



SECTION 25A REPORT

REPORT DATE	LOCAL AUTHORITY	PREPARED BY
21 January 2022	Cork City Council	Kevin O'Connor, Senior Planner

The purpose of the table below is to assist the local authority in completing the Section 25A (1) report to the Regional Assembly. This report will be used by the Regional Assembly to complete the Section 25A(2) Monitoring Report to be submitted to NOAC and which will focus on progress made in securing the overall objectives of the RSES.

It is intended that the Monitoring Report will be succinct and therefore we would ask that the response to the questions are as short as possible and for example we do not need the full detail of each policy or programme outlined.

The Regional Assembly is keen to capture examples of good practice initiatives and actions undertaken by the Local Authority which relate to the objectives of RSES and would welcome the inclusion of such examples where appropriate.

For further information, please contact Dominic Walsh at dwalsh@southernassembly.ie or Alice Byrne Kelly at abyrnekelly@southernassembly.ie.

Please return the report to this office by Friday, 21st January, 2022.

This can be submitted by email to twoyearreport@southernassembly.ie.

RSES THEME	RSES IMPLEMENTATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLAN POLICY & SUPPORTING PROJECTS/INITIATIVES
SUSTAINABLE PLACE FRAMEWORK & A TAILORED APPROACH RPOS 2 TO 30	Has the Core Strategy been prepared in accordance with the guiding principles and typology of settlement contained in the RSES? Please provide a brief summary.
	Yes. The Core Strategy set out in the Draft Cork City Development Plan 2022-2028 has been prepared in accordance with the overarching ambitions and targets set for Cork City in the NPF and the RSES. The settlement hierarchy set out in the Draft Plan is consistent with national and

	<p>regional policy, with a focus on compact growth. The Draft Plan identifies five tiers within the city, comprising:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) City Centre (2) Docklands (3) City Suburbs (4) Urban towns (5) Rural hinterland <p><i>Chapter 1 Introduction</i> and <i>Chapter 2 Core Strategy</i> align the Draft Plan to the RSES and Cork MASP identifying the role of Cork City as a primary driver of economic and population growth in the region and commit the City Development Plan to deliver on RSES and Cork MASP objectives. The Draft Plan is grounded in a solid evidence base to inform the Core Strategy and Plan objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Cork City Council and Cork County Council Joint Housing Strategy and HNDA • Cork City Neighbourhood Profile • Cork City Strategic Employment Locations Study (2021) • Cork City Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy • Active Recreation Infrastructure Strategy • Cork City Urban Design, Building Height and Tall Building Strategy • Area Based Transport Assessments (ABTA) for key growth areas including City Docks and Tivoli.
<p>METROPOLITAN AREAS - GROWTH AMBITION RPO 6: Collaboration between Metropolitan Areas RPO 10 Compact Growth in Metropolitan Areas ALL MASP Policy Objectives</p>	<p>How has the designation of a Metropolitan Area & the MASP impacted on the following?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Ambition/Vision/Identity for the City/Metropolitan Area • Cross boundary collaboration/key strategic initiatives in areas such as sustainable mobility, infrastructure delivery, urban regeneration. • Progress in compact growth targets in the Metropolitan Area? • Please outline any joint initiatives between Metropolitan Areas – Cork, Limerick – Shannon, Waterford, and Galway to advance the combined proposition for effective regional growth – E.G Exchange of good practice/ examples of joint research papers on urban policy.
<p>Good practice example</p>	<p>Cork City is the most significant metropolitan area in the region over the period of the NPF. The strategic vision for Cork City is set out in paragraph 1.5 of the Draft Plan and reflects this status. The Strategic Vision is for Cork City to take its place as a world class city, driving local and regional growth, embracing diversity and social inclusiveness and growing as a resilient, healthy, age-friendly and sustainable compact city with placemaking, communities and quality of life at its heart. This strategic vision is based on the following key strategic principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compact growth • A city of neighbourhoods and communities • Sustainable and active travel • Enhanced built and natural heritage • A strong and diverse economy • A resilient City • A healthy, inclusive and diverse city • A connected City • A city of learning and culture <p>The Draft Plan is grounded in nine overarching Strategic Objectives (SOs) which guide and inform all the other development objectives in the Plan. These Strategic Objectives align with the NPF’s National Strategic Outcomes (NSOs) and the eleven Strategy Statements of the RSES, and comprise:</p>

- **SO 1: Compact Liveable Growth**
- **SO 2: Delivering Homes and Communities**
- **SO 3: Transport and Mobility**
- **SO 4: Climate and Environment**
- **SO 5: Green and Blue Infrastructure, Open Space and Biodiversity**
- **SO 6: Economy and Employment**
- **SO 7: Heritage, Arts and Culture**
- **SO 8: Environmental Infrastructure**
- **SO 9: Placemaking and Managing Development**

Cork City Council has collaborated with Cork County Council – its only directly-adjointing neighbouring authority – on a number of initiatives, including the Joint Housing Strategy and HNDA. The Draft Plan identifies other collaborative projects, including the preparation of a strategic framework plan for the development of Cork Airport. During the plan-making process, which is ongoing, a number of further opportunities for cross-boundary collaboration were identified, including the Cork Harbour Planning Framework. This is addressed in the Chief Executive’s Report on the Draft Cork City development plan 2022-2028 public consultation dated December 2021.

Good practice example

A City Capacity Study was undertaken to inform the preparation of the Core Strategy and to fully assess the capacity for future development within underutilised zoned lands. Cork City Council will seek to adapt and update the Study database for use as an urban brownfield and infill land register for the purposes of monitoring NPF and RSES targets.

During the plan-making process it was identified that the Draft Plan can be strengthened in relation to *RPO 6 Collaboration between Metropolitan Areas* and regional collaboration between metropolitan areas. This is also addressed in the abovementioned Chief Executive’s Report.

PLACEMAKING

RPO 31 Sustainable Place Framework
 RPO 61 Health Place Audit (HPA) for Place-making
 RPO 70 Bidding capacity

How Does the Development Plan support Placemaking? Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives.

Please identify any examples of planned/completed projects, good practice and other actions which you may wish to highlight in support of this theme. Eg. Improvements to public realm, developing new streets/spaces/pocket parks

The Draft Plan recognises quality placemaking as a method of improving the quality of life of residents and attracting visitors and investment to the city. Placemaking is at the heart of the Draft Plan and is referenced in the Strategic Vision for Cork City (paragraph 1.5). One of the nine overarching Strategic Objectives relates to Placemaking and Managing Development. The Core Strategy (Chapter 2) sets out how Cork Cities network of neighbourhoods, communities and urban towns, provides the building blocks for realising the 15 Minute City (see sections 2.24-2.29). *Chapter 11* of the Draft Plan is titled *Placemaking and Managing Development*; traditionally this would have been titled “Development Management Standards” or similar, however the shift in focus on the importance of placemaking is evident and this chapter recognises the need for placemaking principles for a design-led city rather than a list of standards. The principle of placemaking is threaded throughout the Plan, and many development objectives relate to the requirement for placemaking to inform development in the city, e.g. *Strategic Objective 2 Delivering Homes and Communities* and *Objective 2.11 Design-Led City*.

Central to the focus on placemaking in Cork City is the achievement of a 15 Minute City through the delivery of a network of Liveable Walkable Neighbourhoods, Communities and Urban Towns. *The Cork City Neighbourhood Profile* is a granular socio-economic profile of this network. It uses

<p>Good practice example</p>	<p>a series of indicators based on census data to provide individual profiles for neighbourhoods, communities and towns. It also provides comparative data to evaluate these places. The profile provides the evidence to inform developers, planners and the wider community to make evidence-based decisions on the nature, mix and form of new development at neighbourhood level. In line with <i>Objective 2.34 Monitoring and Evaluation</i> of the Draft Plan, the profile provides the baseline for monitoring progress and will be reviewed following subsequent census periods.</p> <p>Central to the focus on placemaking is the Cork City Urban Density, Building Height and Tall Building Study (2021) which was carried out to inform the preparation of the Draft Plan and set a strategy for density and building height across the city, including the city centre, docklands, urban towns and suburban areas. This Study is bespoke to the unique context of Cork City.</p> <p>The Cork City Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy (2021), prepared to inform the Draft Plan but with an overall horizon of 2040, also has a focus on placemaking and one of the high-level regional and metropolitan-scale green and blue infrastructure opportunities identified in the strategy relates to an ecosystems service guide to enhance green and blue infrastructure based placemaking in the southern region.</p> <p>The Draft Plan references the <i>Cork Healthy Cities Action Plan Phase VII 2020-2030</i> which lists a number of actions aimed at improving the health and well-being of people in the city and reduce health inequalities.</p>
<p>REGENERATION & SUPPORT FOR COMPACT GROWTH (These RPOs identified as relating to Placemaking in Phase 3 analysis of RPOs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RPO 34 Regeneration, Brownfield and Infill Development RPO 35 Support for Compact Growth RPO 36 LDA RPO 37 Active Land Management RPO 38 Retrofitting Initiative Priorities RPO 176 "10-minute" city and town concepts 	<p>How Does the Development Plan address Compact growth targets on brownfield and infill sites? Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives.</p> <p>Has the Development Plan identified priority locations for Regeneration, Brownfield and Infill Development?</p> <p>Please briefly outline any examples of Regeneration Projects/Initiatives delivered to date or innovative examples of delivering quality high density residential development, successful brownfield development or any projects to develop lands jointly with the LDA</p>
	<p>The Draft Plan and Core Strategy are founded on the principles of compact growth and the 15-minute city. <i>Strategic Objective SO 1 Compact Liveable Growth</i> seeks to deliver compact growth that achieves a sustainable 15-minute city of scale providing integrated communities and walkable neighbourhoods, dockland and brownfield regeneration, infill development and strategic greenfield expansion adjacent to existing city. Table 2.5 and Figure 2.22 of the Draft Plan set out that 65% of total housing output in Tier 1 and Tier 2 zoned lands are located within the existing built-up footprint of the city, reflecting the Core Strategy objectives and targets to deliver compact growth in line with the NPF.</p> <p>The Draft Plan is built upon a framework of a 15-minute city – an urban planning response to the UN SDGs and the climate emergency – and walkable neighbourhoods and communities. See paragraphs 2.23-2.29 of the Draft Plan.</p> <p>The City Capacity Study referred to above assessed the capacity for future development within underutilised zoned lands and the Study database will be adapted for use as an urban brownfield and infill land register for the purposes of monitoring NPF and RSES targets. The Draft Plan identifies key locations for strategic brownfield regeneration, including City Docks (146 ha) and Tivoli Docks (56 ha). Figure 2.21 reflects the <i>Cork City Growth Strategy</i> including the various</p>

<p>Good practice example</p>	<p>strategic regeneration and consolidation areas, city expansion areas and key neighbourhood development sites.</p> <p>Active land management is threaded throughout the Draft Plan and will be an important component in delivering the Core Strategy. The 10 Neighbourhood Development Sites identified in <i>Chapter 10 Key Growth Areas and Neighbourhood Development Sites</i> of the Draft Plan are considered to have the potential to provide local benefit to the local neighbourhood and act as catalyst developments, if developed appropriately and to their potential, and would benefit from active land management during the Plan period. The Draft Plan commits Cork City Council to collaborate with landowners and stakeholders to progress these sites through active land management.</p> <p>The Draft Plan notes that Cork City Council has established a Docklands Delivery Office in partnership with the Land Development Agency to coordinate the development of the Docklands. The Plan also includes objectives that relate to active land management. During the plan-making process it was identified that the Draft Plan can be strengthened in relation to reference to the Land Development Agency. This is addressed in the abovementioned Chief Executive’s Report.</p> <p>The Draft Plan promotes retrofitting of existing buildings in relation to reuse (<i>Objective 3.4 Compact Growth</i>) and microrenewables such as solar energy (paragraph 11.247) and district heating (para. 11.250), as well as retrofitting existing communities in terms of active transport infrastructure (para. 3.4).</p>
<p>RSES ECONOMIC STRATEGY RPO 40 Regional Economic Resilience RPO 64 Facilitate new business formation, growth and industrial re-organisation RPO 72 Brexit RPO 74 Economic Risk Management System</p>	<p>How Does the Development Plan incorporate /support the RSES Economic Strategy? Please provide a brief summary.</p> <p>Does the Development Plan incorporate policies to support and develop the role of the Region’s Economic Drivers?</p>
	<p>The RSES seeks to create a sustainable, competitive, inclusive and resilient economy by pursuing five economic principles: smart specialisation, clustering, placemaking for enterprise, knowledge diffusion and capacity building. The Cork MASP identifies the need to develop key employment sites in Cork, including the Docklands, Cork Science and Technology Park and Mahon. The Draft Plan builds upon these priorities by identifying a series of Cork City Economic Goals and a spatial economic strategy.</p> <p>Set out in paragraph 7.18, the development objectives of City Development Plan seek to support Cork City Council, along with other partners to achieve the following Cork City Economic Goals, each of which are elaborated on in the Draft Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support sustainable economic growth • continue to attract foreign direct investment • support indigenous enterprise and entrepreneurship • develop a socially inclusive city • support innovation, research and development – an innovation city • address climate action – a city of neighbourhoods • enhance tourism • foster quality of placemaking • build a diverse economic • support a full range excellent products and services

	<p>The suite of objectives in <i>Chapter 7 Economy and Employment</i> of the Draft Plan, led by <i>Strategic Objective 6 Economy and Employment</i>, provide a comprehensive framework for economic and retail development in Cork City, including objectives that support innovation, research and development and building a resilient economy.</p> <p>See "EMPLOYMENT LOCATIONS" below for a response on the spatial economic strategy.</p>
<p>EMPLOYMENT LOCATIONS RPO 62 Locations for Employment Development</p>	<p>Does the Development Plan identify future Locations for Employment Development? Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives.</p>
<p>Good practice example</p>	<p>See "RSES ECONOMIC STRATEGY" above for a response on the overall economic strategy and strategic economic goals.</p> <p>The spatial economic strategy considers jobs targets, employment land requirement, a review of existing strategic employment land zonings and new strategic employment lands. Cork City's key employment locations as identified in the MASP include Cork City Centre, Hollyhill, Tramore Road, Blackpool / Kilbarry, University College Cork, Munster Technological University, Cork International Airport, Model Farm Road / South Environs, Cork University Hospital and Cork Science and Innovation Park.</p> <p>The Cork City Strategic Employment Location Study (SELS) (2021) was commissioned to inform the Draft Plan in relation to the property requirements for office and manufacturing-based employment. This considered the level of land zoned to meet the needs to support growth of a broad range of sectors over the lifetime of the plan (2022-2028) and onto 2031.</p> <p>The Draft Plan identifies Cork Science and Innovation Park, Cork International Airport, Ballincollig and Tivoli as strategic employment sites, with an additional 6 sites identified in the SELS in areas including Blarney, Ballyvolane, Clogheen and Glanmire. These sites have the potential to support social inclusion, attract strategic investment and harness economic opportunities in a sustainable manner.</p>
<p>TOURISM RPO 53 Tourism RPO 54 Tourism & the Environment</p>	<p>Please Outline Key Development Plan policies that will support Tourism development Please briefly outline wider Council involvement in tourism development.</p>
	<p>Tourism is an important indigenous economic industry in Cork City and provides income and jobs through direct and indirect employment. It also plays a valuable role in promoting Cork as a place to live and visit. Blarney Castle is in the top 10 fee-charging visitor attractions in Ireland, while travel website European Best Destinations cited Cork as among the 15 'European Best Destinations 2020'.</p> <p>Tourism is primarily addressed in paragraphs 7.68-7.77 of the Draft Plan as well as <i>Strategic Objective 6 Economy and Employment</i> and <i>Objectives 7.24 Sustainable Tourism</i> and <i>7.25 Visitor Accommodation</i>, as well as paragraph 8.3 and <i>Strategic Objective 7 Heritage, Arts and Culture</i> and <i>Objectives 8.10 Archaeological Management Strategy for the City</i>, <i>8.21 Enabling Development</i> and <i>10.8 City Centre Tourism</i>. Localised tourism is also addressed in the Draft Plan, for example in paragraphs 10.245-10.248 in relation to Blarney. The Draft Plan identifies a clear link between tourism and green and blue infrastructure, set out in Tables 6.2 and 6.4 and <i>Objectives 6.3 Access to Water Resources</i> and <i>6.6 Rivers, Waterways and Wetlands</i>.</p>

In terms of the wider Council involvement in tourism development, Cork City Council has a Tourism and International Relations Strategic Policy Committee (SPC) which is one of six SPCs that develop Council policy. Key tourism programmes and facilities include:

- Elizabeth Fort (reopened in April 2021)
- Tourism kiosks which assist hotel staff to advise guests of events and establishments
- Outdoor dining and weatherproofing following awarding of Fáilte Ireland funding
- Visitor orientation and wayfinding scheme
- Urban Animation Capital Investment Scheme 2021 – Cork City Council has been successful in applying for the Fáilte Ireland Scheme.

Cork City Council also manages several arts and cultural programmes with partners that have tourism benefits, including the St Patrick’s Festival (an online programme of events in 2021), Culture Night and the GLOW festival in the City Centre.

MARINE ECONOMY (RELATING TO Instructive RPOs)

- RPO 76 Marine Economy
- RPO 77 Maritime Spatial planning - Consistency and Alignment
- RPO 78 First Mover under the National Marine Planning Framework
- RPO 79 Shannon Estuary and Other Harbour Plans
- RPO 81 Fishery Harbour Centres and Local Authority Harbours
- RPO 82 Seafood Sector
- RPO 83 Island and Coastal Communities
- RPO 84 Fishing Local Area Group (FLAG) Development Strategies
- RPO 85 Renewable offshore energy effects on European Sites and potential for adverse effects on the
- RPO 86 Marine Cluster

Does the Development Plan include objectives that support development of our marine and coastal assets? Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives.

Please identify any examples of planned/completed projects, good practice and other actions which you may wish to highlight in support of this theme.

Cork City has a strong maritime heritage. The landscape and harbour in Cork contribute to its wider setting, creating a unique sense of place. The Draft Plan generally seeks to support the growth of the region’s marine and maritime sector. *Objective 6.21 River Use and Management Plan* seeks to examine the commercial and recreational potential of the River Lee and Upper Harbour area for all users (i.e. general public, visitors and tourists) and identify essential infrastructure and appropriate locations for the delivery of this infrastructure in partnership with key stakeholders, such as a new public slipways, pontoon and additional facilities.

Objective 7.20 Maritime Economy aims to support the maritime economy of Cork City and the wider region by supporting the migration of Port activities from Tivoli and Docklands to Cork Harbour and facilitating research and development, innovation and professional services that support the maritime economy. Other objectives seek to increase the use of the River Lee and wider harbour area for water based recreation and the delivery of a high-quality blueway.

CLIMATE ACTION: TRANSITION TO A LOW CARBON ECONOMY & SOCIETY

- RPO 56 Low Carbon Economy
- RPO 57 National Policy Statement on Bio-economy
- RPO 85 Renewable offshore energy

Does the Development Plan give priority to addressing Climate Action.

Please provide a brief summary of how the Development Plan addresses Climate Action.

<p>RPO 88 National Mitigation Plan and National Adaptation Framework RPO 89 Building Resilience to Climate Change</p>	
<p>Good practice example</p>	<p>Climate action is threaded throughout the Draft Plan. As set out under “METROPOLITAN AREAS - GROWTH AMBITION” above, one of the key strategic principles forming the Strategic Vision for Cork City is “a resilient City” which seeks to contribute to a framework for the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient City, resilient to extreme weather events, pandemics, economic cycles and other potential shocks.</p> <p>Each of the nine Strategic Objectives in the Draft Plan is aligned with the 17 UN SDGs and 10 NPF NSOs. <i>Chapter 5</i> of the Draft Plan relates to <i>Climate Change and Environment</i>. <i>Strategic Objective 4 Climate and Environment</i> leads a suite of climate action objectives, and seeks the transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable future and the implementation of climate mitigation and adaptation measures that reduce our carbon footprint including sustainable energy consumption, sustainable transport, circular economy, green construction and flood risk mitigate and adaptation. <i>Chapter 5 Climate Change and Environment</i> includes 24 further objectives that relate to the wide spectrum of climate action and renewable energy.</p> <p>Table 5.1 illustrates how climate action is a cross-cutting theme across the whole Plan by summarising the key objectives in other chapters of the Plan that play a key role in climate adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>In terms of wider Council involvement in climate action, Cork City Council is the only local authority in Ireland to establish a Climate Action Committee of Council, and the first local authority to initiate a Community Climate Action Programme. Cork City Council’s Climate Adaptation Plan 2019 is one of the most ambitious in Ireland, and an internal Climate Action Team was established in 2020.</p>
<p>DECARBONISATION RPO 90 Regional Decarbonisation. RPO 91 Decarbonisation in the Transport Sector RPO 94 Decarbonisation in the Agricultural Sector</p>	<p>Does the Development Plan include objectives that support Decarbonisation? Please provide a brief summary of objectives/initiatives including progress in identification of a Decarbonisation Zone</p>
	<p>Decarbonisation is one of three priority areas identified in the RSES to address climate change and transition to a low carbon economy. Paragraphs 5.19 and 5.20 and <i>Objective 5.8 Cork City Decarbonising Zone</i> set out that Cork City Council will identify a pilot Decarbonising Zone within the city as per Action 25c of the <i>Government’s Interim Climate Actions 2021</i>. The <i>Green and Blue Infrastructure Study</i> carried out as part of the Draft Plan making progress also identifies the decarbonisation zone pilot project as one of 19 key green and blue infrastructure projects for the plan period (refer to Table 6.4). Cork City Council will lead on implementing the Decarbonising Zone in partnership with key stakeholders and all development proposals within the identified Decarbonising Zone will be expected to comply with and contribute to the overall strategy and measures for the Zone. This is in line with national and international climate goals. The Draft Plan also seeks the decarbonisation of transport by supporting active travel, public transport and the update of electric vehicles (see paragraphs 5.35 and 5.36).</p>
<p>RESOURCE EFFICIENCY INCL. RENEWABLE ENERGY RPO 98 Regional Renewable Energy Strategy RPO 109 Bio-Energy Implementation Plan</p>	<p>Does the Development Plan support the development of renewable energy in accordance with national/regional policy/targets?</p> <p>Please provide a brief summary of how the Development Plan addresses renewable energy</p>

Renewable energy is a cross-cutting theme which feeds into a number of chapters in the Draft Plan, most notably *Chapter 5 Climate Change and Environment* which deals with renewable and low carbon energy including standalone sustainable energy generation projects and district heating opportunities, Chapter 9 Environmental Infrastructure which sets out the strategic policy context for renewable energy and more detailed development management standards set out in *Chapter 11 Placemaking and Managing Development*.

Cork City Council's *Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) 2018* is referenced and linked in *Chapter 9 Environmental Infrastructure*. Renewable energy policy and particularly specific targets are rapidly evolving at the moment, with national targets recently revised in light of the 2021 Climate Action Plan. The Southern Regional Assembly is currently preparing a Regional Renewable Energy Strategy which the City Council will engage with as stated in paragraph 9.20 of the Draft Plan.

During the plan-making process it was identified that the Draft Plan can be strengthened in relation to renewable energy. An objective will be included in *Chapter 9 Environmental Infrastructure* to input into the SEAI's revised methodology and for the preparation of a Local Authority Renewable Energy Strategy for the City which will deal more effectively with this issue, including the more ambitious targets now required. This is addressed in the abovementioned Chief Executive's Report.

BLUE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

RPO 110 Ecosystem Services
 RPO 122 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)
 RPO 124 Green Infrastructure
 RPO 125 Green Infrastructure Corridors
 RPO 126 Biodiversity
 RPO 127 Invasive Species
 RPO 128 All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015 - 2020

Does the development plan support the development of Blue Green Infrastructure, ecosystem services and biodiversity. Please provide a brief summary of how the Development Plan addresses these areas

Please identify any examples of planned/completed projects, good practice and other actions which you may wish to highlight in support of this theme.

Good practice example

Chapter 6 of the Draft Plan relates to *Green and Blue infrastructure, Open Space and Biodiversity*, grounded by *Strategic Objective 5 Green and Blue Infrastructure, Open Space and Biodiversity* and a suite of 27 further development objectives.

One of the studies carried out to inform the evidence base for the Draft Plan was the Cork City Blue and Green Infrastructure (GBI) Study (2021), which reviewed Cork City's green and blue assets and to consider how best to protect, enhance and link this network. The GBI Study 2021 identifies emerging opportunities and interventions that have capacity to deliver a range of GBI outputs within the city to support the establishment of healthy, resilient, wilder and destination spaces across Cork City. The opportunities identified act as a framework for enhanced delivery of green and blue infrastructure in Cork City. The Study has an horizon of 2040, so while it includes opportunities for this plan period 2022-2028, it will inform the City's approach to GBI delivery for three plan cycles. The GBI objectives set out for this plan period include biodiversity, climate change and economic value and land use management.

Paragraphs 6.75-6.77 of the Draft Plan set out how in preparing the Plan Cork City Council followed an ecosystems services approach and that the Council will promote such an approach in its decision-making processes including those related to statutory land use plans. As referenced under "PLACEMAKING" above, one of the high-level regional and metropolitan-scale

green and blue infrastructure opportunities identified in the GBI Study relates to an ecosystems service guide to enhance green and blue infrastructure based placemaking in the southern region.

The Draft Plan specifically addresses biodiversity and includes a series of strategic biodiversity goals (table 6.13). The Plan references the Cork City Council Heritage & Biodiversity Plan (2021-2026) which aims to protect, enhance and promote the heritage and biodiversity of Cork city and to place the care of our heritage at the heart of the community. The issue of invasive species is addressed in several sections of the Draft Plan, including *Chapters 6 Green and Blue Infrastructure, Open Space and Biodiversity* (e.g. *Objective 6.26 Alien Invasive Species*) and *11 Placemaking and Managing Development*, and Cork City Council commits to working with landowners, stakeholders and local communities to prevent the introduction and spread of alien invasive species. The Draft Plan also promotes native pollinator-friendly planning (e.g. *Objectives 6.5 Trees and Urban Woodland* and *6.22 Natural Heritage and Biodiversity*) and references the *All-Ireland Pollinator Plan (2021-2025)* (paragraph 6.58).

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) are addressed under "WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE" below.

WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE

RPO 110 Ecosystem Services
RPO 111 Water Resources
RPO 112 Water Quality
RPO 121 Effective Collaboration to Implement River Basin Management Plans and Water Framework Directive
RPO 122 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)
RPO 123 River Basin Management Plan and Spatial Planning
RPO 124 Green Infrastructure
RPO 126 Biodiversity
RPO 127 Invasive Species

How does the development plan support the implementation of the Water Framework Directive (WFD). Please provide a brief summary of how the Development Plan addresses these areas with particular focus on the strategy taken to protect and enhance Blue Dot Catchments.

Please identify any examples of planned/completed projects, good practice and other actions which you may wish to highlight in support of this theme. This should include internal structures established to improve the interaction between planning and water quality issues.

The Draft Plan supported the implementation of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) primarily via *Objective 9.7 Water Quality*. Paragraphs 9.3-9.4 provides further context for the WFD in the main written body of the Plan.

The protection of water resources and water quality is a primary aim of *Strategic Objective 8 Environmental Infrastructure*. Water resources are primarily addressed under *Objective 9.1 Irish Water* which commits to working with Irish Water to ensure the sustainable use and development of water resources and infrastructure and supporting Irish Water in the development and implementation of the *National Water Resources Plan* and *Drinking Water Safety Plans*.

Objective 9.7 Water Quality seeks to ensure the protection of water quality and the delivery of the relevant policies and objectives of the *River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021* and any subsequent plan.

During the plan-making process it was identified that the Draft Plan can be strengthened in relation to the *National Water Resources Plan Framework Plan* and the *draft River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2022-2027*. This is addressed in the abovementioned Chief Executive's Report.

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) is addressed in several sections of the Draft Plan, notably paragraphs 5.38-5.42 and 9.8 and *Objective 9.4 Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)*, which requires all planning applications for new development to incorporate SUDS insofar as possible, encourages the provision of green roofs and green walls as an integrated part of SUDS where feasible and seeks to investigate the feasibility of preparing SUDS guidelines for Cork City during the lifetime of the plan. SUDS is also threaded through *Chapter 11 Placemaking and Managing Development* (e.g. paragraph 11.255).

Internal systems have been established in Cork City Council to ensure that water quality, resource and management issues are addressed in the plan-making and development processes. In terms of plan-making, the City Capacity Study exercise referred to above included a cross-directorate, multi-disciplinary approach and the Core Strategy and growth strategy for the city was informed by, among other criteria, the availability of water supply and potential impact on water resources. In terms of development management, each planning application is assessed from the perspective of water quality and impact on water resources, including site-level application of SUDS and the separation of waste and surface water.

Green and blue infrastructure, ecosystems services, biodiversity and invasive species are addressed under "BLUE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE" above.

DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY/SMART REGION/SMART CITIES

RPO 133 Smart Cities
RPO 134: Smart Cities and Smart Region:

How Does the Development Plan support development of a Smart Region/Smart City/Smart Towns. Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives.

In rural areas, please outline progress made in the development of **Remote Working & Digital Hubs** and other relevant initiatives for the optimisation of digital connectivity.

Objective 7.9 Cork Digital City addresses Cork as a Digital City and seeks to work with Cork Smart Gateway to promote investment in the transition of Cork City and its services to a digital future. Paragraph 9.23 addresses Smart Cities and outlines how, in 2015, Cork City Council in collaboration with Cork County Council, MTU, UCC and Tyndall National Institute established a smart city and region initiative, the Cork Smart Gateway, to develop and pursue a smart agenda for Cork. During the plan-making process it was identified that the Draft Plan can be strengthened in relation to the city's opportunity as a Smart City. A new objective is proposed addressing Cork as a Smart City Driving a Smart Region, supporting Cork City as a greener, innovative and smarter city. This is addressed in the abovementioned Chief Executive's Report. Cork Smart Gateway will continue to lead and collaborate with Limerick and Waterford driving change within the Smart Region.

INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIVITY/ PORTS/AIRPORTS, FREIGHT & LOGISTICS

RPO 139 Low Carbon International Connectivity
RPO 145: Ports and Harbour Strategy for the Southern Region
RPO:149: Airport Strategy for the Southern Region
RPO 141: Regional Freight Strategy
RPO 143 Ports and Airports

How Does the Development Plan support the Region's International Connectivity, development of ports, airports and policies in relation to freight and logistics.

Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives.

"A connected City – Cork City will continue to be a highly connected city providing local, regional, national and international connectivity" is one of the key strategic principles of the Strategic Vision for Cork City (paragraph 1.5).

Cork City has an internationally significant airport and a nationally significant port and central train station (Kent Station). *Strategic Objective 3 Transport and Mobility* seeks to support international, national and regional connectivity by supporting the operation and development of Cork Airport and the relocation of the Port of Cork to Cork Harbour.

The Draft Plan supports the continued development of Cork Airport as an international airport and the provision of high-quality digital connectivity within the region – which is also an objective of the RSES. *Chapter 10 Key Growth Areas and Neighbourhood Development Sites*, sub-section 4 including *Objectives 10.48-10.53* set out specific development objectives for Cork Airport, including the development of airport infrastructure, the airport business park and commitment to preparing a strategic framework plan for Cork Airport.

The Draft Plan supports the continued investment in the Port of Cork including the relocation of the Port to Ringaskiddy. The Plan supports investment in the M28 which will facilitate the Port relocation operations away from the city and will enhance the potential redevelopment of the Cork Docklands as a major mixed use centre whilst improving connectivity to the major seaport and strategic employment centre of Ringaskiddy. Objective 7.20 Maritime Economy supports the relocation of the Port and the maritime economy of the city and region. Comprehensive strategies for the redevelopment of the city docks and Tivoli docks are set out in *Chapter 10 Key Growth Areas and Neighbourhood Development Sites*, sub-section 2 and sub-section 3 respectively. *Objectives 10.38 Planning the Regeneration of Tivoli Docks* and *10.39 Planned Regeneration of Tivoli Docks* seek to support the regeneration of Tivoli Docks and protected the role of the Port of Cork as a nationally important strategic asset.

The Draft Plan identifies new strategic employment lands in key locations in the City under *Objective 7.10 New Strategic Employment Sites*, some of which are intended for logistics and logistics related uses.

ENHANCED REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY

RPO 169 Strategic Road Network Improvement Priorities

Briefly outline Development plan policies to improve enhanced regional connectivity – by road/rail and public transport services.

See response under "INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIVITY/ PORTS/AIRPORTS, FREIGHT & LOGISTICS" above.

Table 4.2 outlines the significant interventions and approximate projected costs associated with future transportation provision under CMATS, including various National Road projects and regional roads.

During the plan-making process it was identified that the Draft Plan can be strengthened in relation to the protection of the national road network. A new objective in *Chapter 4 Transport and Mobility* is proposed to protect the strategic transport function of national roads, including motorways through the implementation of the 'Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities' DECLG, (2012) and the Trans-European Networks (TEN-T) Regulations. No new accesses will be permitted where a speed limit greater than 50-60 kph applies. For existing developments with current access outside the defined speed limits, proposals for expansion of same must be accompanied by a Traffic and Transportation impact assessment. Proposals for new developments and intensification of existing developments within speed control zones must also be accompanied by a Traffic and Transportation assessment. This is addressed in the abovementioned Chief Executive's Report.

SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY / LOCAL TRANSPORT PLANS (AND OBJECTIVES/INITIATIVES)

How does the Development plan support sustainable mobility – including walking cycling, the 10 minute city/ town, sustainable mobility targets.

Please provide a brief summary of objectives/initiatives.

RPO 151 Integration of Land Use and Transport
 RPO 152 Local Planning Objectives
 RPO 154 Land Use Plans
 RPO 157 Local Transport Plans (LTP)
 RPO 163 Sustainable Mobility Targets
 RPO 165 Higher Densities

Are there plans to undertake Local Transport Plans in respect of relevant settlements in your Local Authority.

Please identify any examples of planned/completed projects, good practice and other actions which you may wish to highlight.

"Sustainable and active travel – To implement the Cork Metropolitan Area Transport Study (CMATS) and develop a transformed sustainable transport system with a significant shift toward walking, cycling and public transport and to enshrine this principle in all developments across the city" is one of the key strategic principles of the Strategic Vision for Cork City (paragraph 1.5).

The Core Strategy and growth strategy for the city was informed by CMATS. The *Cork City Urban Density, Building Height and Tall Building Study (2021)* sets out how access to high-quality public transport informed the density and building height strategy for the city as set out in the Draft Plan.

The Draft Plan and Core Strategy are founded on the principles of compact growth and the 15-minute city, an urban planning response to the UN SDGs and the climate emergency, and walkable neighbourhoods and communities. *Strategic Objective SO 1 Compact Liveable Growth* seeks to deliver compact growth that achieves a sustainable 15-minute city of scale providing integrated communities and walkable neighbourhoods, dockland and brownfield regeneration, infill development and strategic greenfield expansion adjacent to existing city. See also paragraphs 2.23-2.29 of the Draft Plan. Table 2.5 and Figure 2.22 of the Draft Plan set out that 65% of total housing output in Tier 1 and Tier 2 zoned lands are located within the existing built-up footprint of the City, reflecting the Core Strategy objectives and targets to deliver compact growth in line with the NPF.

Active travel and sustainable mobility are key components of a 15-minute city. Paragraphs 4.15-4.19, Table 4.3 and Objective 4.4 relate specifically to active travel. The Draft Plan supports the use of Area Based Transport Assessments (ABTAs) (paragraphs 4.152-4.156) which have been used to guide the land use and transport planning of the City Docklands and Tivoli. *Strategic Objective 3 Transport and Mobility* sets out that Cork City Council may consider an approach that caps car parking on an area-wide basis by means of Area Based Transport Assessments (ABTAs) in locations where the highest intensity of development occurs. The use of ABTA to inform the Draft Plan and commitment to further use of ABTA aligns with RSES *RPO 157 Local Transport Plans (LTP)*.

The targets for modal share set out in Table 4.1 of the Draft Plan will be continuously reviewed during the lifetime of the Plan in conjunction with the NTA and TII. Cork City Council is committed to increasing modal shift to sustainable transport modes in the City through the provision of enhanced facilities and recognises the benefits of both pedestrianisation and cycling with regard to public health and the economy. It is further envisaged that detailed targets will be identified at a macro level as part of the preparation of local framework plans and area based strategies during the lifetime of this Development Plan 2022-2028.

INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES & PLACES -IMPROVING WELLBEING AND QUALITY OF LIFE

RPO 181 Equal Access
 RPO 182 Ageing Population

Does the Development Plan include policies that will support and develop Inclusive Communities and Places? Please provide a brief summary of plan objectives & other initiatives that will improve Social Inclusion and Quality of Life

"A healthy, inclusive and diverse city – Build on Cork City's status as a World Health Organisation designated Healthy City, offering an inclusive and vibrant environment for all whilst promoting healthy living and wellbeing" is one of the key strategic principles of the Strategic Vision for Cork City (paragraph 1.5).

Paragraph 2.7 sets out that the Draft Plan is designed to ensure that Cork City can play its role in supporting the delivery of the 17 UN SDGs, which seek to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice and tackle climate change by 2030. *Chapter 3* of the Plan relates to *Delivering Homes and Communities* and includes a suite of objective that related to the creation of inclusive communities and places. *Strategic Objective 2 Delivering Homes and Sustainable Neighbourhoods* seeks to achieve a higher quality of life for Cork City's communities, promoting healthy living, wellbeing and active lifestyles, and to ensure that placemaking is at the heart of all development to create attractive, liveable, well-designed, safe, secure and welcoming, high-quality urban places. *Objective 3.2 A Diverse, Inclusive and Equal City* seeks to ensure the creation of a diverse, inclusive and equal city by for example providing a land use planning system that ensures an appropriate distribution of land uses, infrastructure and services to give equal access to all residents to live, work, educate, recreate and avail of other services in terms of range and quality. Paragraphs 3.91-3.96 relate to Cork as an inclusive, equitable and safe city. *Objectives 3.14-3.21, 3.30, 3.31, 3.33 and 3.34* are also particularly relevant.

Inclusiveness is threaded throughout the Draft Plan, including for example in *Chapter 7 Economy and Employment* in the location of new strategic employment lands, and *Chapter 11 Placemaking and Managing Development* which seeks as an overarching development principle that all development in the city should facilitate inclusivity and equal opportunities for all.

Good practice example

As part of the evidence base prepared to inform the preparation of the Draft Plan, a Cork City Neighbourhood Profile was prepared which sets out a socio-economic profile of the network of neighbourhoods, towns and communities in the city. It uses a series of indicators based on census data to provide individual profiles for neighbourhoods and towns. It also provides comparative data to evaluate these places. The profile provides the evidence to inform developers, planners and the wider community to make evidence based decisions on the nature, mix and form of new development at neighbourhood level. *Objective 3.1 Planning for Sustainable Neighbourhoods* seeks to undertake a Cork City Neighbourhoods Strategy during the lifetime of the Plan to identify strategic gaps in the provision of services, infrastructure and resources within neighbourhoods.

Specific objectives are included in relation to older people, relating to specialist housing provision (paragraph 3.46, *Objective 3.11 Housing for Older People (Age Friendly Housing)*) and an age-friendly city (paragraphs 3.88-3.90, *Objective 3.32 Cork City Age Friendly Strategy*).

LEARNING REGION

RPO 186: Lifelong Learning & RPOs 39, 63,

Also RPO 187 Education & Training, RPO 190 Lifelong Learning & Healthy Cities Initiative

Does the Development Plan include policies that support lifelong learning and development of a Learning Region?

Please provide a brief summary of objectives/initiatives

Does the Development Plan include policies that support the development of UNESCO Learning Cities?

Please provide a brief summary of objectives/initiatives

"A city of learning and culture – To build on Cork's designation as a UNESCO Learning City and the city's rich cultural heritage and to foster learning, culture, heritage and the arts throughout

the city” is one of the key strategic principles of the Strategic Vision for Cork City (paragraph 1.5).

Paragraph 3.66 sets out that in 2015 Cork City was presented with a UNESCO Learning City Award recognising progress made in developing lifelong learning for all. Over the course of this Development Plan Cork City Council will continue to support the work of the Cork Learning City initiative and working in partnership with stakeholders including University College Cork, Munster Technological University and the Cork Education and Training Board to deliver programmes such as the Learning Neighbourhoods Programme.

Objective 3.22 Cork Learning City supports the work and initiatives of Cork Learning City in promoting and facilitating lifelong learning. *Objective 3.24 Third-Level Education and Further Education* seeks to support the ongoing development and provisions of third-level education and lifelong learning in the city. *Objectives 3.21 Childcare Facilities* and *3.23 School Facilities* also relate to learning and education.

Another of the key strategic principles of the Strategic Vision for Cork City (paragraph 1.5) seeks to build on Cork City’s status as a World Health Organisation (WHO) designated Healthy City since 2012. Paragraph 3.77 refers to the *Cork Healthy Cities Action Plan Phase VII 2020-2030* which lists a number of actions under relevant themes aimed at improving the health and well-being of people in the city and reduce health inequalities. *Objectives 3.25-3.27* relate to Cork City as a WHO Healthy City and healthcare infrastructure.

CULTURE, HERITAGE & THE ARTS

Does the Development Plan include policies that support culture, heritage & the arts? Please provide a brief summary of objectives/initiatives

Enhanced built and natural heritage and a city of learning and culture are some of the key strategic principles underpinning the Strategic Vision for Cork City (paragraph 1.5). Chapter 8 of the Draft Plan relates to Heritage, Arts and Culture. Strategic Objective 7 Heritage, Arts & Culture seeks to promote Cork City’s unique heritage cultural heritage and to support and foster the arts. It leads a suite of an additional 30 objectives (*Objectives 8.1-8.30*) relating to various aspects of heritage, arts and culture. Cork is a medieval city and protection of its archaeological assets is highlighted in the Plan (*Objectives 8.1-8.10*). Cork is a city of culture which is strongly promoted in the Plan (*Objectives 8.11-8.13*). *Objective 8.14 Cork City Arts Strategy* seeks to support the implementation of the *Cork City Arts Strategy (2021-2025)* while *Objective 8.15 Creative Cork Strategy* seeks the implementation of the *Creative Cork Strategy 2018-2022*. *Objective 8.16* relates to *Arts and the Public Realm* and seeks to nurture the arts as part of the development of the city. *Objectives 8.17-8.30* relate to built heritage including protected structures, architectural conservation areas and landscapes. Arts and culture are also threaded across the Draft Plan – for example, *Objective 7.23 Creative Arts* seeks to support the growth of creative industries and the arts in Cork City.

GAELTACHTAÍ, GAELTACHT SERVICE TOWNS(GSTs) & IRISH LANGUAGE NETWORKS

Does the Development Plan policies that support Gaeltachtaí, Gaeltacht Service Towns (GSTs) & Irish Language Networks? Please provide a brief summary of objectives/initiatives

RPO 195 Language Plans supports language strategy plans and *Cork MASP Policy 4(e)* seeks to recognise the role of Cork City as a Gaeltacht Service City under the Gaeltacht Act 2012. Cork City is currently considered as a possible Gaeltacht Service Town by Údarás na Gaeltachta subject to an Irish Language Plan being agreed with local communities. To date the Minister of Tourism,

Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media has not given any such designation for Cork City. A language plan for Cork City is being prepared. The Development Plan has no direct remit in terms of language plans. However, the Irish language forms a significant role in our cultural identity and there are potential economic and social benefits to a language plan. During the plan-making process it was identified that the Draft Plan can be strengthened in relation to this matter and that text will be included in *Chapter 3 Delivering Homes and Communities* under the heading 'A Diverse and Inclusive City' in support of a Language Plan and Gaeltacht Service City designation. This is addressed in the abovementioned Chief Executive's Report.

RECREATION & SPORTING FACILITIES INCL. BLUEWAYS & GREENWAYS

Does the Development Plan include policies that support recreation & sporting facilities incl. blueways & greenways?

Please provide a summary/overview of all recreation/ greenway/blueway projects planned /under way

Strategic Objective 5 Green and Blue Infrastructure, Open Space and Biodiversity specifically references recreation and sport. Cork City Council is in the process of preparing an Active Recreation Infrastructure Study, which will inform the final City Development Plan, and which will determine the quantum of active recreational needs facilities required, the role of these facilities and the benefits of investing in sport including policy guidance to safeguard the provision of land for recreation and open space. *The Green and Blue Infrastructure Study (2021)* also considers opportunities for exercise, sport and recreation. The Draft Plan includes an open space strategy and several objectives that address open space and recreation, including *Objectives 6.17-6.20*.

The Draft Plan includes strong policy support for greenways and blueways. *Objective 4.6* relates to the *Corridor and Route Selection Process* for new roads, greenways and blueways. Table 4.3 of the Draft Plan sets out details on these routes:

- The Lee to Sea Greenway is reflected on the Core Strategy Map (Figure 2.20) and is identified as a key city-scale green and blue infrastructure opportunity (Table 6.4). It will run from Inniscarra Dam through Cork City Centre via the City quays before travelling along the western shore of Cork harbour before terminating at the Harbour mouth.
- The Bandon Railway Greenway proposed on the former Cork-Bandon railway line will improve connectivity in the southern suburbs and tie in with existing off-road cycle tracks and greenways.
- The Grange Road Transport Corridor and Tramore Valley (N40 Bridge) greenway will connect the suburbs of Frankfield and Grange to the Tramore Valley Park and on to Cork City. Work is planned to commence in 2022.
- The Passage Railway Greenway will connect the harbour villages with the city centre via the city docklands. It is the most direct route for pedestrians and cyclists between the City Centre and Mahon. The project will provide significantly improved facilities for cyclists and pedestrians along the greenway route from Páirc Uí Chaoimh to Mahon and improve its amenity value. Elements of this route have been progressed: Phase 1 (The Marina to N40) commenced in July 2021 and is ongoing, while Phase 2 (N40 to Passage) is in the preliminary planning stage.
- Glanmire Roads Improvement Scheme which includes a greenway linking Glanmire Community College to Riverstown and Colaiste na Piarasaigh in Glanmire.
- Ballybrack Valley Pedestrian and Cycle Track (Phase 4), an extension to the existing Ballybrack Pedestrian and Cycle Path with Maryborough Hill and a new proposed residential development on the R609 Carrigaline Road. The long-term objective is to provide a cycle link between Carrigaline and the South Environs with the City Centre.

The Curraheen Greenway provides a link from Marymount hospice almost to the city centre via Munster Technological University and the IDA Business Park. Work was carried out on resurfacing this greenway in 2021 with new lighting and signage.

The Draft Plan also identifies opportunities for localised greenways, for example in the city docks along various quays, linking Tower and Blarney and as part of the future North West Regional Park.

REGIONAL VISION

RPO: 73: International Branding of the Region and reputation.

How does the Development Plan Vision incorporate the RSES vision for the Region as ‘one of Europe’s most Creative, Innovative, Greenest and Liveable Regions’?

The Strategic Vision is for Cork City to take its place as a world class city, driving local and regional growth, embracing diversity and inclusiveness and growing as a resilient, healthy, age-friendly and sustainable compact city with placemaking, communities and quality of life at its heart. This strategic vision is based on a number of key strategic principles, including compact growth, sustainable and active travel and a strong and diverse economy (see “METROPOLITAN AREAS - GROWTH AMBITION” above). The Draft Plan is underpinned by nine overarching Strategic Objectives that align with the NPF NSOs and the eleven Regional Strategy statements of the RSES. These Strategic Objectives and key strategic principles of the Strategic Vision progress the RSES Strategy Statements and address the seven overarching goals for MASPs in Appendix 3 of the RSES, the vision and guiding principles of the Cork MASP (Section 3.0 of the MASP) and the themes of *Cork MASP Policy Objectives 1-22*.

PLEASE ALSO INDICATE THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE LOCAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY PLAN (LECP) FOR YOUR LOCAL AUTHORITY.

THIS COULD INCLUDE DETAIL ON:

THE EXPECTED REVIEW DATE AND PREPARATION OF A NEW LECP, AND ANY PREPARATORY WORK THAT HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT TO DATE OR IS CURRENTLY BEING PLANNED FOR. PLEASE INDICATE TIMEFRAMES ASSOCIATED WITH SAME.

Preparation on the new Cork City LECP commenced January 2022. It will be prepared in accordance with the ‘Local Economic and Community Plans Guidelines 2021’. The first phase of the preparation of the LECP will comprise a review of the ‘Cork City Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2021 – Pure Cork’, which was delayed due to the ongoing Covid-19 public health crisis.

Please provide any other comments that you would like to make with respect to your Local Authority and implementing the RSES. This may include any recommendations that you consider would facilitate this process.

A regional planning forum comprising senior planning staff from all authorities in the region could be established to facilitate dialogue in relation to regional RSES objectives and implementation.

Cork City Council is establishing a proactive land management system to assist in City Development Plan monitoring and implementation and active land management. This will assist in monitoring and implementing NPF and RSES objectives. This will build upon a large number of datasets gathered in the preparation of the Draft City Development Plan, and could serve as an example for other local authorities.

PLEASE PROVIDE A CONTACT POINT IN THE EVENT THAT WE NEED TO CONTACT YOU ABOUT THIS FORM.

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