need 660K extra jobs and 550K extra houses

25% for Dublin

25% across other 4 cities

50% in key regional towns to be determined in Regional strategies

EMRA = 490K-540K extra people

# National Planning Framework population predictions (000's)

|            | 2016    | 2026          | 2031         |
|------------|---------|---------------|--------------|
| • Dublin   | 1,347   | 1,489 - 1,517 | 1,549- 1,590 |
| -          |         |               |              |
| • Mid-East | 689,000 | 759 - 777     | 789 - 813    |
| •          |         |               |              |
| • Midlands | 292,500 | 318 - 329     | 324-337      |
| •          |         |               |              |

• Table 4.2 NPF Population projections



# Eastern & Midland Regional Assembly



## Draft Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES)



EMRA has 38 elected members nominated by 12 L.A.s

# What's in the strategy?

1. Strategic Vision
2. Growth Strategy
3. People and Places
4. Dublin MASP
5. Economy and Employment
6. Environment
7. Connectivity
8. Quality of Life
9. Infrastructure
10. All Island Cohesion
11. Implementation and Monitoring



# Key Principles

- Healthy place making
- climate action
- economic opportunity
  
- There is a requirement to identify which places should grow
- An evidenced based toolkit can identify and evaluate assets across several criteria.
- criteria include scale, function, human capital, placemaking, enterprise clusters, connectivity, natural capital, infrastructure



# Population potential for County Wicklow in the EMRA strategy

## 164k in 2030

that's 22k more than 2016 but  
less than that proposed in the  
WCDDP of 185k

|                             | 2016 population | Current 2028 target | NPF 2040 target <sup>1</sup> | NPF 2028 target <sup>2</sup> | Difference 2016-2028 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Bray</b>                 | 29,339          | 40,000              | 40,750                       | 36,675                       | -3,325               |
| <b>Wicklow – Rathnew</b>    | 13,954          | 24,000              | 17,443                       | 15,698                       | -8,302               |
| <b>Arklow</b>               | 13,163          | 23,000              | 16,454                       | 14,808                       | -8,192               |
| <b>Greystones - Delgany</b> | 18,140          | 24,000              | 22,675                       | 20,408                       | -3,593               |
| <b>Blessington</b>          | 5,520           | 7,500               | 6,348                        | 5,934                        | -1,556               |
| <b>Newtown</b>              | 2,835           | 6,000               | 3,260                        | 3,048                        | -2,952               |

This situation is replicated when a 15% growth rate is applied to our medium sized and small towns with very pronounced results e.g.

|                    | 2016 population | Current 2028 target | NPF 2040 target <sup>3</sup> | NPF 2028 target <sup>4</sup> | Difference |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| <b>Ashford</b>     | 1,425           | 3,250               | 1,639                        | 1,532                        | -1,718     |
| <b>Aughrim</b>     | 1,442           | 2,000               | 1,658                        | 1,550                        | -450       |
| <b>Baltinglass</b> | 2,137           | 3,000               | 2,458                        | 2,297                        | -703       |
| <b>Carnew</b>      | 1,052           | 2,000               | 1,210                        | 1,131                        | -869       |
| <b>Dunlavin</b>    | 838             | 2,750               | 964                          | 901                          | -1,849     |
| <b>Enniskerry</b>  | 1,889           | 2,500               | 2,172                        | 2,031                        | -469       |
| <b>Kilcoole</b>    | 4,239           | 5,000               | 4,875                        | 4,557                        | -443       |
| <b>Rathdrum</b>    | 1,663           | 3,500               | 1,912                        | 1,788                        | -1,712     |
| <b>Tinahely</b>    | 937             | 1,500               | 1,078                        | 1,007                        | -493       |

# People and Place

- The Metropolitan area includes Dublin city, suburbs and **BRAY**
- The hinterland includes **WICKLOW**
- Other Towns **to be agreed in County development Plans**
- small towns and villages between 1500-5000
- Rural areas include places under 1500

## Settlement Strategy

### Settlement typology

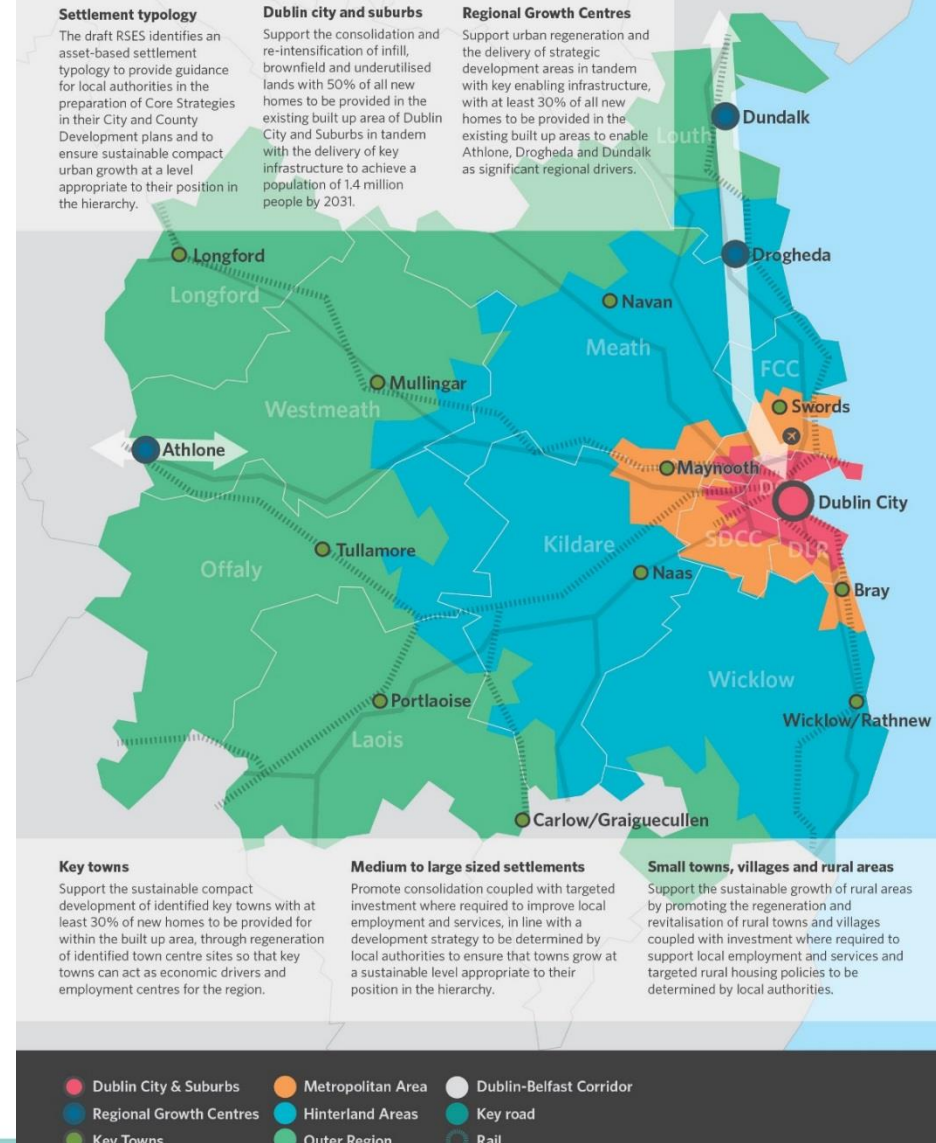
The draft RSES identifies an asset-based settlement typology to provide guidance for local authorities in the preparation of Core Strategies in their City and County Development plans and to ensure sustainable compact urban growth at a level appropriate to their position in the hierarchy.

### Dublin city and suburbs

Support the consolidation and re-intensification of infill, brownfield and underutilised lands with 50% of all new homes to be provided in the existing built up area of Dublin City and Suburbs in tandem with the delivery of key infrastructure to achieve a population of 1.4 million people by 2031.

### Regional Growth Centres

Support urban regeneration and the delivery of strategic development areas in tandem with key enabling infrastructure, with at least 30% of all new homes to be provided in the existing built up areas to enable Athlone, Drogheda and Dundalk as significant regional drivers.



Asset based approach - identify settlements with growth potential



# Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan

- Identify large scale strategic development areas with capacity for compact growth
- Make best use of infrastructure capacity and access to public transport corridors, existing and planned
- Grow to c.1.65m phased 2026/2031/2040



Co-ordination with agencies to deliver critical infrastructure



- BRAY A key town in the Metropolitan area
- growth here has been modest and challenges remain in relation to public transport and congestion on the N11, in particular regarding Fassaroe



# Hinterland Area

- Wicklow
- Arklow
- Compact growth with 30% within built up area
- Public transport corridors
- In towns under 5000 allow for natural growth

# Wicklow

- Consolidation and regeneration, including economic function and supporting service
- a hub for employment, training and education. 3<sup>rd</sup> level Institute in conjunction with Carlow
- expansion of Wicklow Port an harbour subject to feasibility study and possible impact on the Murrough SAC
- tourism hub

# Other towns e.g Blessington

- other towns tend to have commuter focused growth but offer potential for increased densities at high quality public transport hubs and could provide for natural increase.
- Focus on improving services and employment.



# small towns and villages

- In towns close to urban centres levels of growth need to be managed
- *(it was previously considered that 10% growth in an overall plan period would meet the need for natural growth and obsolescence)*
- Peripheral areas with declining populations and vacancy require support (not more houses)

# rural areas with under 1500 people

- Follow the plan Realising our Rural Potential
- towns can provide services and the countryside for rural economies such as agriculture, tourism and extractive industries and forestry
- Agri-food, renewable energy and opportunities thru digital connectivity
- manage growth of areas under strong urban influence. Growth in serviced sites in towns will provide an alternative to houses in the countryside.

# Climate and Environment

The RSES states that there are 5 primary areas of transition, which are at the core of the strategy:

- Spatial development patterns that reduce transport demand and encourage low carbon transport modes
- Sustainable transport systems (people and freight)
- Carbon storing and sequestering land uses
- Energy efficient buildings and industry
- Renewable energy

Climate policy is cross-cutting throughout the strategy

# Climate Action Regional Office

- The EMRA Climate Change Office is run by Kildare County Council and will be responsible for mitigation and adaptation in the region



# Public Consultation

- 5<sup>th</sup> November 2018 - 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2019 (5pm)
- [www.emra.ie](http://www.emra.ie)
- SPA events
- Submissions;
  - Online: [www.emra.ie/rses](http://www.emra.ie/rses)
  - Email: [rses@emra.ie](mailto:rses@emra.ie)
  - Mail: Eastern & Midland Regional Assembly, 3rd Floor North, Ballymun Civic Centre, Main Street, Ballymun, Dublin, D09 C8P5