



Comhairle Cathrach
Bhaile Átha Cliath
Dublin City Council



Dublin City Local Economic and Community Plan

2024 - 2029



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Foreword

In a time of significant social and environmental transformation, Dublin City’s Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) 2024-2029 represents a collective effort to build a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable future. This plan, developed with comprehensive consultation and backed by Dublin City Council, the Local Community Development Committee (LCDC), and the Economic Development and Enterprise Strategic Policy Committee (SPC), is a testament to the power of shared vision and collaborative action.

The LECP is designed to address the unique needs of Dublin’s diverse communities and its dynamic economy, with six high-level goals aimed at responding to today’s climate and biodiversity crises, promoting inclusive health and wellbeing, supporting sustainable community growth, and fostering economic innovation. In creating this plan, we acknowledge the invaluable input from government agencies, community groups, and private sector stakeholders whose insights and expertise have helped shape its direction.

This plan reflects Dublin’s commitment to sustainable development principles, including the Doughnut Economics model and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through these frameworks, we strive to ensure that economic growth is balanced with social equity and environmental stewardship. The LECP aligns with key national and regional strategies, such as the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 and the National Climate Action Plan 2024, setting a cohesive path toward a resilient, vibrant city.

As we move forward, the success of the LECP will depend on the continued engagement and partnership of our communities, leaders, and stakeholders. Let this plan be a guide and an inspiration as we work together toward a Dublin that is sustainable, inclusive, and ready for the future.



James Geoghegan
Lord Mayor of Dublin
Ardmhéara Bhaile Átha Cliath



Foreword

The Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) 2024-2029 is a reflection of our city's commitment to growth that benefits everyone, while addressing the critical challenges of our time. This plan is not only a roadmap for sustainable economic and community development; it is a collective commitment to creating a Dublin that meets the needs of all its citizens. The LECP's development was rooted in widespread community consultation, ensuring that the voices of Dublin's residents, local organisations, and businesses are embedded in each goal and action.

At its core, this plan champions inclusivity, resilience, and adaptability. The LECP was designed to evolve, with a flexible implementation plan that will be revisited every two years, allowing us to respond to emerging needs and opportunities. This adaptability reflects Dublin's pioneering spirit and our city's ability to lead in a time of change.

Guided by principles of equality, environmental stewardship, and innovation, the LECP aligns with both national and global frameworks. By bringing together diverse stakeholders—from public sector bodies to local communities and businesses—we aim to drive impactful action that makes Dublin a city where people thrive, businesses flourish, and our natural environment is protected and valued.

The journey ahead will require the active involvement of all our partners, who each play a vital role in realising this vision. As we embark on this path, let us be reminded that the success of the LECP lies in our shared responsibility to build a city that meets today's needs while ensuring a prosperous and sustainable future for generations to come.



Richard Shakespeare
Chief Executive - Dublin City Council



Introduction

This plan represents Dublin City’s new Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP). The new LECP will guide the sustainable economic and community development of Dublin City between 2024 – 2029. The LECP covers a wide range of areas from health, wellbeing and inclusion to climate action, economic growth and education. It has been developed in close consultation and collaboration with key stakeholders, including the community and private sector, with their views and ideas contributing to the development of the LECP’s goals, objectives, outcomes and actions. As such, the plan is a shared plan, that will look to address the needs of the City and will require a collaborative approach from an array of stakeholders to ensure its successful implementation.

The LECP aligns with existing policies and strategies including the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028, the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly’s Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy 2019 – 2031, the National Planning Framework (NPF) 2018, and the National Climate Action Plan 2024. Furthermore, the plan has been influenced by the principles of Doughnut Economics and underpinned by the by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, with Dublin City Council and its partners working to progress the City to a more sustainable, resilient and circular future in the midst of the current climate and biodiversity crisis.

The LECP contains the following chapters:

- » An introduction outlining the roles, vision and development of the plan (Chapter 1).
- » An overview of key policies and strategies at the international, national, regional and local level to which the plan is aligned (Chapter 2).
- » A socio-economic profile of the City covering areas including demographics, housing, health and wellbeing, climate and the environment and economic development (Chapter 3).
- » An overview of the consultation process and summary of key findings by theme (Chapter 4).
- » An analysis of Dublin City’s key Strengths, Challenges, Opportunities and Threats (Chapter 5).
- » The high-level goals, sustainable objectives and outcomes that cover the 2023-2029 time period (Chapter 6).
- » The initial 2-year implementation plan outlining specific actions that will be implemented to assist achieving the high-level goals, sustainable objectives and outcomes (Chapter 7).
- » A high-level detail of the approach to monitoring and evaluation of progress of the overall LECP including the high-level goals, sustainable objectives, outcomes and actions (Chapter 8).

Executive Summary

Vision

To ensure consistency and unity of approach the LECP has adopted the vision for the City as set out in the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028. The vision is as follows:

Within the next 10 years, Dublin will have an established international reputation as one of Europe's most sustainable, dynamic and resourceful city regions. Dublin, through the shared vision of its citizens and civic leaders, will be a beautiful, compact city, with a distinct character, a vibrant culture and a diverse, smart, green, innovation-based economy. It will be a socially inclusive city of urban neighbourhoods with excellent community and civic infrastructure based on the principles of the 15-minute city, all connected by an exemplary public transport, cycling and walking system and interwoven with a high-quality bio-diverse, green space network. In short, the vision is for a capital city where people will seek to live, work, experience, invest and socialise, as a matter of choice.

Research and Consultation

During the development of the new LECP, thorough consultation and research was conducted. This included the development of the detailed socio-economic profile outlined in Chapter 3 which covers a number of areas including demographics, housing, climate and the environment, health and wellbeing and economic development. Furthermore, extensive consultation was conducted with an array of stakeholders including with state agencies, the public, elected representatives, community groups, education and training providers and the private sector. The consultation process included workshops, interviews, surveys and written submissions. Some of the key themes that emerged from the analysis of the consultation included:

- » **Community building and wellbeing** – the varied and diverse communities of Dublin contribute greatly to the City, and every resident should be supported to feel safe and included, stay active, and be healthy.
- » **Culture & the Arts** – Dublin's unique and broad ranging heritage, culture and arts should be celebrated and supported and accessible to all.

- » **Housing** - efforts need to continue to increase housing supply and address the housing crisis in Dublin City.
- » **Sustainability and Environment** - Dublin City should be an innovative leader in the promotion and protection of nature and biodiversity and the reduction of the impacts of climate change on the natural environment.

- » **Transport and Accessibility** – Dublin should be a City that is easily accessible for all with an optimal transport environment that supports easy access to essential services.
- » **Economy** – Dublin should pursue sustainable growth and meaningful employment, support businesses and social enterprises and ensure access to training and educational opportunities.

High-Level Goals and Objectives

The LECP includes 6 high-level goals along with a number of linked sustainable objectives (covering both community and economic elements) and outcomes that will cover the 2024-2029 period. The goals, sustainable objectives and outcomes are further supported by 53 actions that are outlined in the implementation plan which will be revised every 2 years. The goals, sustainable objectives, outcomes and actions have been informed by the findings from the research and consultation process and prepared by Dublin City Council, the LCDL, and the Economic Development and Enterprise Strategic Policy Committee (SPC). This has been done in close consultation with other key stakeholders and partners that will contribute to the delivery of the LECP. The 6 high-level goals are as follows:

High-Level Goals	Objectives
Goal 1: Respond to the climate and biodiversity crises supporting targeted initiatives to reduce emissions, encourage renewable energy and restore the City's biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objective 1.1: Expand circular economy activities and services to reduce waste generation and enhance responsible production and consumption• Objective 1.2: Reduce traffic emissions and enhance biodiversity throughout the City• Objective 1.3: Increase energy efficiency in all public buildings and support the use of renewable energy across the community
Goal 2: Develop liveable and vibrant neighbourhoods and places with access to a diverse range of affordable, energy efficient and accessible accommodation types.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objective 2.1: Support compact, higher density and attractive places with excellent connectivity and infrastructure• Objective 2.2: Continue to provide housing to assist in meeting the demand and needs of Dublin City and its growing economy• Objective 2.3: Reduce dereliction and vacancy across the City

High-Level Goals	Objectives
Goal 3: Enhance health and wellbeing, addressing health inequalities, including social, mental and physical, throughout all of the City's communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objective 3.1: Expand and ensure timely access to appropriate public services to improve health and wellbeing outcomes among all residents• Objective 3.2: Continue to address and reduce poverty and deprivation among hard-to-reach, disadvantaged and marginalised communities• Objective 3.3: Enhance access to, and participation in, sports and physical activity
Goal 4: Foster and nourish the City's communities to become more sustainable, thriving, safe, caring, welcoming, and inclusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objective 4.1: Encourage greater social inclusion, diversity and safety by working in partnership with and empowering individuals and groups across all communities• Objective 4.2: Ensure all communities have safe access to a range of local services, amenities and community-led spaces of which residents can freely avail• Objective 4.3: Support volunteering groups and increase participation and engagement to develop a strong sense of community across the City
Goal 5: Strengthen and support Dublin's thriving economy & enterprises through innovation, life-long learning and sustainable job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objective 5.1: Encourage the creation of inclusive and high-quality employment, education, training, and skills development opportunities.• Objective 5.2: Champion local businesses, encourage entrepreneurship and support the development of social enterprises, social innovation and a circular economy• Objective 5.3: Increase collaboration and promote and enhance the City as an attractive place for business, innovation and sustainable tourism
Goal 6: Champion and protect the City's rich heritage, support cultural spaces and promote Dublin's global reputation as a centre for arts and cultural excellence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objective 6.1: Increase access and participation in arts and cultural initiatives across all communities including marginalised and disadvantaged groups• Objective 6.2: Enhance and preserve Dublin's heritage assets for the benefit of current and future generations• Objective 6.3: Support and raise awareness of Dublin's world renowned artistic and cultural sectors



1. Introduction

The Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) will guide the sustainable economic and community development of Dublin City from 2024 – 2029. The new LECP has been created in line with the Local Economic and Community Plan Guidelines (2021) and fulfils the requirements as set-out in the Local Government Reform Act 2014. It has been prepared by Dublin City Council, the Local Community Development Committee and the Economic Development and Enterprise Strategic Policy Committee (SPC), in consultation with the community in the Dublin City area, government agencies, the private sector and other key stakeholders. As such, the new LECP is a shared and integrated plan, that will require inputs from not only Dublin City Council (DCC), but also a range of other key stakeholders, working in partnership to ensure that the LECP is a success.

From the completed research and consultation, 6 high-level goals have been developed along with associated objectives and outcomes. Taken together the goals, objectives and outcomes represent the overarching LECP Framework for the 2024-2029 period. The specific actions that will assist in achieving the goals, objectives and outcomes are included in a flexible implementation plan which will be revised every 2 years.

The plan aligns with and complements existing policies and strategies at the local, regional and national level. This includes the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028, the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly's Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy 2019 – 2031, the National Planning Framework (NPF) 2018, and the National Climate Action

Plan 2024. Similarly, noting the climate and biodiversity crisis the plan is underpinned by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and will look to progress the City towards a more sustainable and circular future including in the context of the Doughnut Economics approach.

Dublin City Council is also committed to the Public Sector Human Rights and Equality Duty and the LECP demonstrates an alignment with this duty by incorporating principles of equality, prevention of discrimination, protection of human rights and by fostering social cohesion within the City.



1.1 Format

In line with the Local Economic and Community Plan Guidelines 2021, the format of the LECP has been revised, with the new plan consisting of two interconnected parts:

- » **The LECP Framework**, which as noted above, includes the high-level goals, sustainable economic and community objectives and desired outcomes. The goals provide the thematic focus for the plan, the objectives look to address key areas and issues identified from research and consultation and the outcomes describe the overall impact it is hoped that will be achieved by the LECP.
- » **The Implementation Plan** includes actions outlining specific initiatives that will assist in achieving the overall goals, objectives and outcomes of the LECP. It includes information on lead agencies and partner organisations that will be responsible for implementing the actions as well as Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to assist in measuring progress. The Implementation Plan will be revised every 2 years.

The new more flexible approach provides Dublin City Council and its partners with a chance to replace actions that may not be progressing or having the desired impact with new actions more aligned with the City’s needs. It is envisaged this will help to ensure that the LECP remains relevant and reflective of community and private sector needs for the full duration of the plan. Furthermore, the plan looks to build upon the 2016-2021 LECP and lessons learned from its implementation in a more concise, focused, and efficient manner. As such, it is strongly believed that the new LECP will act as a practical and impactful tool for the betterment of Dublin City over the next number of years.

1.2 Development of the Plan

In line with the LECP Guidelines the plan has been developed through the following stages:

1.

Preparation – The first stage saw the preparation of a socio-economic statement and draft high-level goals. This included analysis of socio-economic data to assist in understanding the needs of the City and to help set the initial strategic direction of the LECP through the draft high-level goals. The socio-economic statement and high-level goals were then used in the next stage to generate discussions and ideas.



2.

Consultation – In the second stage an extensive consultation process was conducted with a range of stakeholders including the community, private sector and service providers. Views were invited on the draft high-level goals as well as more generally in relation to needs and ideas that could be addressed through the LECP. The consultation included workshops, interviews, a survey and written submissions.

3.

Development of the Objectives, Outcomes and Actions – In the third stage, utilising findings from the socio-economic analysis and the consultation process, the objectives, actions and outcomes were developed. This was an iterative process with key stakeholders consulted on draft versions of the objectives, actions and outcomes before finalisation.

4.

Finalisation of the Plan – The final stage saw the development of the full plan. A draft version of the LECP was circulated to relevant stakeholders for feedback and comments including the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly. Similarly, Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment screening reports were completed to ensure compliance with environmental regulations. The plan was then revised and submitted for final approval by the full Council. The Dublin City LECP 2024-2029 was formally adopted by Dublin City Council on **7th October 2024**.

1.3 Roles in the development of the LECP

The following roles, designated in the LECP Guidelines, were fulfilled during the course of the development of the LECP.

LECP Advisory Steering Group (ASG) – The LECP ASG’s role was to supervise the development, drafting and finalisation of the overall plan.

Local Community Development Committee (LCDC) – The LCDC was responsible for the preparation of the community elements of the LECP. It is noted that there are a number of goals, objectives, actions and outcomes that are crosscutting (between community and economic elements) for which input from the LCDC has also been received.

Economic Development and Enterprise Strategic Policy Committee (SPC) – The SPC was responsible for the preparation of the economic elements of the LECP. It is noted that there are a number of goals, objectives, actions and outcomes that are crosscutting (between community and economic elements) for which input from the SPC has also been received.

Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly (EMRA) – The Regional Assembly’s provided inputs and feedback to consistency with the Assembly’s Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019 – 2031.

1.4 A Vision for Dublin City

To ensure consistency and unity of approach the LECP adopts the vision for the City as set out in the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028. The vision is as follows:

Within the next 10 years, Dublin will have an established international reputation as one of Europe’s most sustainable, dynamic adynamic and resourceful city regions. Dublin, through the shared vision of its citizens and civic leaders, will be a beautiful, compact city, with a distinct character, a vibrant culture and a diverse, smart, green, innovation-based economy. It will be a socially inclusive city of urban neighbourhoods with excellent community and civic infrastructure based on the principles of the 15-minute city, all connected by an exemplary public transport, cycling and walking system and interwoven with a high-quality bio-diverse, green space network. In short, the vision is for a capital city where people will seek to live, work, experience, invest and socialise, as a matter of choice.



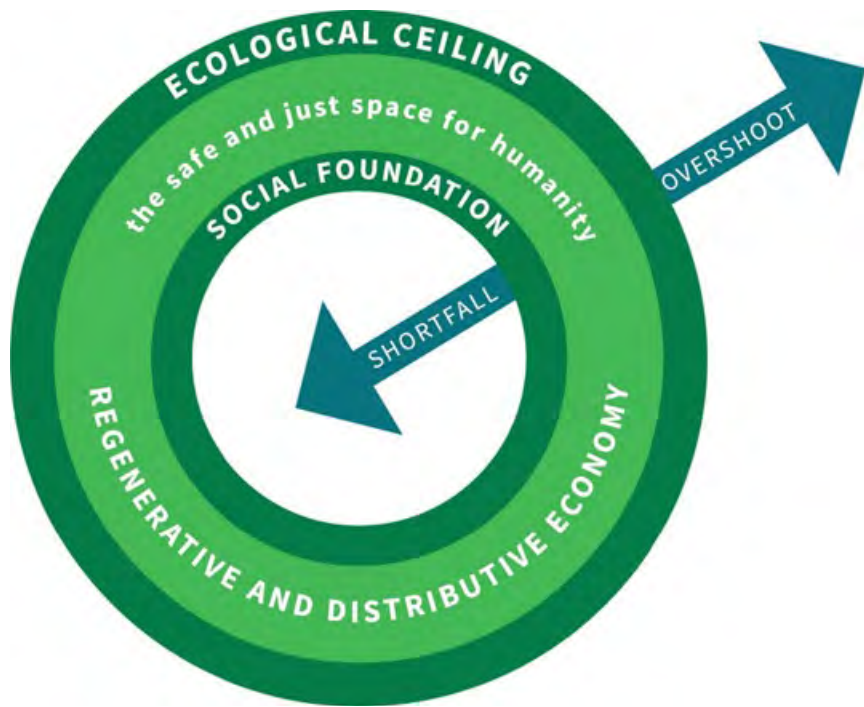
1.5 Doughnut Economics

In September 2022, Dublin City Council voted to adopt a motion to embed the Doughnut Economic Principles within the Local Economic and Community Plan and to not only focus on economic activity, but consider a wider set of indicators, and interests. Based firmly within the Circular Economy paradigm fully embedded in EU and Irish social and economic policy, the motion requires that DCC's LECP moves beyond solely outlining Dublin's economic and community profile and considers the wider context of urgent actions required to respond to today's climate emergency and the needs for sustainable urban development and inclusive growth. Cognisant of Circular Economy principles,

DCC's LECP expands from a sustainable growth-based framework to pursue the wellbeing and prosperity for all people and the environment.

The Doughnut Economics model is based around two rings. The first ring represents the social foundation and the needs of all communities, while the second ring represents the ecological ceiling and the perceived planetary boundaries that protect life on Earth beyond which are issues such as climate change, air pollution and biodiversity loss. In between the two rings is the safe space for both humanity and the environment. In essence, the Doughnut Economic model is about ensuring a balance that allows both humanity and the environment to flourish.¹

Figure 1-1: Doughnut Economics Model²



¹ For more information see: <https://doughnuteconomics.org/about-doughnut-economics>
² For more information see: <https://doughnuteconomics.org/about-doughnut-economics>

1.6 Public Sector Human Rights and Equality Duty

Section 42 of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014 requires a public body, in the performance of its functions, to have regard to the need to: eliminate discrimination; promote quality of opportunity and treatment of its staff and the persons to whom it provides services; and protect the human rights of its members, staff and the persons to whom it provides services. Public bodies shall also set out in a manner that is accessible to the public in its strategic plan an assessment of the human rights and equality issues it believes to be relevant to its functions and purpose and the existing or proposed policies, plans and actions to address those issues. Public bodies shall also report annually on developments and achievements in that regard in its annual report in a manner that is accessible to the public.

Dublin City Council is committed to the Public Sector Human Rights and Equality Duty and the LECP demonstrates an alignment with this duty by incorporating principles of equality, prevention of discrimination, protection of human rights and by fostering social cohesion within the City. Dublin City Council's decision-making processes are guided by an understanding of the diverse needs and rights of the local community and aim take proactive steps to address any barriers that may hinder access to services.

It is essential that local authorities and LECP stakeholders understand their responsibilities in relation to the Public Sector Duty. This will ensure that existing inequalities are addressed and that the people of Dublin have equal access to services, resources and opportunities.





1.7 Overriding Status of the Plan

Implementing this Plan will involve Dublin City Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use developments, land use activities and environmental protection and environmental management.

This Plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-

granting framework. The Plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.

The Plan fully aligns with the provisions of documents including the existing National Planning Framework, the National Climate Action Plan, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and associated Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan, the Dublin City Council Climate Action Plan and the City Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental

assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the Plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.

In order to be realised, projects included in this Plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sector) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Strategic Environmental Assessment, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework. It is a specific provision of this Plan to ensure that all of the provisions from the City Development Plan identified in the accompanying Screening for SEA report shall be complied with throughout the implementation of this Plan.



2. POLICY CONTEXT

Policy Context

This section provides a summary of the various policies that are shaping the growth of Dublin on a global, national, regional, and local scale. These policies have served as a reference to ensure that the LECP has aligned with key plans and roadmaps. Considering the significance of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the LECP, the infographic below provides a more detailed explanation of these SDGs. They have played a pivotal role in directing the LECP’s path and determining its high-level goals, objectives, actions, and outcomes.

2.1 International Policy

2.1.1 UN Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations’ SDGs are a set of 17 goals adopted by the international community to achieve a more sustainable and equitable world by 2030. The LECP aligns with these SDGs as it aims to tackle important issues surrounding poverty, sustainable communities, consumption, pollution and education.



Figure 2 1 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

2.2 Regional Policy

2.2.1 Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019 – 2031

The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) for the Eastern and Midland Region is a strategic plan and investment framework that assists in shaping and better managing planning and economic development in the region. It aligns with the National Planning Framework with a focus on sustainable and compact growth in established settlements and urban areas. The RSES identifies the Eastern and Midland region’s key strategic assets, opportunities and challenges and sets out policy responses to ensure that people’s needs – such as access to housing, jobs, ease of travel and overall well-being – are met, up to 2031 and beyond. It also seeks

to build on existing strengths to sustain a strong economy and support the creation of quality jobs that ensure a good living standard for all.

In relation to the Dublin City area, the RSES outlines a retail hierarchy and identifies Dublin City centre as Level 1 [Metropolitan Centre], and Finglas, Northside Shopping Centre, Ballyfermot, Rathmines, Crumlin Shopping Centre, Donaghmede Shopping Centre, Omni, Ballymun, Point Village and Poolbeg, Clongriffin / Belmayne, Phibsborough, Naas Road as Level 3 [Town and/or District Centres and Sub-County Town Centres (Key Service Centres)] within the retail hierarchy. Furthermore, the RSES sets a target for population increase of approximately 100,000 people in Dublin City by 2031. DCC’s LECP aligns with and complements the EMRA RSES as required by the LECP Guidelines.

2.2.2 Dublin Regional Enterprise Plan to 2024

The Dublin Regional Enterprise Plan looks to support enterprise growth in the Dublin area across the 4 local authorities (Dublin City Council, Fingal County Council, South Dublin County Council, and Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council). In doing so it looks to play an important role in the economic development of the region and foster further collaboration in the pursuit of sustainable economic growth in line with existing national strategies and priorities. High-level areas of focus for the plan to 2024 include resilience and recovery, the transition to a low carbon economy and digitalisation, Place making and ecosystem strengthening, and support for enterprise, innovation and smart specialisation. The areas of focus are reflected in the following strategic objectives identified for the plan:

- Strengthen resilience and the potential for scaling amongst Dublin’s SMEs and Start-Ups
- Promote context specific, attractive, and adaptive place-making for an evolving world of work and diverse lifestyles, enabling resilience, business recovery and new opportunities for Dublin
- Facilitate every individual to realise their full potential through engagement in economic activity
- Enable and position businesses as leaders in Dublin’s low carbon transition
- Ensure the availability of skills and talent to realise Dublin’s future economic potential
- Strengthen Dublin’s Ecosystem



2.3 National Policy

2.3.1 Project Ireland 2040: National Planning Framework (2018)

The National Planning Framework is the overarching framework that guides planning and development at a national level out to 2040. It builds upon the National Spatial Strategy 2002-2020 and sets out a framework to support the sustainable growth of the Country's settlements, strengthening communities and protecting Ireland's natural and built heritage. The strategy contains 10 National Strategic Outcomes and linked Priorities addressing issues from compact growth and sustainability through to a strong economy and access to quality childcare, Education and health services.

Areas of focus for the Dublin Metropolitan Area include regeneration projects and higher-density developments, addressing housing affordability and supply and enhancing the provision of transport, infrastructure and service enhancements in support of community and economic development.

2.3.2 Project Ireland 2040: National Development Plan 2021 – 2030

The National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2030 sets out the key areas for investment as part of the delivery and implementation of the National Planning Framework. It aims to ensure ongoing cross-sectoral development across the Country through a €165 billion in investment. A significant amount of this investment is earmarked for major national infrastructure projects including in relation to the development of a more sustainable and low carbon economy, sustainable mobility, regional and international connectivity, and enhanced amenities and services. Wider investment will be directed through the Urban Regeneration and Development Fund, the Disruptive Technologies Innovation, and the Climate Action Fund.

2.3.3 Climate Action Plan 2024

Ireland's Climate Action Plan (CAP) 2024 builds upon the 2023 Climate Action Plan with updates to initiatives and actions in relation to carbon budgets and sectoral emissions. Similarly, to the previous plan the 2024 CAP provides a roadmap to reducing Ireland's emission by 50% by 2030 and to reach net zero by 2050. The latest version of the plan outlines a number of current and future climate needs including the need for a rapid reduction in GHG emissions to meet the 2015 Paris Agreement Goal, as well as a more general need to accelerate the reduction of emissions and transition to a low carbon society and economy for the benefit of current and future generations.

2.3.4 Housing for All – A New Housing Plan for Ireland 2021

The Housing for All Plan is the Irish Government's national housing plan to 2030. The plan aims to improve the housing system in Ireland and increase the supply of all types of housing accommodation to meet the diverse needs of the entire community. The plan seeks to accelerate the supply of housing and accommodation, enhance the types of accommodation available and address issues relating to the affordability of housing in the State. The plan aims to achieve this through the following 4 pathways:

- Supporting home ownership and increasing affordability
- Eradicating homelessness, increasing social housing delivery and supporting social inclusion
- Increasing new housing supply
- Addressing vacancy and efficient use of existing stock



2.3.5 SLÁINTECARE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2021-20231

The Sláintecare reform programme seeks to transform the delivery of healthcare in Ireland ensuring that everyone has equal access to healthcare based on their specific needs and not related to their ability to pay. The focus of the reform programme is on further developing primary and community care and enhancing the ability of people to access appropriate services close to their communities and homes. The Department of Health and the HSE are working to deliver the programme with the latest Implementation Strategy and Action Plan (2021-2023) outlining key priorities and initiatives for the programme. Work is ongoing in relation to the next iteration of the implementation Strategy and Action Plan which will cover the 2024 -2027 period.



2.4 Local Policy

2.4.1 DUBLIN CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022-2028

The Dublin City Development Plan (2022-2028) is a plan which sets out how the city will develop to meet the needs of all residents, workers and visitors. The aim of the plan is to improve the quality of life for its citizens, and make sure that Dublin City is an attractive place to live, work and visit. The LECP aligns with and complements the City Development Plan. The plan's policies and objectives are to guide growth and development, provide a strategy to achieve proper planning, and show how we will achieve sustainable development that is development that meets our needs now and won't compromise future generations meeting their needs. The Plan has 7 strategic principles that underpin the plan and its sustainable approach to the future development of the city. These principles are as follows:

- **Social/Residential** – creating a more compact and inclusive city with a network of sustainable neighbourhoods with a range of facilities and housing types.
- **Economic** – continuing to develop Dublin as the engine of the Irish Economy and the national gateway at the heart of the Dublin Region.
- **Sustainable Movement** – helping to build an integrated transport network and encouraging the provision of a greater choice of public transport and active travel

- **Cultural/Built Heritage** – making provision for cultural facilities, increasing awareness of our cultural and built heritage, and promoting safe and active streets.
- **Urban Form** – creating a connected and liveable city with a distinctive sense of place
- **Healthy Placemaking** – ensuring quality architecture, urban design and green spaces to provide a good quality of life, health and wellbeing for all.
- **Innovation** – improving the liveability and attractiveness of Dublin as a dynamic, sustainable city that is future ready by embracing innovation and technology.

2.4.2 Dublin City Council Climate Action Plan 2024 – 2029

The DCC Climate Action Plan aims to guide the city as we prepare for, respond to, and adapt to the impacts of climate change, taking measures to allow us to live with climate change. The actions will also facilitate a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The delivery of these actions in the short, medium and long term will enable the council to respond to energy targets to 2029 and beyond. The plan has 4 foundations which look to build on Dublin City's strengths as a Resilient City, a Resource-Full City, a Creative City and a Social City. Furthermore, the plan has 3 main targets:

- A 51% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in line with our National Climate Objective by 2030, while striving for neutrality before 2050 as per Dublin City's participation in the EU Mission for 100 Climate Neutral and Smart Cities (Net Zero Cities).
- A Climate Resilient City prepared for the known and unknown impacts of climate change
- A Just Transition meaning that the actions we take do not cause harm.

2.4.3 Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025

With a growing focus at national and EU level on the biodiversity crisis, the Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025 outlines a number of actions and initiatives to assist in the restoration and conservation of biodiversity across the City. The Plan is based on five themes that focus on the outcomes for biodiversity conservation required across the city. The five themes include Maintaining Nature in the City (Theme 1), Restoring Nature in the City (Theme 2), Building for Biodiversity (Theme 3), Understanding Biodiversity in the City (Theme 4) and Partnering for Biodiversity (Theme 5). Within these themes, there are 17 objectives for biodiversity management and conservation along with a series of 85 targeted actions with measurable outcomes to achieve these objectives. Each theme links to the Strategic Objectives of the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021 while considering the urban context of biodiversity within Dublin.

2.4.4 Dublin City Corporate Plan 2020-2024

The Dublin City Corporate Plan serves as a strategic framework to guide the Council over the 2020-2024 timeframe. The Plan proposes a clear path of action for the City Council to deliver on the key priorities for the city and to respond to the defining global and local environmental, social and economic challenges of our time. The goals and priorities set out in the Corporate Plan are based on the views and contributions of Elected Members, staff and the community. They also take account of an evaluation of the challenges and opportunities facing the City.



3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Socio-Economic Profile

This chapter provides an evidence-based overview of Dublin City’s socio-economic profile. It has been developed from information available in recent plans, reports and surveys (including the ‘Your Dublin Your Voice’ survey) as well as through the analysis of available statistics from the CSO and other sources. This includes analysis of the latest available data from Census 2022. This research and analysis has allowed for the creation of a holistic portrait of the City which has provided a strong foundation to assist with the development of the overall LECP. The chapter covers a number of priority thematic areas which are as follows:

- » Population Trends
- » Education and Future Skills Requirements
- » Sustainable, Inclusive and Economic Development
- » Diversity and Inclusion
- » Housing
- » Sustainable Communities
- » Health and Wellbeing
- » Climate Action
- » Digital Connectivity
- » Culture, Arts and Engagement

The nine sub-sections that follow are not individual topics, but rather cross-cutting and interconnected themes, deemed central to understanding and promoting just, sustainable, and equitable economic and community development in Dublin City. Each section provides context and insights from the research supported by maps and graphs which highlight the findings from the analysis visually. The socio-economic research outlined in the sections that follow, along with the findings from the consultation process, has informed the development of the high-level goals, objectives, outcomes and actions.



3.1 POPULATION TRENDS

The Dublin City Council (DCC) area was home to 592,713 people at the time of the 2022 census while the Dublin region had 1,458,154, almost 30% of the population of the State. The population in Dublin City has increased by 7% (+38, 159) since 2016 and by 8.2% (+110,795) in the Dublin Region since 2016³. This is a slower rate of growth than would have been expected mainly because immigration slowed during the Covid19 pandemic. However, since restrictions eased at the start of 2022 population growth appears to be reverting to pre-pandemic levels.

Since 2016, population growth was seen across all age groups with two thirds of it occurring in the 15-64 years “working population” and the remainder split between the under 14 year-olds and the 65+ year old cohorts. This means that the 65+ year dependency ratio has only ticked up marginally from 18.1% in 2016 to 18.7% in 2022. However, it should be noted that the total population aged 65+ now residing in Dublin City has increased by nearly 10% (+7,013) between 2016 and 2022.

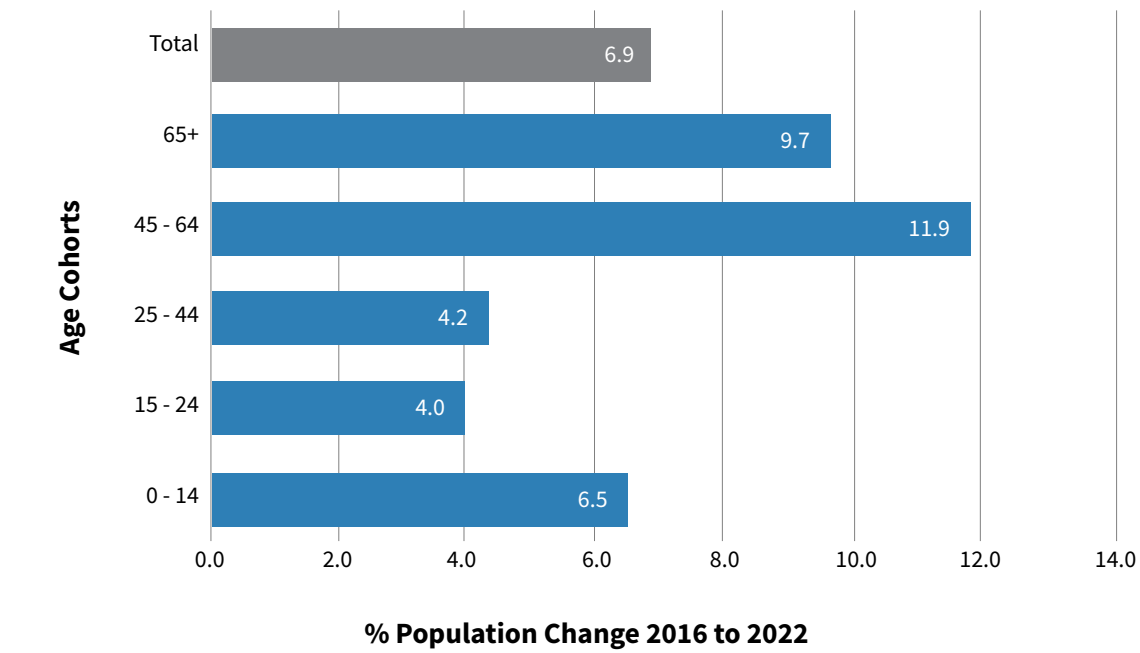
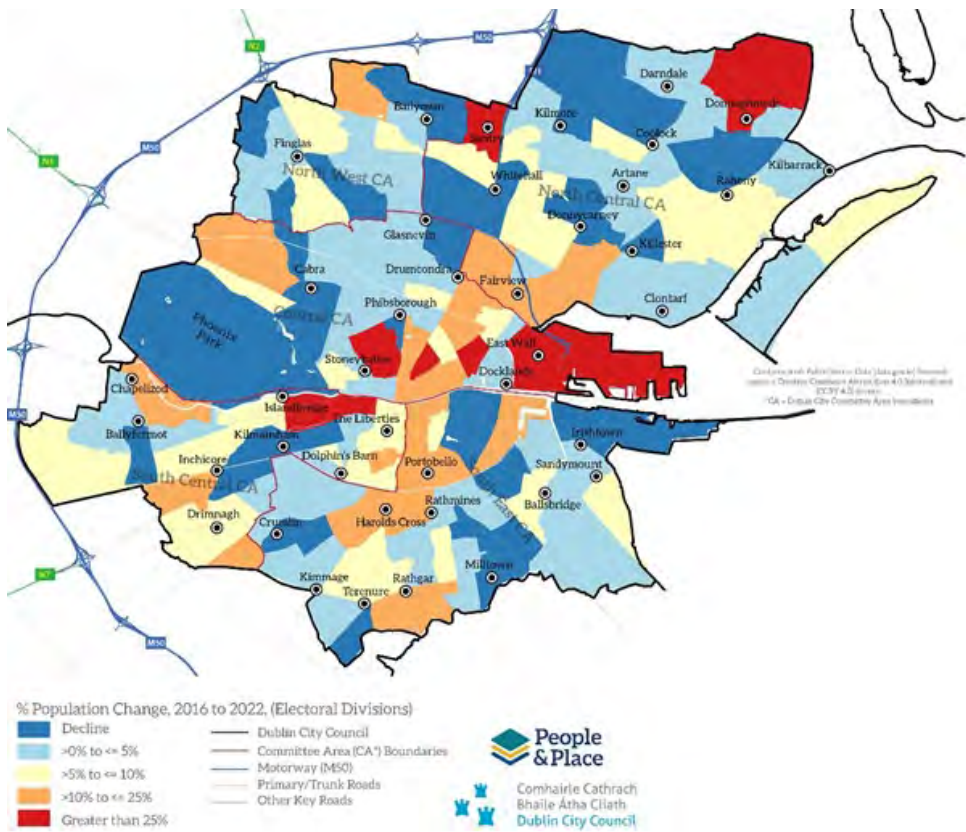


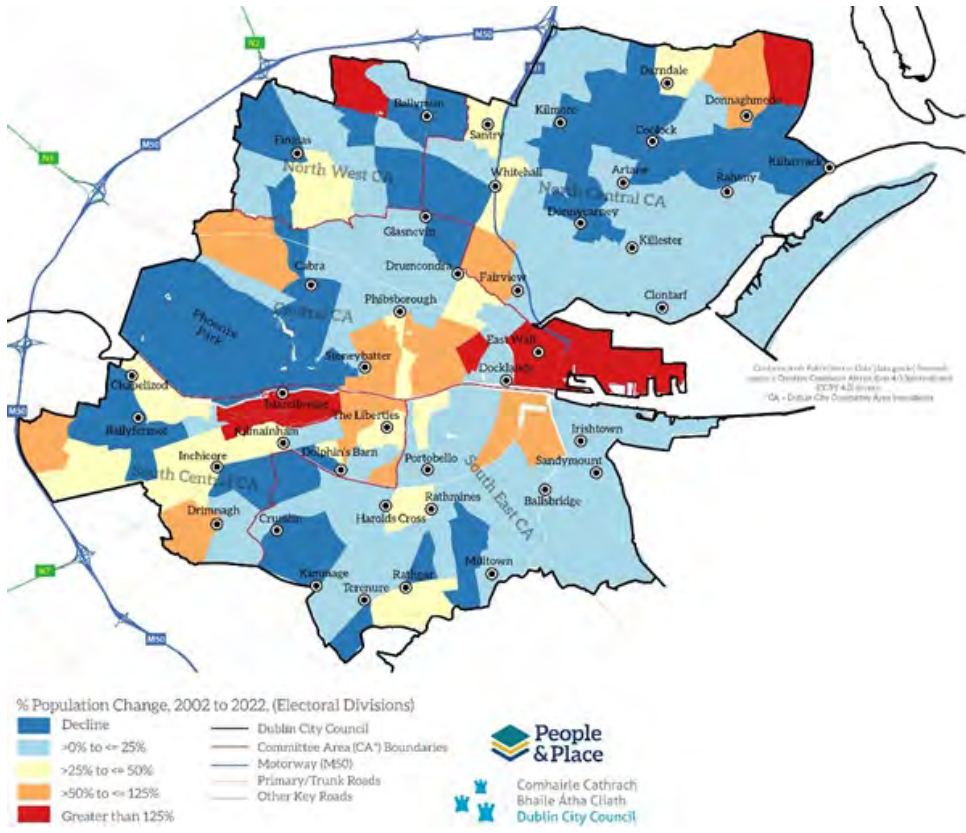
Figure 3-1: Population Change in Dublin City by Age Cohorts, 2016 to 2022
[3 Our People and Places | Regional Development Monitor \(geohive.ie\)](#)

The Dublin City Council area is home to a diverse population. According to the 2022 Census, almost 29% of the working age population (15-64 years) were non-Irish compared to 23% of residents for the Dublin region and 17% for Ireland. In terms of nationality, Europeans accounted for half the non-Irish residents of the Dublin City Council area with Brazilians and Indians making up c25%. This indicates that a sizeable minority of DCC residents may not have English as their first language, contributing to the city’s linguistic diversity.

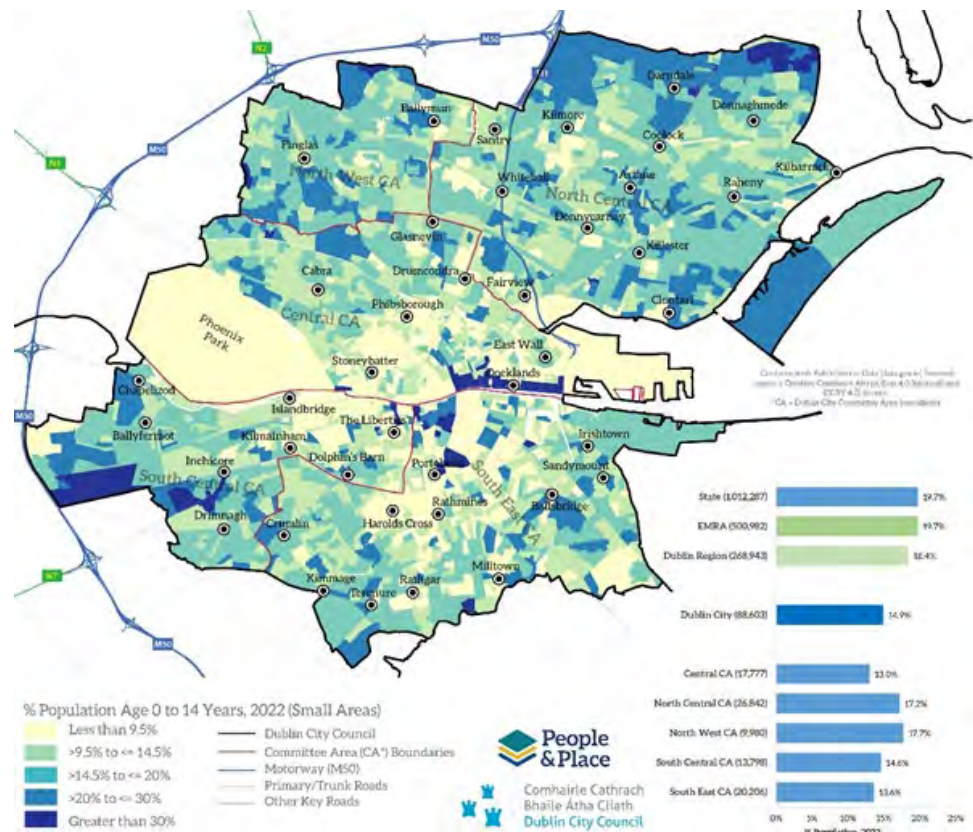
Note: The maps and graphics on the following pages detail population changes within Dublin City at the Electoral Division (ED) level in recent decades, the age cohort distribution across the Dublin City Small Areas (SAs) and a population pyramid (5-year age cohorts) of Dublin City v the State



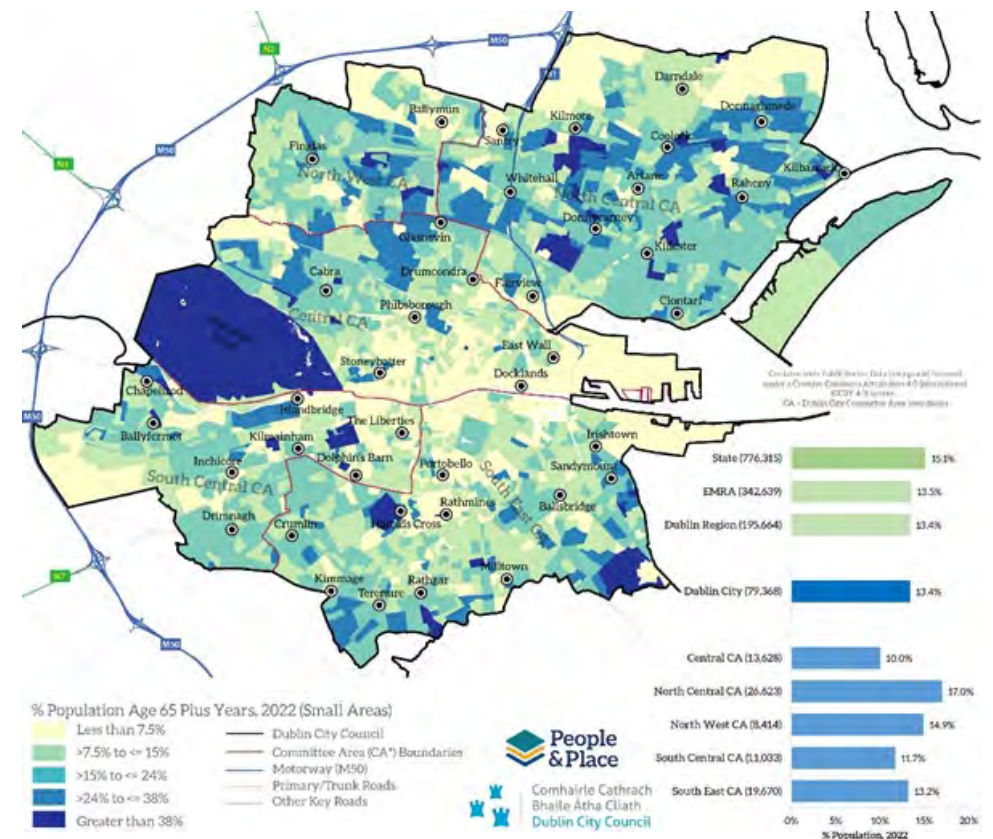
Map 3-1: % Population Change 2016 to 2022, (Electoral Divisions)



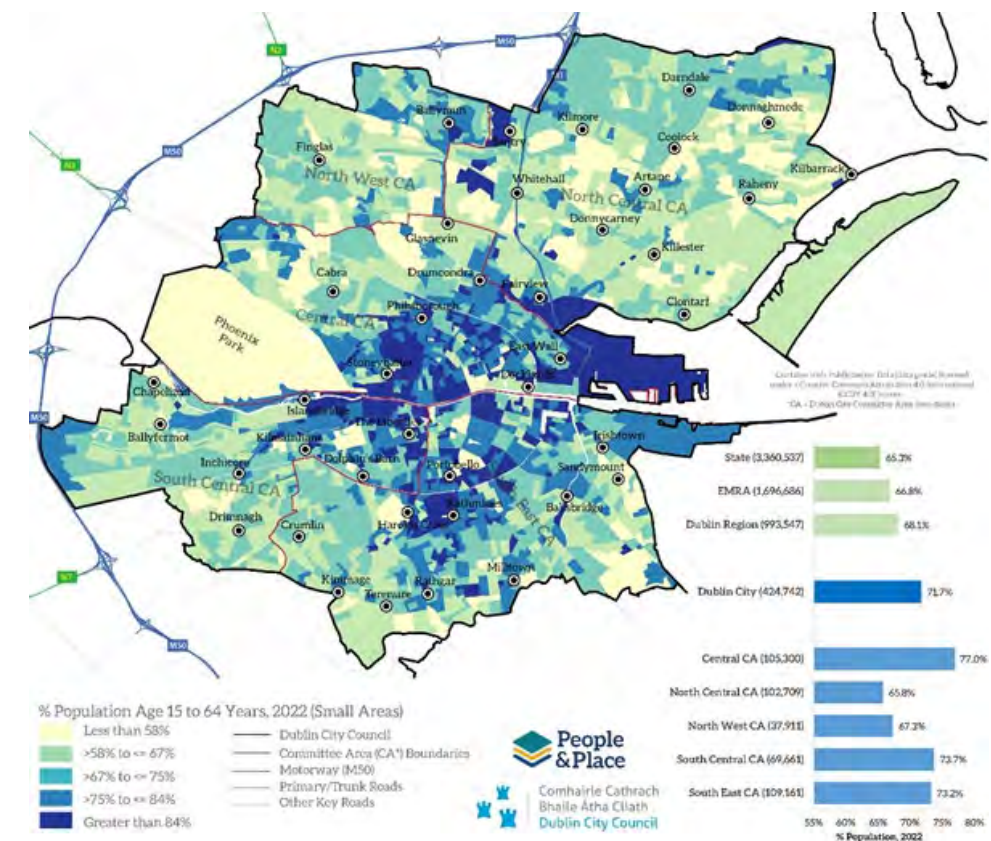
Map 3-2: % Population Change 2002 to 2022, (Electoral Divisions)



Map 3-3: % Population Age 0 to 14 Years, 2022 (Small Areas)



Map 3-5: % Population Age 65 plus Years, 2022 (Small Areas)



Map 3-4: % Population Age 15 to 64 Years, 2022 (Small Areas)

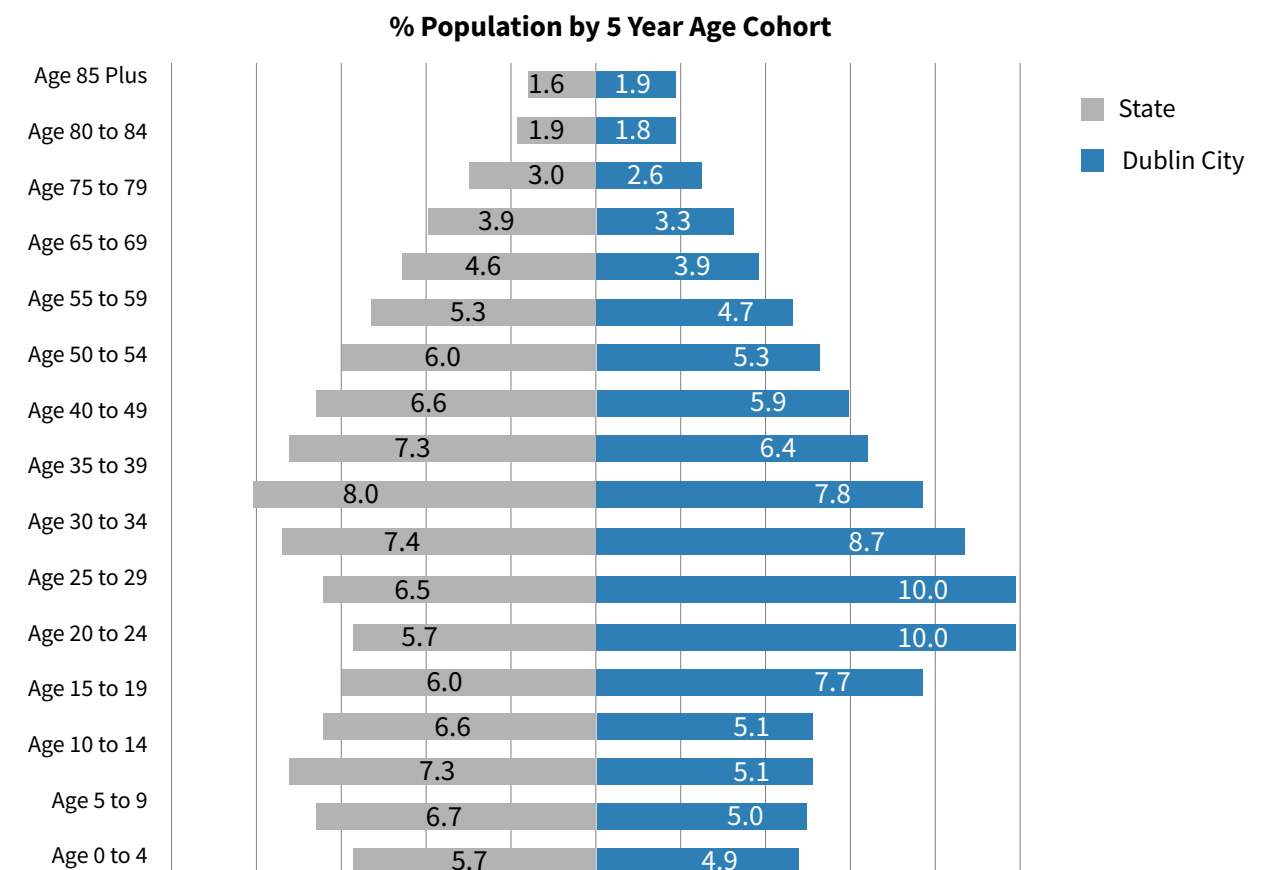


Figure 3-2: Five Year Age Cohort – Population Pyramid for Dublin City v State, 2022

3.2 Education and future skills requirements

Education levels have continued to improve in Dublin since the 2016 census. At that time 49.3% of those aged 15 years and over in the Dublin Region had a third-level qualification with the proportion for Dublin City Council a broadly similar 48.7%. This compared with 42% nationally. At that time Dublin City Council (Along with Fingal) was joint third in the educational attainment ranks behind Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown and Galway City.

The most recent Labour Force Survey indicates that the proportion for the Dublin Region has risen to 54.4%. Furthermore, the most recent data also shows that the percentage in Dublin that are only educated to junior certificate level has fallen from 24.1% to 13.7%. This is supportive of improving socio economic opportunities as the areas with the lowest percentage of 3rd level qualified people have the highest proportion of unemployed and vice versa.

An increase in the apprenticeship population is also supportive with numbers nationally almost doubling to 19,630 in 2020 from 10,445 in 2016 largely due to Government policy to expand the apprenticeship offering.

Expanding education opportunities need to be focussed on future skills needs. Cedefop the EU agency for the Development of Vocational training, estimate that to 2030 the sectors with the largest demand for skills in Ireland in both absolute and percentage terms will be in the areas optical & electronic equipment, sports activities, construction and human health activities. While the occupations most in demand will be health & personal care professionals, administration and commercial managers, building related tradespeople and legal, social and cultural professionals



3.3 Sustainable, Inclusive, Economic Development

The numbers employed in Dublin has risen by c40% over the 10 years to the end of Q1 2023 when it stood close to 782K (SA). This 10-year increase has been driven by high quality jobs with ICT jobs doubling. Construction jobs increased by 146%, the fastest 10-year rate of any sector, which while from a very low base still contributed almost 1 in every 10 new jobs. Like other mature economies, Dublin is dominated by services with public and private services accounting for 88% of total employment.

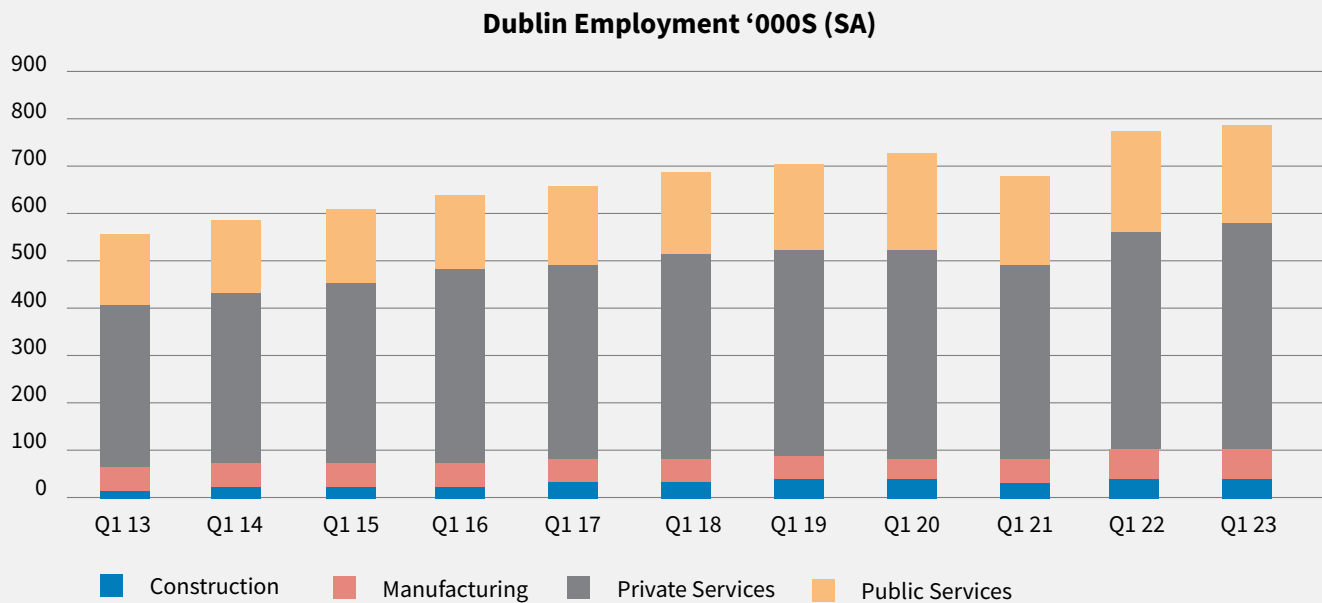


Figure 3-3: Employment in Dublin Region by Sector, Q1 2013 to Q1 2023

The ILO unemployment rate for the Dublin Region has also dropped from 7.1% (Q1 2016) to 4.6% (Q1 2024)². Comparable 2022 Census data shows that 8.2% of the labour force in the Dublin Region that they were unemployed versus 8.9% for the Dublin City Council area continuing the trend for higher unemployment in the City versus the Region (see Unemployment map below). Likewise, according to the CSO the number of recipients on the Live Register across the Dublin Region has continually declined from 2016 (June) to 2024 (June) with numbers declining from 76,605 to 43,973 (a decline of 42%).

² <https://rdm.geohive.ie/pages/our-regions-economy#cz56tnkb3>

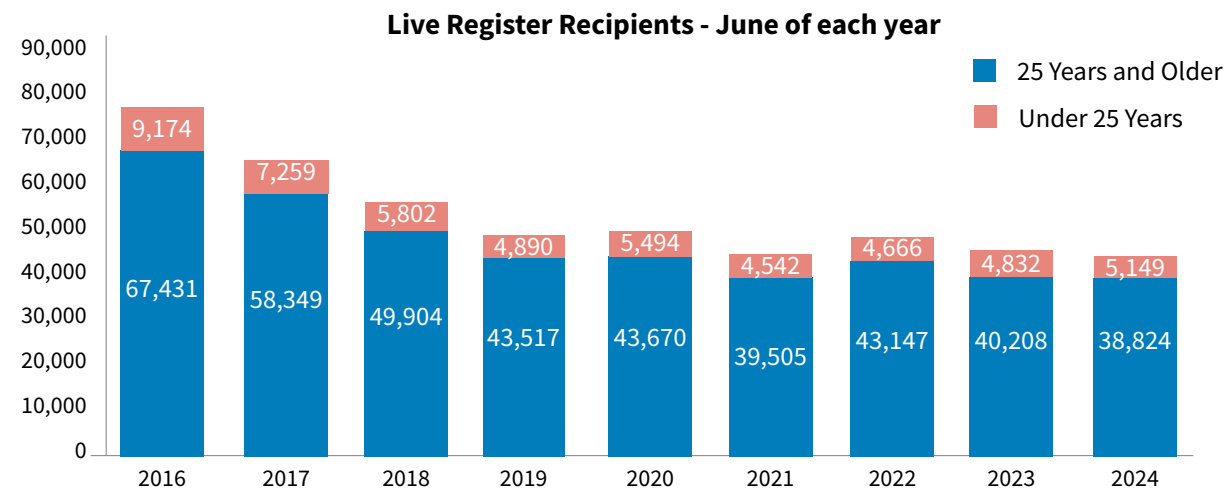


Figure 3-4: Live Register recipients (by age cohort) within the Dublin Region, 2016 to 2024 (June)

Trends in the recruitment market also suggest that the strength in the jobs market is set to continue. Postings on the Indeed website stood 14.5% above the February 2020 pre-pandemic baseline in the month of May 2023. These positive jobs postings are contributing to both job growth and skills shortages in specific sectors.

The 2020 enterprise profile of Dublin shows that c33% of all enterprises nationally are in the region. This proportion rises to 52% when

it comes to Information and Communications enterprises and 64% for Financial and Insurance Services. The largest sector as measured by enterprise numbers is Professional Services, followed by Construction, Retail and Logistics.

Dublin has been very successful at attracting multinational companies to the Region. In 2022 there were 133.9K jobs in foreign owned companies in the Dublin Region representing 17% of total employment⁵. This has almost doubled in the 10 years since 2013 and the employment share has risen from 13%.

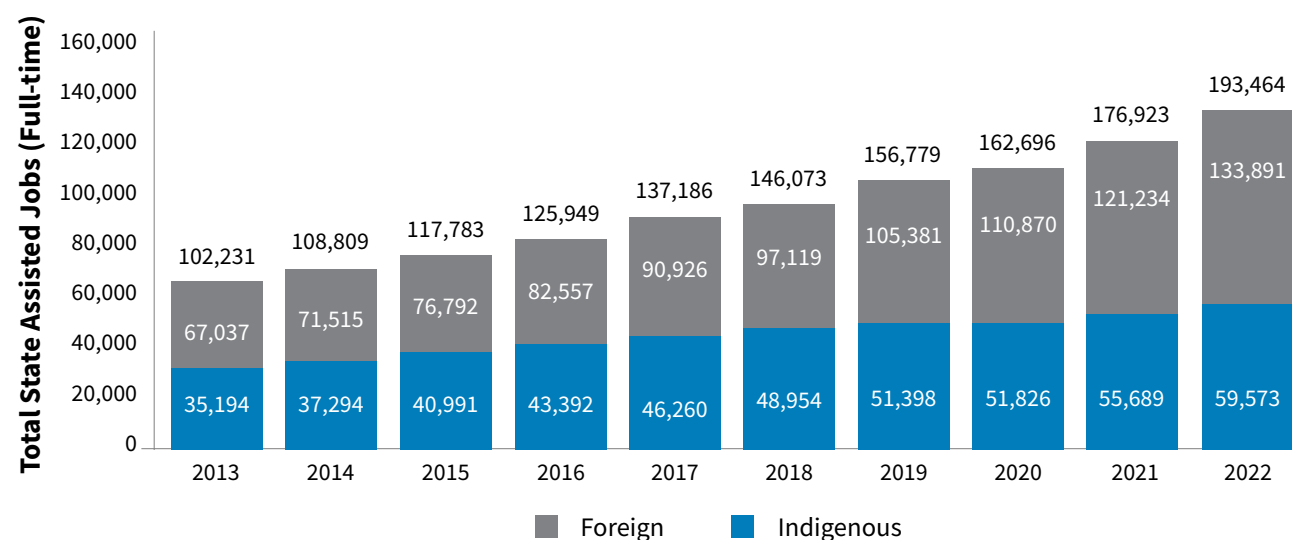


Figure 3-5: State Assisted Jobs within the Dublin Region, 2013 to 2022

Dublin has been the most successful region in the country at attracting multinational companies. This is evidenced by the fact that c.51% of that same 10-year increase in jobs nationwide has been in Dublin. Within the region, FDI enterprises are predominately located in the Dublin City Council area (c70%).

The diverse nature and strength of the profile of jobs located in Dublin City is detailed in the graphic below. Relative to the State, Dublin City has double the proportion of jobs in the 'Information and Communication, Financial, Real Estate, Professional, administration and support service activities' sectors.

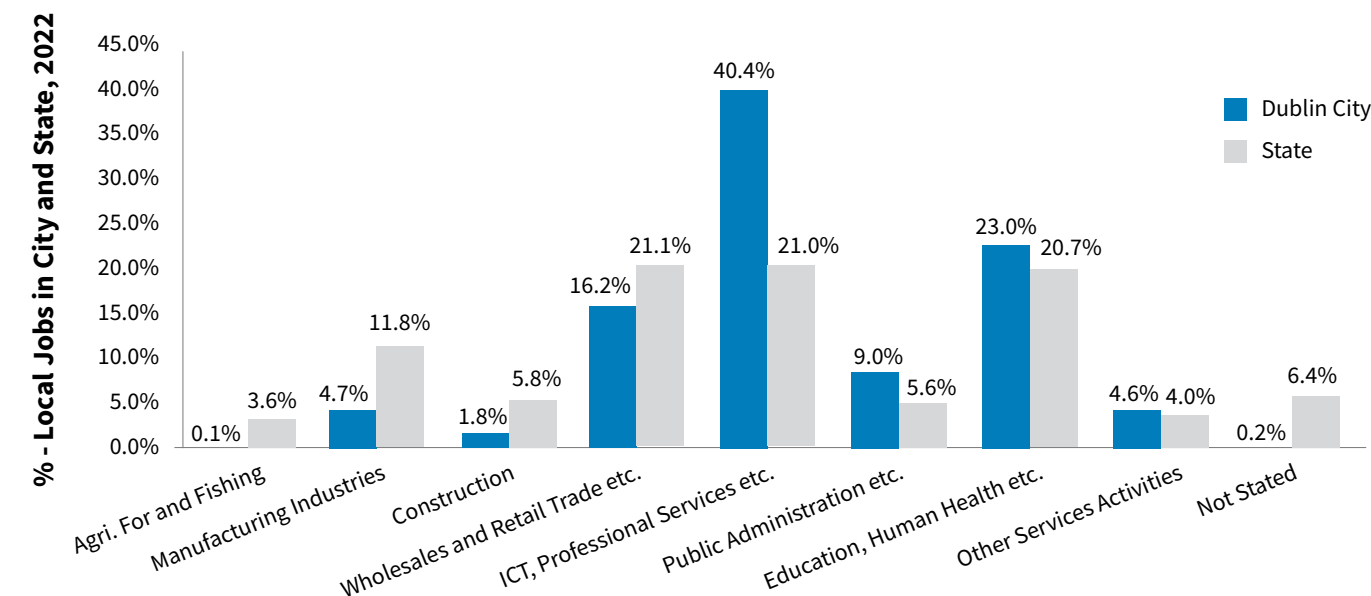


Figure 3-6: Profile of Jobs located in Dublin City, 2022

According to Census 2022, there were 295,327 workers residing in Dublin City. Of these, 56.8% (167,768) are employed within Dublin City with an additional 15.4% (45,392) employed within the three other Dublin local authority areas. The destination of all Dublin resident workers is set out in the graphic below.



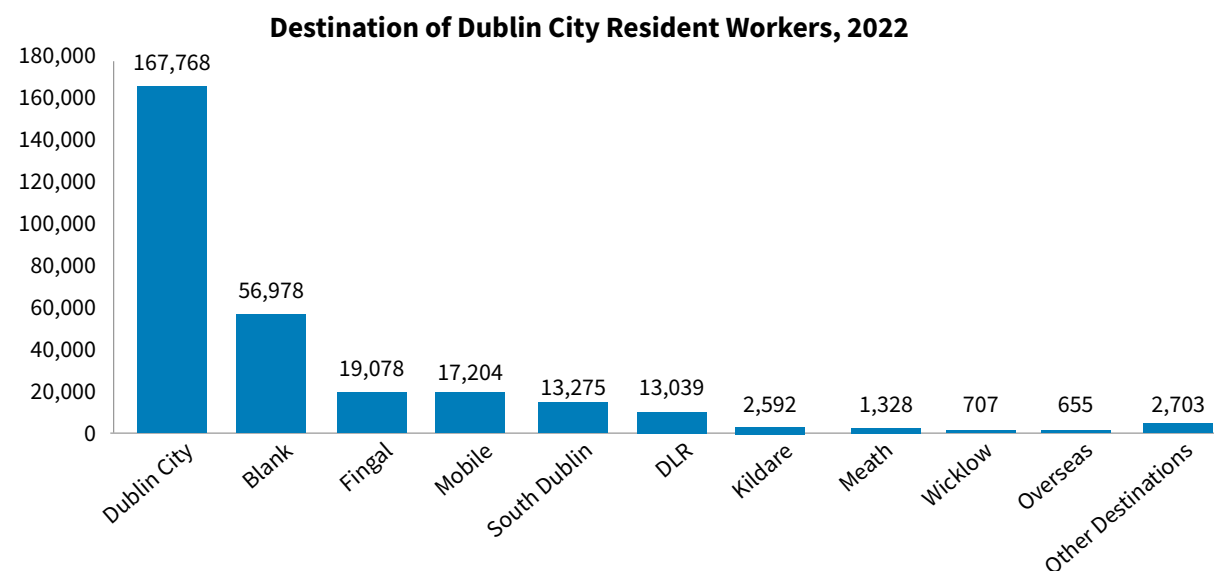


Figure 3-7: Destinations of Dublin City resident workers, 2022

According to Census 2022, there were 336,761 known jobs located within Dublin City. Of these, just under half (49.8% or 167,768) are undertaken by Dublin City residents. An additional 31.4% (105,710) are undertaken by residents in the other three Dublin local authorities. As such, nearly 1 in 5 jobs (18.8% or 63,283) located in Dublin City are undertaken by workers residing in counties outside of the Dublin Region. The origin of all Dublin City local jobs is set out in the graphic below.

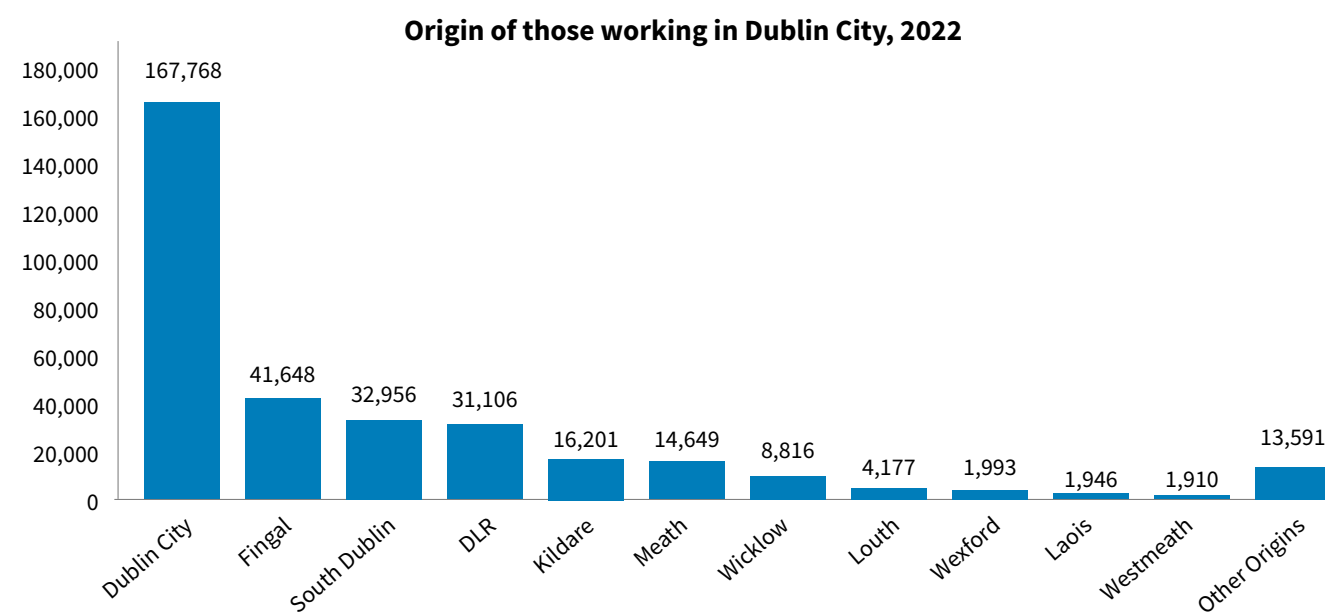
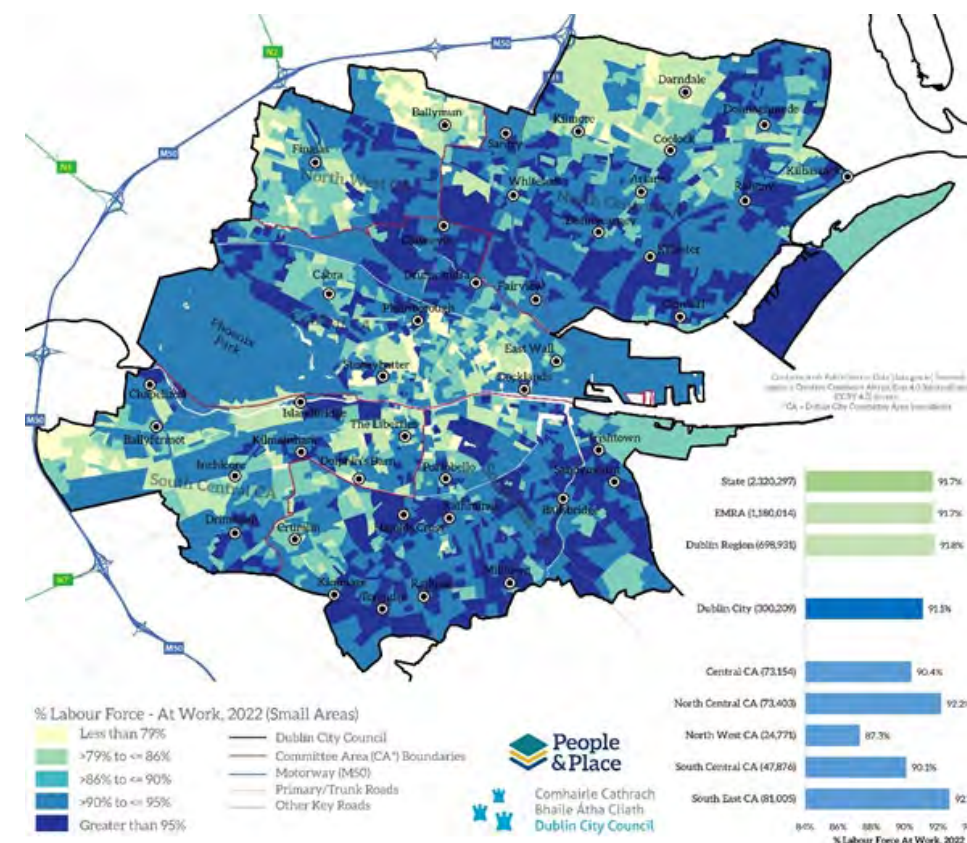
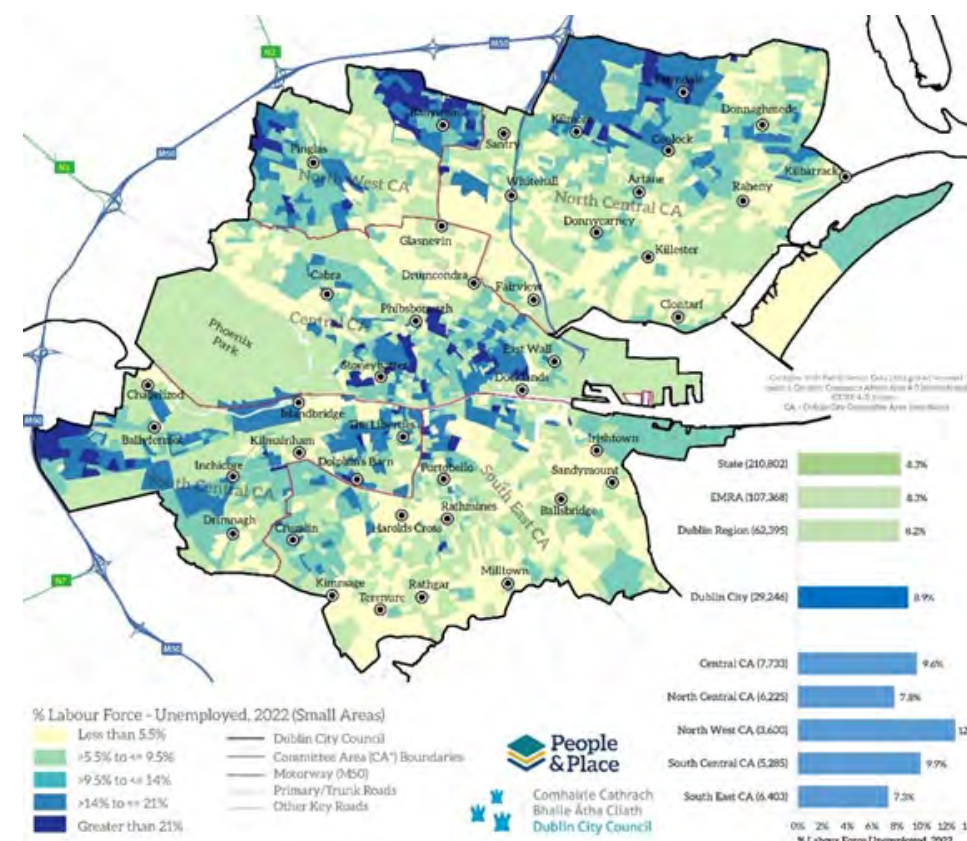


Figure 3-8: Origins of those working in Dublin City, 2022

Note: The maps on the following page detail the proportion of the labour force in Dublin City that are 'At Work' and 'Unemployed' at the Small Area level.



Map 3-6: % Labour Force 'At Work', 2022 (Small Areas)



Map 3-7: % Labour Force 'Unemployed', 2022 (Small Areas)

3.4 Diversity and Inclusion

Dublin is a diverse city. In terms of nationality, the Dublin City Council area is home to a diverse population with the highest number of resident non-Irish nationals of any local authority. Of the 579k population in the city, 72.7% (421k) class their citizenship as Irish and 20.9% (121k) have a citizenship other than Irish. An additional 6.3% have a citizenship that is classed as ‘not stated’. The highest citizenship groups are those with citizenship from Brazil, India, Romania and Poland.

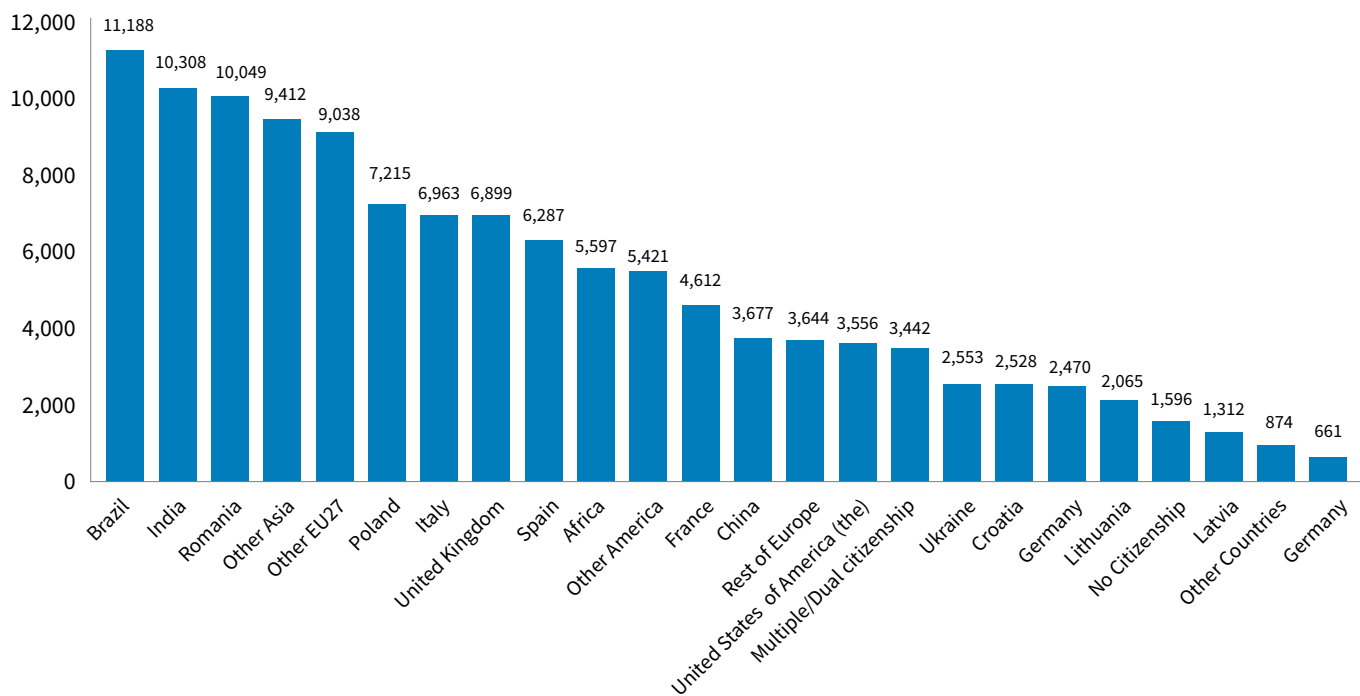


Figure 3-9: Detailed Citizenship profile of Dublin City residents, 2022 (Small Areas)

Dublin City’s residents also experience vastly different socio-economic realities, and inequalities. According to recent statistics, the proportion of the population either already in ‘Consistent Poverty’ or at ‘Risk of Poverty’ has been improving since the 2016 census.

There was an acceleration in the contraction in both rates in 2021 which is likely to do with pandemic-related social transfers, however, 2022 saw a reversal to the mean trend as those social transfers were phased out and cost of living challenges took hold. Given the rapidly rising cost of living, it is important that these measures continue to be assessed at regular intervals to account for recent changes.

The Consistent Poverty Rate for Ireland has fallen from 8.2% in 2016 to 5.3% in 2022 and from 7.9% to 3.7% in the Eastern &Midland region while the At Risk of Poverty

rate contracted from 16.2% to 13.1% for the country as a whole and from 13.8% to 11.1% for the Eastern & Midland region over the same time frame.

EU data shows that the factors negatively impacting poverty rates include age (younger), educational attainment (lower), and dependent children (higher). This is particularly true for single adult households in Ireland.

The Pobal Deprivation Index provides a profile of the levels of affluence and disadvantaged across the Small Areas in Ireland. As a whole, Dublin City is classed as ‘Marginally above Average’ with a relative score of 1.7. In comparison, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown has a score of 8.2, Fingal has a score of 6.4 and South Dublin has a score of -0.8 (Marginally below Average). Across the State, a total of 14.1% (718k) of the population are residing in Small Areas classed as ‘Disadvantaged’. In Dublin City, nearly 1 in 5 (19.5% or 116k) of city residents are living in Small Areas classed as ‘Disadvantaged’. This is further detailed in the graphics and maps below.

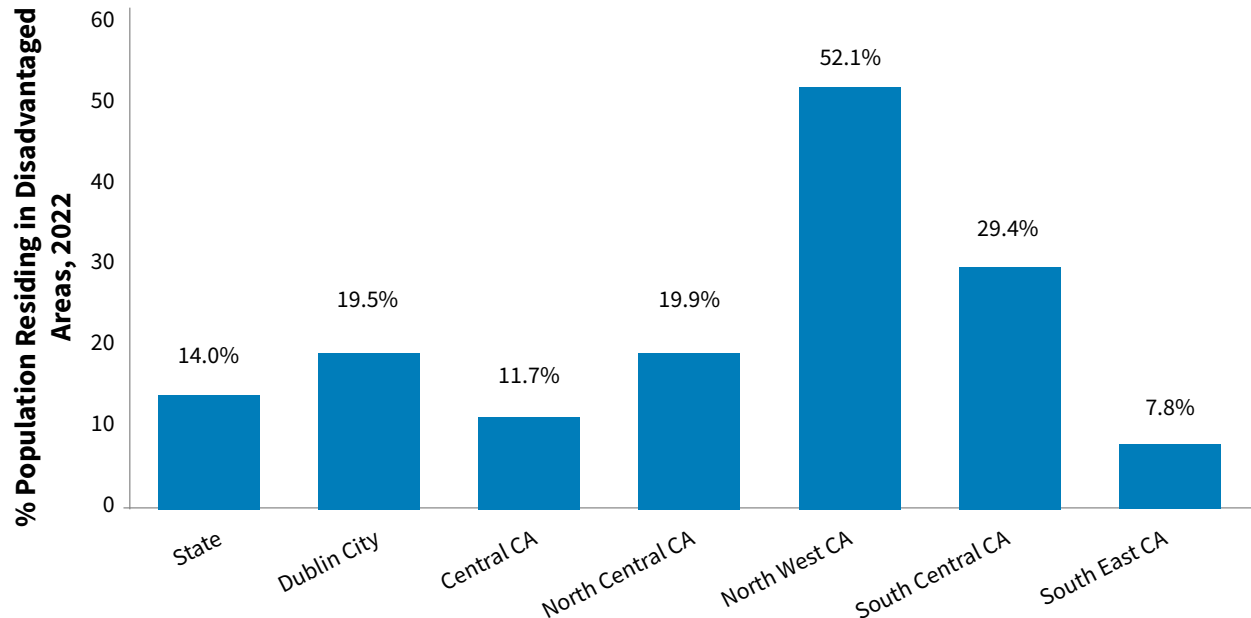


Figure 3-10: Percentage of the population residing in Disadvantaged Areas, 2022 (Small Areas)

Note: The maps on the following page detail the Pobal HP Deprivation Index and Non-Irish Nationals within the Dublin City Small Areas, 2022

3.5 Housing

Quality Housing and Sustainable Neighbourhoods are a key aspect of Dublin City's Development Plan, which outlines the need for 40,000 housing units between 2022-28⁶. Proposed strategies include brownfield infill, targeted development along transport corridors, more compact and '15-minute city' concepts.

According to the 'Your Dublin Your Voice' survey, burdensome housing costs were the main reason for dissatisfaction with living arrangements, followed by having to share or a house being too small for one's needs. The rising cost of housing and living were the main reasons people intended to leave Dublin. Furthermore, nearly 80% of 18 to 34-year-olds planned to change their accommodation in the next five years, increasing to 87% of those in privately rented accommodation.

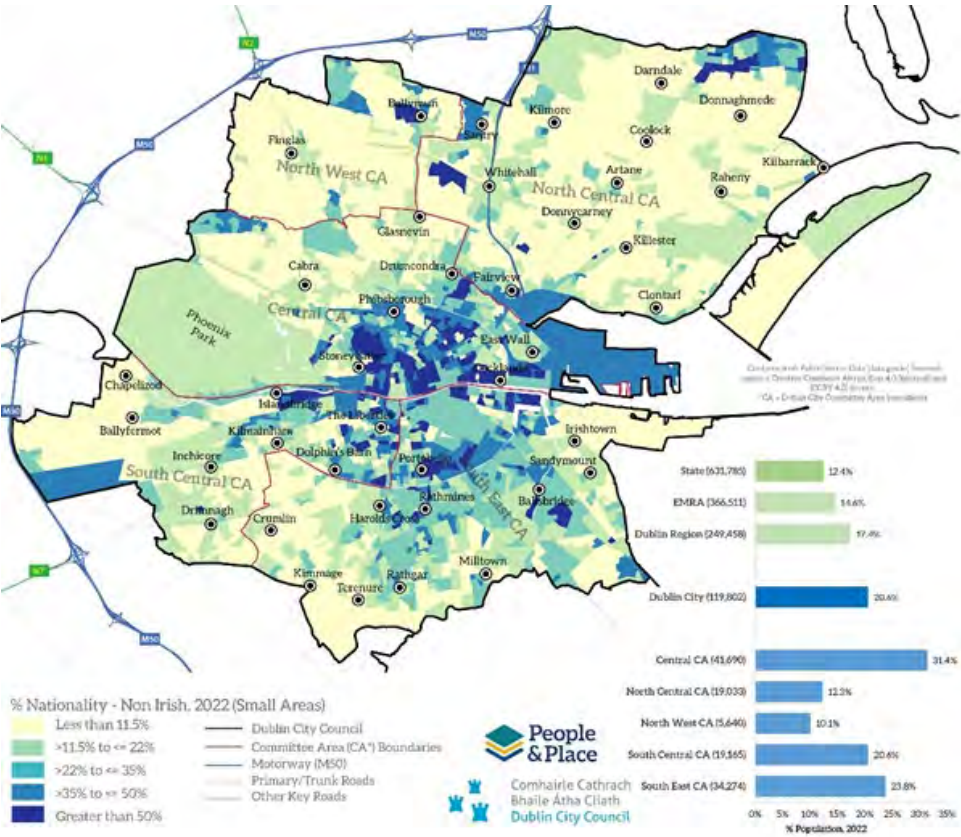
Unaffordability is a significant aspect of the ongoing housing crisis. Residential property prices have increased at a rapid rate over the past 10 years with the average property price in Dublin City increasing from €307k in May 2014 to €538k in May 2024. Apart from Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Dublin City is the most expensive local authority to purchase a property in Ireland. Residential rents have followed a similar trend to residential property prices since the Global Financial Crash in 2008. In Q4 2022, the average rent for a property in Dublin stood at €2,035, almost a 90% increase in the 10 years since Q4 2012.

In addition to increasing housing costs, identifying, and improving existing housing stock to a decent quality for habitation is also important for addressing current high demand and improving residents' quality of life. Indeed, under-occupancy of existing housing is seen as a particularly important area for intervention, with more than 4 out of 5 respondents in the 'Your Dublin Your Voice' survey feeling that Dublin local authorities should promote schemes to address this - with the preferred measure being incentives for utilising vacant spaces.

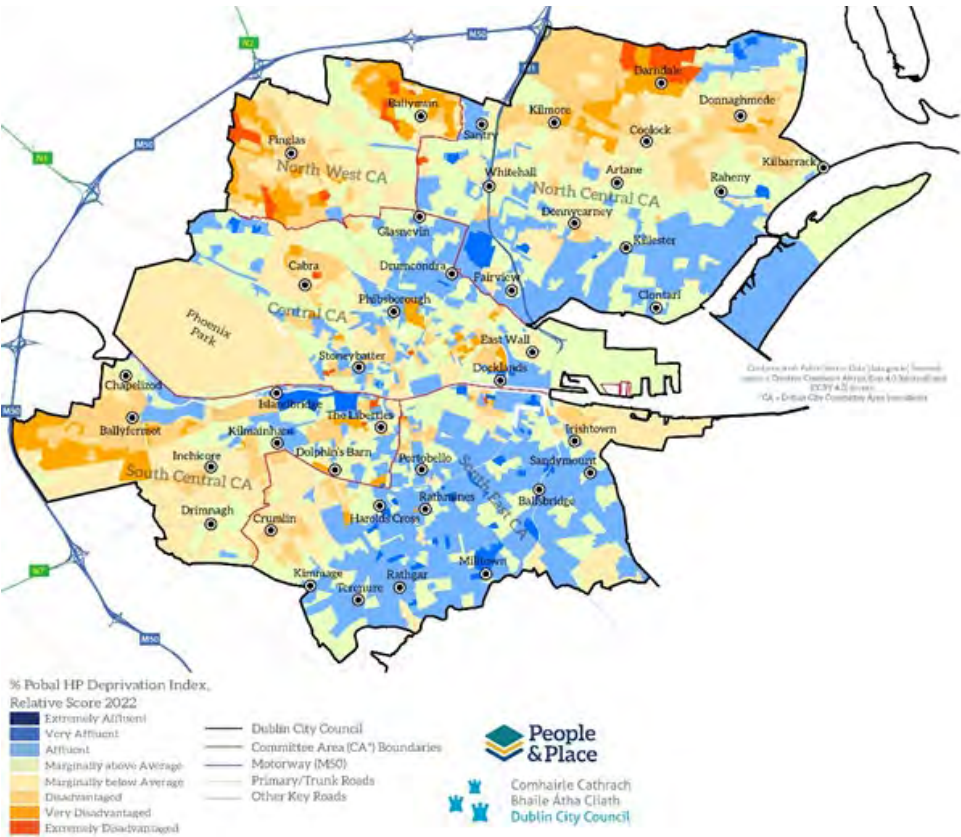
Dublin City Council's Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) identifies potential issues and pressures in the housing market. In the current HNDA there will be a higher need for social and affordable housing provision⁷. As forecast rents in the DCC HNDA are estimated to grow at a slightly faster pace than incomes, and as household incomes in lower deciles rise above the eligibility limits for social housing, consequentially the 'affordability constraint sector' is forecast to grow over the plan period.

There is also the need to understand the quality of Dublin City's housing stock to decrease its environmental impact and improve conditions for those residing within. BER rating of buildings within Dublin City remains unevenly reported and varies considerably.

Note: The maps and graphics on the following page detail the property prices, rental prices, housing completion and housing tenure across Dublin City and Region.



Map 3-8: % Non-Irish Nationals, 2022 (Small Areas)



Map 3-9: Pobal HP Deprivation Index - Relative Score, 2022 (Small Areas)

⁴ Our Region's Economy | Regional Development Monitor (geohive.ie)
⁵ Our Region's Economy | Regional Development Monitor (geohive.ie)

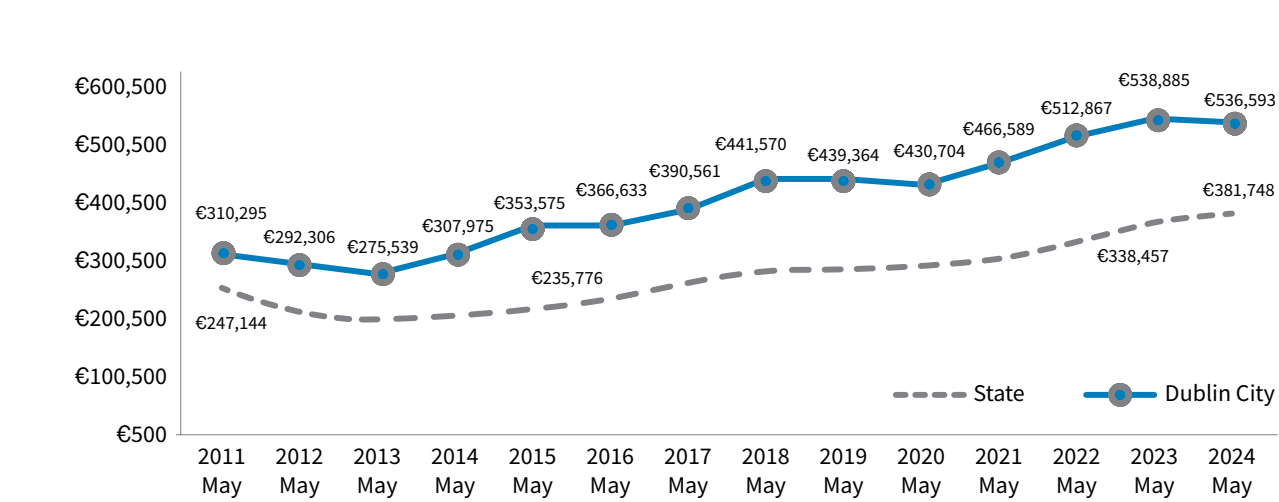


Figure 3-11: Average Sales Price in Dublin City, 2011 to 2024 (May, CSO Property Price Register)

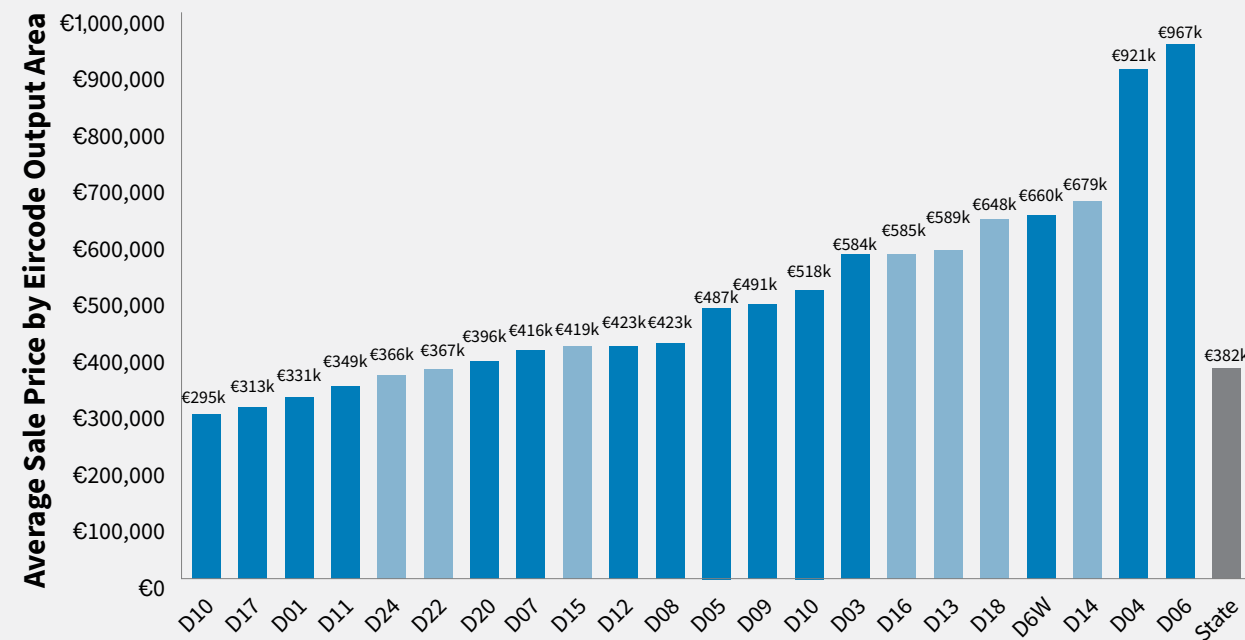


Figure 3-12: Average Sales Price in Dublin City Postcode Areas (dark blue) May 2024 (CSO Property Price Register)

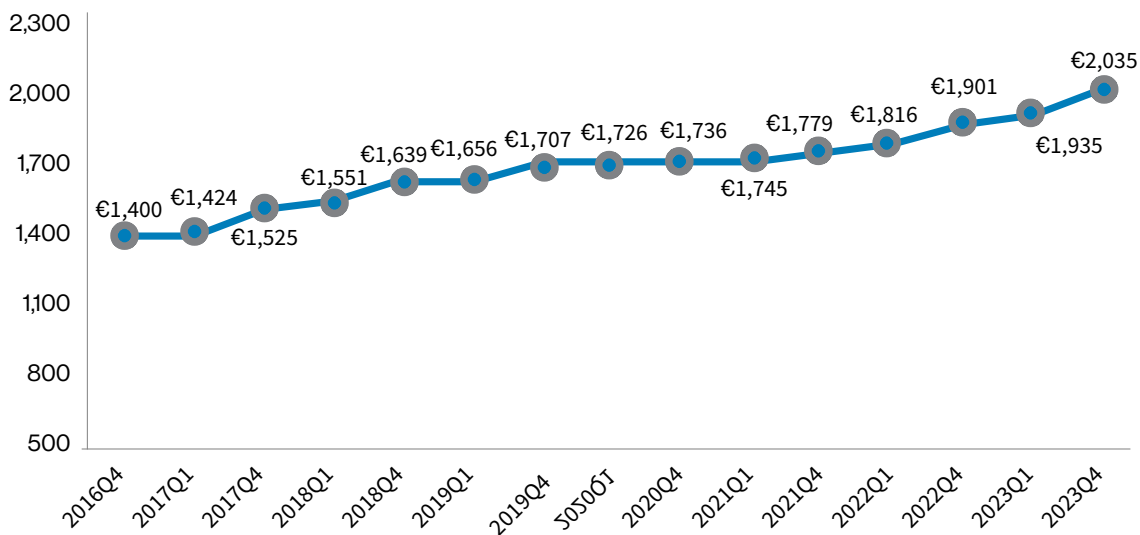
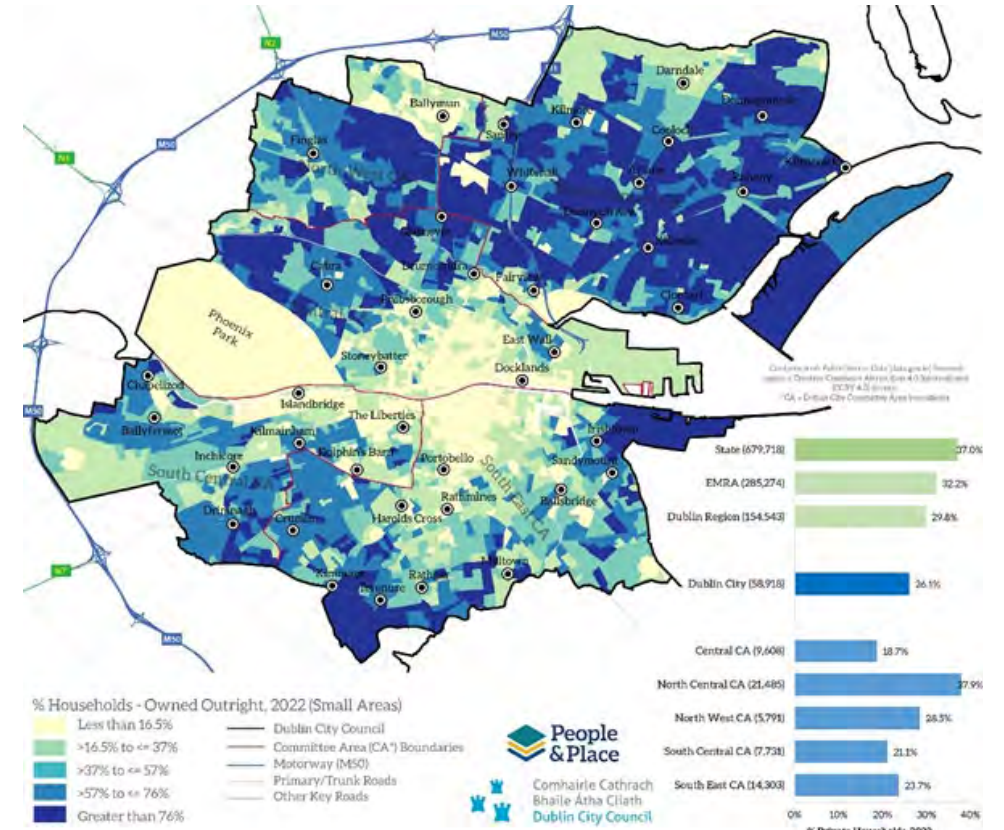
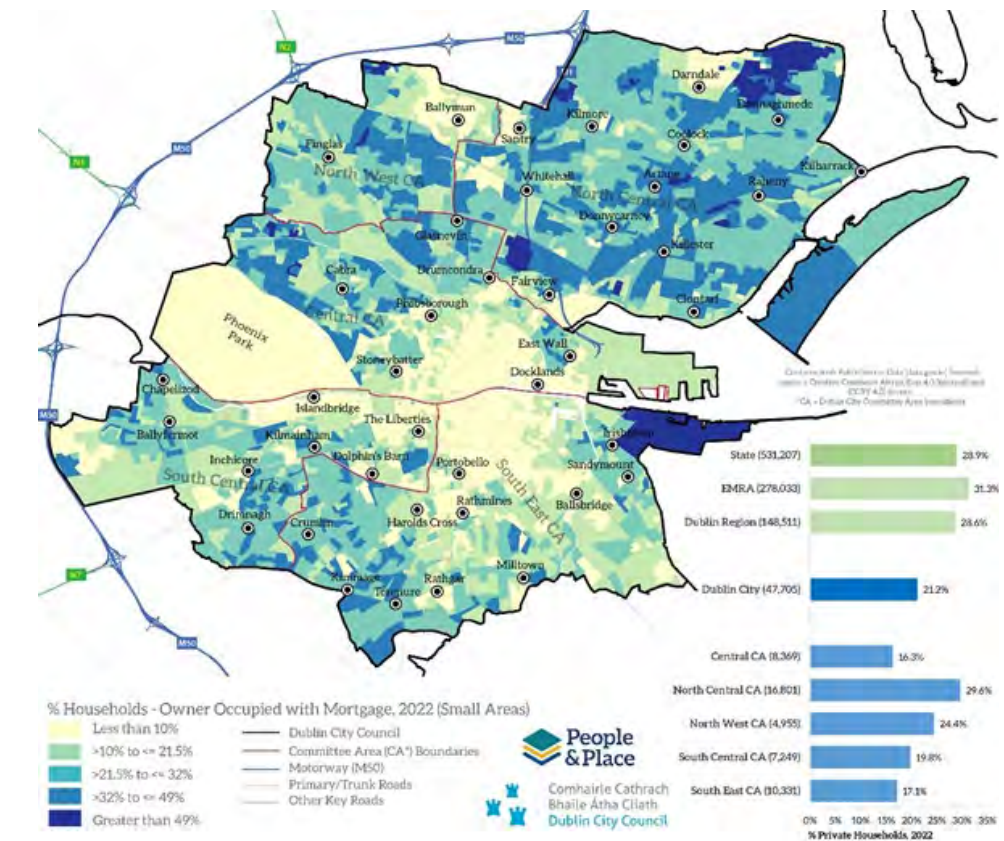


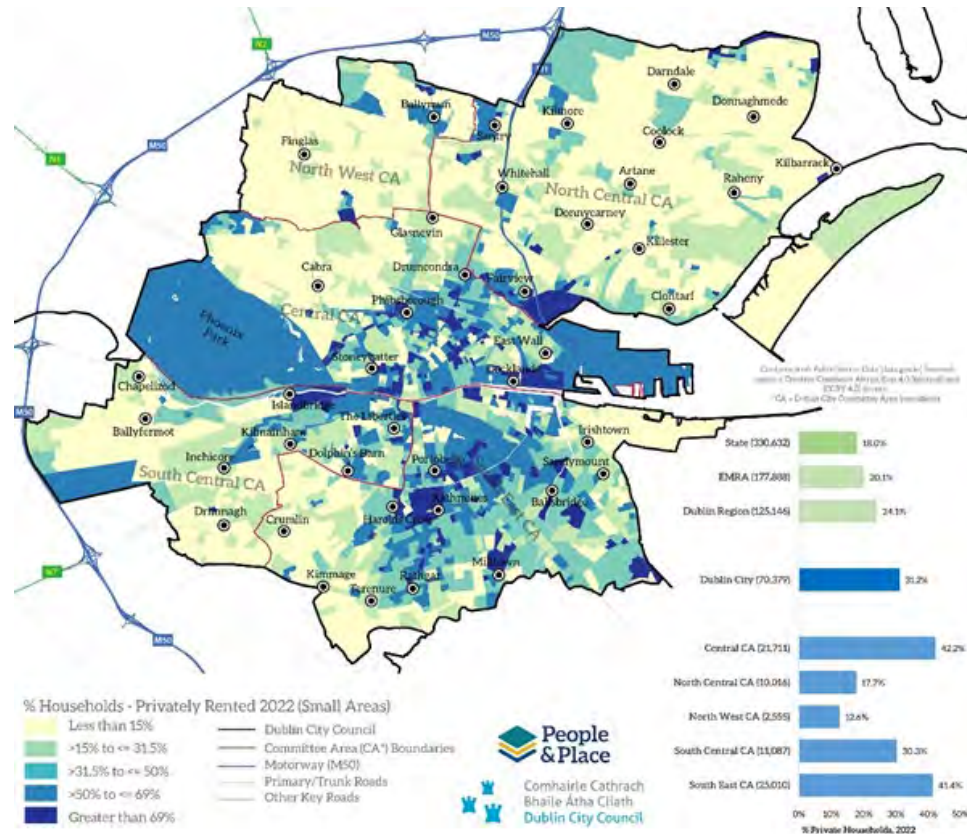
Figure 3-13: Average Rental Price in the Dublin Region, Q4 2016 to 2023 (Residential Tenancies Board)



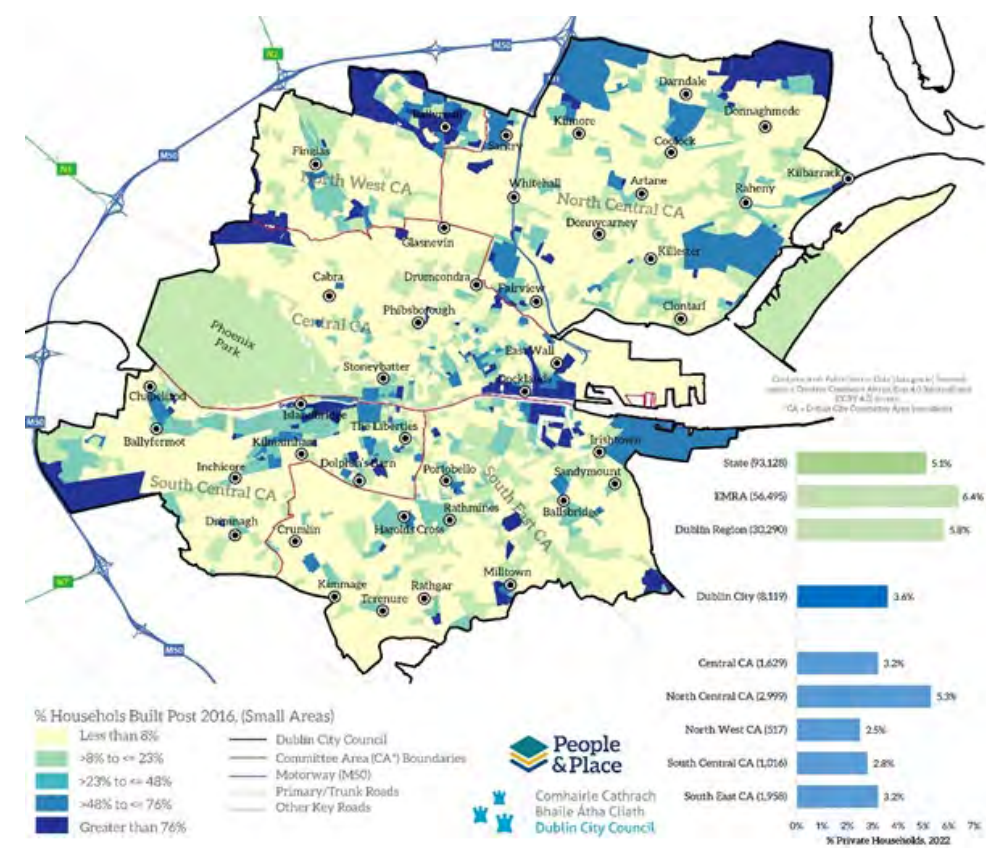
Map 3-10: Housing Tenure – Households that are Owned Outright, 2022 (Small Areas)



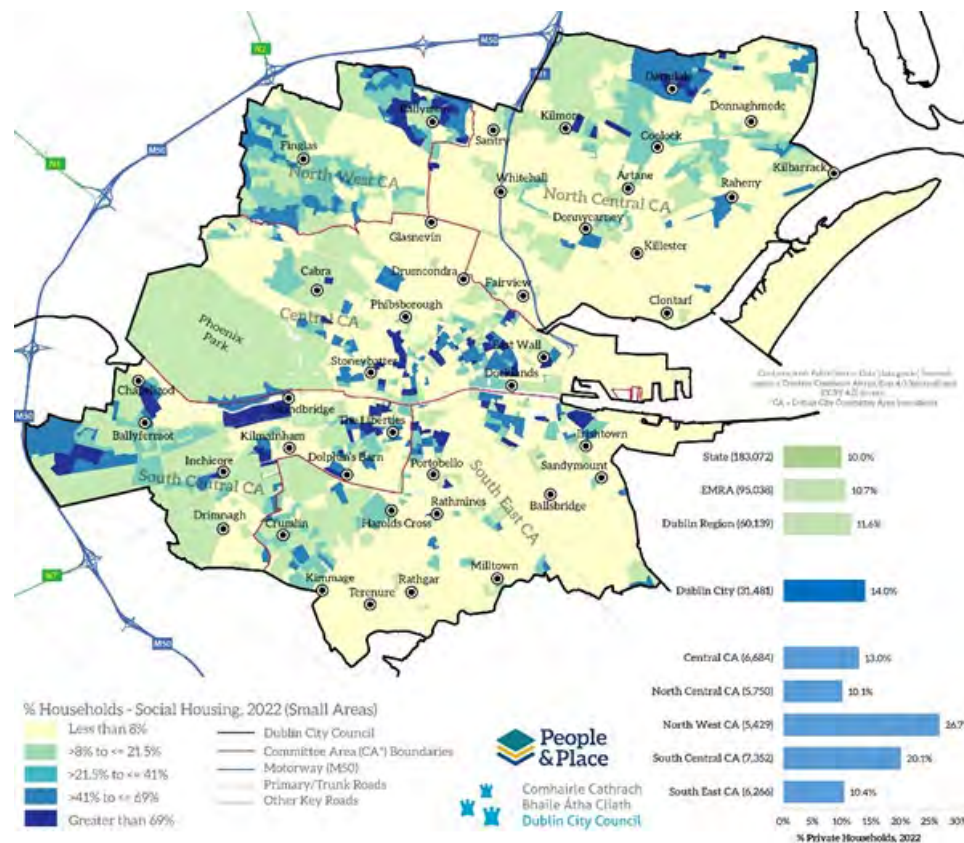
Map 3-11: Housing Tenure – Households that are Owned with Mortgage or Loan, 2022 (Small Areas)



Map 3-12: Housing Tenure – Households that rented from Private Landlord, 2022 (Small Areas)



Map 3-14: Households Year of Build – Post 2016, 2022 (Small Areas)



Map 3-13: Housing Tenure – Households that rented from Local Authority or other Social Housing Body, 2022 (Small Areas)

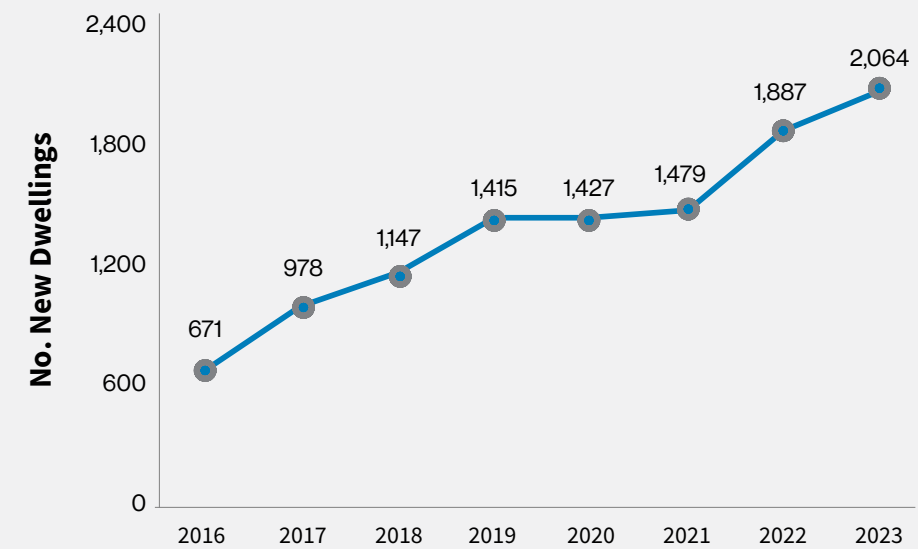


Figure 3-14: New Dwellings Completed in Dublin City, 2016 to 2023

3.6 Sustainable Communities

Supporting sustainable communities starts with understanding how residents' experience their area and services, what they consider important for a thriving personal and collective life, and how stable they feel in their communities. Chapter 5 of Dublin City's Development Plan sets out an array of strategies and policies to support sustainable neighbourhoods, with a vision of liveable, compact, healthy, accessible, inclusive placemaking based around local neighbourhood development and community infrastructures and amenities⁸.

Among respondents to the 'Your Dublin Your Voice' survey, 73% were very or reasonably happy with their current living arrangement, with satisfaction higher among older age groups. Happiness with living arrangements was not only informed by the quality of one's home. Survey respondents' main reasons for being happy with their living arrangements was the liking of their local area and convenience of amenities. Similarly, friends, family, social circles and being from the area were the main reasons people reported wanting to stay in Dublin.

Infrastructures, facilities, and services are integral aspects of any sustainable community. Educational, health, and social infrastructures are present across Dublin City, however this distribution merits further investigation to ensure their location reflects community density, demographics and needs. While the city centre generally has a higher density of such services and infrastructures, less centrally located communities in Dublin City Council have different levels of provision and access.

For instance, the prevalence of hospitals, GPs, health centres and pharmacies appears to be less dense in the North of Dublin City Council's area. Meanwhile, there appears to be a relatively even distribution of schools throughout Dublin City Council, however current provision would need to be assessed alongside local demographics and projected housing increases.

People move within and between geographic and social communities for a variety of purposes in their everyday life. Ensuring good transport and safe and accessible mobility options is crucial for supporting communities to be more sustainable and thrive. In Ireland, before the pandemic, it was clear to note that people have been preferring to have private vehicles than to take public transportation or to cycle⁹. However, in Dublin city, there is less car use and more bus usage when travelling through the city. Persons living in Dublin were significantly less likely to drive than those in the rest of the country. In 2021, over half of all journeys by Dubliners (52.2%) were by car as driver compared with nearly seven in every ten (68.7%) journeys taken by those living in the rest of the country¹⁰.

In a recent 'Your Dublin Your Voice' survey, respondents mentioned that "greater frequency, faster services, integrated services and more options were all things that would encourage greater use of public transport for the majority of respondents" (DCC, 2022). This includes improved cycle, walking and wheeling infrastructure around the city. These were commonly mentioned when asking how they could be encouraged to continue using environmentally friendly ways to travel around.

⁸ https://www.dublincity.ie/sites/default/files/2021-11/draft-dublin-city-development-plan-2022-2028-chapter-5-quality-housing-and-sustainable-neighbourhoods_21-11-21.pdf

⁹ How We Travelled - CSO - Central Statistics Office

¹⁰ How We Travelled - CSO - Central Statistics Office

3.7 Health and Wellbeing

Dublin City Council is actively engaged in supporting conditions for the wellbeing of its residents. Dublin City Council has several schemes underway to support the improvement health and wellbeing of its residents. In addition to entering the WHO Partnership for Healthy Cities, Dublin City Council is involved in the Sláintecare Healthy Communities programme.

Variations in health indicators exist between Dublin City Council and the whole of Ireland, with some areas experiencing higher rates of sedentary lifestyle, binge drinking, smoking, and certain health conditions. Additionally, there are disparities in health outcomes among different neighbourhoods, often reflecting broader inequalities and exclusions. The highest proportion of people with disabilities, either physical or mental, in the Dublin City administrative area are aged 65 years and older.

Service provision and accessibility are key considerations in addressing health disparities. The Sláintecare Implementation Plan aims to address waiting lists, shift care to the community, invest in innovation and digital solutions, and realign acute and community services. In addition to medical healthcare, community-based services and spaces play a vital role in supporting health and wellbeing. These include multidisciplinary healthcare services, mental health services, and disability support.

Promoting wellbeing is a crucial aspect of the council's efforts. The "Your Dublin Your Voice" Survey provides insights into residents' satisfaction levels, with room for improvement. While opportunities for in person wellness and physical activity have largely returned in the last year, many people continue to benefit from having access to virtual options - particularly for those who continue to be at high risk of severe illness.

Access to healthy food is also emphasised, Dublin City Council has a book list that gives tips for families on how to eat well and manage their weight in a healthy manner, tips on how to grow your own veggies in your home, and tips on how to cook healthy meals. There are numerous initiatives aimed at improving food security and justice amongst Dublin's residents; an example is the Liffey Partnership, which addresses food and health inequalities using a range of events and projects that focus on improving awareness of healthy eating, cooking on a budget, and food safety.

Dublin City Council is actively working towards improving health and wellbeing in Dublin City. However, challenges remain in addressing health disparities and ensuring equitable access to healthcare and community-based services. Continued research, collaboration, and targeted strategies are essential to create a sustainable and inclusive city that prioritises the health and wellbeing of all residents.

Note: The map below details the percentage of the population that have classed their general health as 'Bad or Very Bad' at the Small Area level in Dublin City.

3.8 Culture, Arts and Engagement

Culture, arts, and public engagement give cities their personality. Dublin is internationally renowned for its vibrant culture and heritage. Artistic and cultural value doesn't easily translate (and should not be reduced) to economic or quantitative measures. However, their contributions have immense intangible benefits for residents and all who visit Dublin. Recognising and protecting Dublin's cultural and material heritage helps residents to understand and celebrate where they live. This is crucial for people's wellbeing and sense of place. Furthermore, artistic practices (in the broadest sense) are a vehicle for gaining new perspectives reflecting the world. A vibrant city culture creates space for more imagination, possibility and even protest.

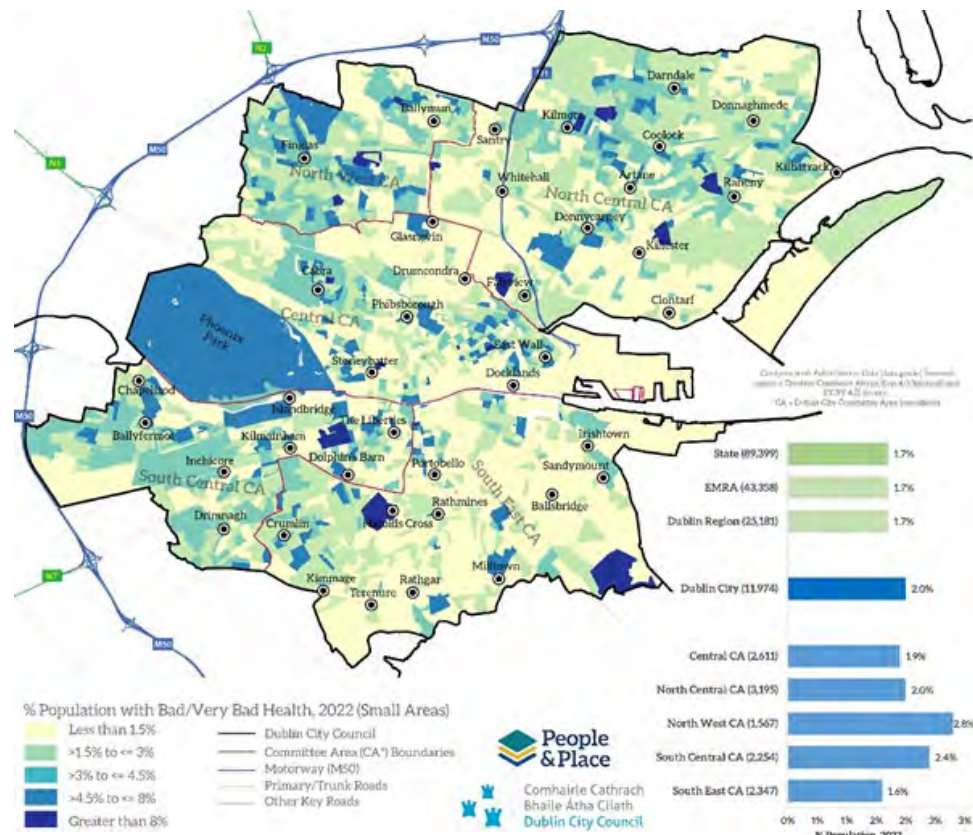
Dublin City Council is aware of the crucial role that arts, culture, and heritage play in the city's lifeblood and prosperity. Building on Ireland's national cultural policy Framework, Culture 2025, Chapter 12 of Dublin City's Development Plan focuses specifically on Culture and "aims to ensure that culture infrastructure is valued and protected as an integral part of the fabric of the city, in line with national and regional policy."

In practice, Dublin City Arts Office and the Culture Company lead the local authority's efforts to support the arts and culture in Dublin, by providing funds, spaces, and diverse initiatives across the city. One recent example of note is Dublin's AWE (Accessibility, Wellbeing and Evidence) programme, a new model of connecting people with culture.

Over the last decade, intensive forms of urban development and regeneration have resulted in the loss of many creative and cultural venues and spaces across Dublin City. Even prior to the Covid-19 global pandemic, 32 high-profile cultural buildings were closed, mostly in the city centre.¹¹⁴ In addition to centres closing, many artists are struggling to live in the city.

Dublin's night-time economy has been a particular area of concern in recent years, requiring specific supports to ensure its vibrancy. Representatives from the night-time industry have organised to launch the campaign Give us the Night, which is "campaigning for positive changes to nightlife in Ireland, with particular regard to music venues."

Culture, heritage, and the arts are for everyone. In turn, it is important for Dublin City Council to recognise the different ways residents of the city are creative, support their heritage and come together in creative and cultural ways. According to 'Your Dublin, Your Voice' survey 91% of respondents felt that culture and cultural activities are important in their lives. 80% of respondents indicated that they would like to be more engaged with cultural activities in Dublin. The top five barriers to engaging more with cultural activity, mentioned by respondents in their own words, were cost/affordability, transport, lack of information, lack of options suitable to them and lack of time.



Map 3-15: % Population with Bad/Very Bad Health, 2022 (Small Areas)





Consultation

As part of the development of DCC's LECP to 2029, an extensive programme of consultation was undertaken. The aim of the consultation was to ensure that the new LECP was developed through a collaborative approach and reflective of the views, ideas and needs of the community and private sector. The process engaged with a wide range of stakeholders including residents, community groups, state and semi-state agencies, elected officials, and the private sector.

This Chapter provides an overview of the consultation process and a summary of key findings from the process by theme. Findings from this analysis were used in the development of the overall LECP and have directly contributed to the formulation of

goals, objectives, actions and outcomes which are outlined in the chapters that follow. As such, the consultation and all those that contributed to the process, including the private sector, community groups and residents, have played an important role in the development of the new LECP as a shared plan reflective of the ambition and needs of all those that live, and work in the City.

4. CONSULTATION



4.1 Consultation approach overview

The formal consultation for the LECP took place between October 2023 - February 2024. The process had a number of different strands including interviews, workshops, online surveys, and written submissions. The consultation process was promoted on DCC’s website and social media channels to generate engagement from members of the public as well as from organisations based in Dublin City. As noted above, it involved consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. The consultation conducted and engagement received included:

- » 10 one to one interviews which were conducted between January and February 2024. This included interviews with service providers, state agencies, the private sector and research organisations. The interviews sought to utilise specific local and on-the-ground knowledge to develop actions with themes discussed broadly echoing those evident in other strands of the consultation.
- » 7 workshops were held to discuss key areas and actions for the LECP. These workshop sessions included two community workshops in November 2023 and a series of workshops in January 2024 including workshops focused on the economy, community, and doughnut economics as well as a world café style event. The workshops allowed a wide range of stakeholders and the public to highlight issues and provides ideas for the new plan.
- » An online survey was disseminated to community members and organisations through DCC’s website and social media channels. This survey asked participants to comment on the draft high-level goals and objectives of the LECP and to share ideas for how to improve and action these goals. A total of 136 responses were received.

- » A socio-economic statement which included the draft high-level goals was also published on DCC’s website to help generate discussion with written submissions from any interested party accepted for the duration of the consultation period. In total 9 written submissions were received.

This section presents a summary of key points grouped by the main overarching themes which came up during the consultation process. While each individual comment is not included, the main topics of conversation are briefly outlined under each of the main themes. A great deal of ideas and suggestions were shared from across the various stakeholders, the community and the private sector and have been utilised to inform the development of the LECP’s high-level goals as well as the objectives and actions which follow in the subsequent chapters.



4.2 Themes from the Consultation

Theme: Community building and wellbeing
– the varied and diverse communities of Dublin contribute greatly to the City, and every resident should be supported to feel safe and included, stay active, and be healthy.

- » A frequent topic of discussion was the need for accessible and well-maintained community spaces. To most participants, this meant well-staffed and cleverly designed community facilities which can act as focal points for communities, supporting integrated services as well as interaction between different community groups. Accessibility of such spaces was a key issue including in relation to individuals with greater mobility needs. It included not only the likes of more traditional community centres and hubs, but also green spaces. It was felt that the availability of community spaces contributes to social cohesion and help address social isolation.
- » At multiple points in the consultation, participants emphasised the role of social inclusion in promoting the well-being of residents. Ideas to encourage greater social inclusion included programmes to alleviate feelings of loneliness, facilities for isolated community members, and support for peer-group mechanisms in community services. Furthermore, several participants suggested that there should be further engagement with people from more marginalised groups so that DCC and its partners can hear how best to meet their needs.
- » Keeping people physically active was also important to many participants. It was suggested that indoor and outdoor sports facilities, as well as play areas, could be expanded in Dublin City. Well-lit parks,

walking trails, and cycling trails were also thought as ways to support people to be physically active. Furthermore, continuing to support and roll-out various health and wellbeing programmes including through the LDCs (Local Development Companies), libraries and community centres, was seen to be important.

- » As well as sporting infrastructure, a number of other community facilities were felt to be important for community health. This included community cafes, libraries, markets, and community kitchens which were highlighted in relation to their contribution to community well-being. Community kitchens were specifically highlighted for their role in supporting nutrition and overall health.



- » Supporting community groups as well as the community and voluntary sector was seen to be vitally important. Suggestions from participants included providing further supports to assist with administrative and regulatory requirements, supports for capacity building across the community and voluntary sector, and the encouragement and awareness raising of the opportunities and benefits for volunteering.
- » Like previous points, accessibility to key infrastructure, transport links and services (including supports and healthcare) was seen to be important for both new and existing developments and neighbourhoods. Conducting assessments of the social and health impacts of new developments was also suggested by a number of participants to assist in ensuring that new developments don't negatively impact community health and wellbeing. This was seen to be aligned with the discussion around Doughnut Economics, with participants emphasising the need for wellbeing and the community to be at the core of decision making.

- » Participants also highlighted the importance of promoting community gain including through the procurement and tendering of services which could contribute to local area through job provision, skills development, or community project support. More widely, some participants pointed to community wealth building as being a means to create more resilient local businesses and economies.
- » Maintaining a sense of safety for everyone working, living and visiting Dublin City was highlighted as vitally important. Suggested ways to achieve this included well-lit public spaces such as parks and pedestrian areas, open green spaces, and greater visibility of policing on streets and public transport. Engagement with young people and more marginalised communities was also suggested as a way of addressing anti-social behaviour and identifying unmet community need.



Theme: Culture & the Arts - *Dublin's unique and broad ranging heritage, culture and arts should be celebrated and supported and accessible to all.*

- » It was noted that Dublin's culture, heritage and arts are a great asset to the City and important contributor to the City's sense of place and identity and should be promoted more in all its forms. Furthermore, participants noted the important contribution that culture, heritage and arts make to the economy and the wellbeing of the City's residents. As such, it was felt that further support should be provided, including in relation to support for cultural, artistic and heritage groups and artists as well as for events and festivals across the City.
- » Furthermore, for Dublin's culture, heritage, and arts to be fully celebrated and supported, participants noted the need for open, inviting, and multipurpose spaces to bring people together from across the city's different communities. These spaces could show unique cultural, heritage, and public art for residents, and could be supported by public transport network and contribute to an

enhanced night-time economy. Space for artists was also noted as being important. It was also suggested that derelict and vacant buildings could be brought back into use for arts and cultural purposes.

- » The need to make initiatives related to culture, heritage and the arts more accessible to all of the community was also noted. It was felt this could be supported through further awareness raising and other inclusive initiatives as well as through potential online access where relevant. Similarly, the need to preserve and protect the City's heritage for future generations was also noted. Promoting and encouraging the use of the Irish language and traditional music among all ages groups was also highlighted as an important.
- » In nearly all engagement activities participants stated the importance of events to celebrate Dublin's diverse and multi-cultural community. Promoting the richness of Dublin City's identity was seen as a critical means of fostering a sense of belonging and inclusion for all residents.



Theme: Housing - efforts need to continue to increase housing supply and address the housing crisis in Dublin City.

- » It was widely recognised by participants that the cost of housing was an issue for people living in Dublin City. Many participants pointed to the need for publicly provided social and affordable housing to assist with alleviating these acute costs. More generally, it was felt that there was a need to increase housing supply and availability across the city. Encouraging greater collaboration and coordination between agencies involved in housing provision was also mentioned.
- » One suggestion to increase housing supply was to bring back into use vacant and derelict property for residential purposes. Similarly, it was suggested that over-the-shop living could also assist in addressing housing availability issues. However, barriers to over-the-shop living, such as regulations and costs, were also highlighted and it was felt assistance would be needed to address these if this was to be pursued more widely.
- » In addition to increasing the supply of housing, participants noted the need for mixed tenure developments, i.e., developments with a mix of social and private tenures. It was also felt that both new and existing developments needed to be supported by appropriate community facilities and amenities which should be in place or easily accessible before the completion of housing developments where relevant. Highlighted community facilities and amenities that would be of benefit to residents included childcare facilities, schools, and freely accessible playgrounds and green spaces.

- » Many participants also pointed to the need for a diverse portfolio of housing types e.g., one bed, two bed, and three bed homes, to cater for the different needs of people across their lifespan. Ensuring that there was access to appropriate housing for everyone was a recurring theme, particularly in relation to people with disabilities and the elderly. Similarly, it was felt that people should be supported with appropriate accommodation as they age.
- » The need to retrofit social and private housing was also recognised by participants as part of the effort to increase sustainability across the City. In relation to retrofitting, it was felt that DCC raise further awareness and provide more information on how homeowners can go about retrofitting their homes and the supports that are available. Furthermore, it was felt that the building of new houses should not negatively impact the local environment and circular economy practices should be further introduced to the construction sector.



Theme: Sustainability and Environment - Dublin City should be an innovative leader in the promotion and protection of nature and biodiversity and the reduction of the impacts of climate change on the natural environment.

- » During the consultation, participants stated that “green” urban design should be incorporated into new developments and existing communities as part of an overall effort to integrate and support biodiversity and nature in local communities. This included suggestions such as roof gardens, planter boxes and community gardens.
- » The importance of green and blue spaces (e.g., the canals) was also noted during the consultation. Maintaining and expanding green spaces was seen as vital, including for areas that may currently have limited access to such spaces. Furthermore, it was felt that green spaces should be accessible to all, well-lit, litter free and community led with a continued effort to educate people on the importance and benefit of green spaces.
- » Another recurring focus during the consultation was around creating more sustainable communities and businesses. Suggestions for this included awareness raising around the supports and incentives available promoting a switch to more sustainable practices in both the private sector and the community. Furthermore, it was felt initiatives to reduce waste and the use of single use products as well as promoting composting would also be important.
- » Many participants also expressed a need to promote the circular economy in Dublin City. Participants highlighted the need to incentivise organisations to adopt circular practices and look to embed the circular economy across Dublin’s many sectors and businesses. This included suggestions around “green” procurement initiatives to help promote a circular economy.

- » The principles underpinning Doughnut Economics were also evident during the consultation with links be drawn between efforts to increase biodiversity, improve air quality, and reduce emissions, and positively contributing to local ecosystems and the natural environment. As such, participants suggested that actions to promote sustainability and enhance Dublin’s environment should be aligned with the Doughnut Economics framework to produce a better planetary balance.
- » There was also a focus on litter and waste during the consultation, with a high number of participants saying that actions to reduce litter were needed. Suggestions included education in schools, the enhanced provision of bins in more parts of the City, and more frequent waste collection and rigorous enforcement of waste collection standards. Furthermore, it was felt that communities could be encouraged to take a more active role in keeping their areas tidy and litter free, and in general it was felt more could be done to ensure cleaner streets.



Theme: Transport and Accessibility – *Dublin should be a City that is easily accessible for all with an optimal transport environment that supports easy access to essential services.*

- » Throughout the consultation, participants pointed to the need for enhanced transport and travel infrastructure and services to support accessibility and mobility across the City. This included the expansion of segregated cycle lanes, an increased number of electric vehicle charging points, and improved bus corridors. The need for footpaths to be regularly maintained to aid accessibility was also highlighted, particularly in relation to older people, those with higher mobility needs and those with disabilities.
- » The need for an enhanced public transport network was repeatedly highlighted during the consultation so that people living in Dublin City could travel to work and access essential services, as well as amenities, more easily. This included ensuring that new and existing residential developments were adequately serviced by public transport, and that public transport was safe and accessible for all residents including those with higher mobility needs and disabilities. Furthermore, it was noted that enhanced access and travel options to Dublin Airport should also be explored.
- » In relation to reducing emissions it was felt that the use of public and active transport (e.g., walking and cycling) should continue to be encouraged and supported. However, it was noted that it is vitally important that both pedestrians and cyclists are safe as they travel throughout the City, with segregated lanes and footpaths for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles again being highlighted. Participants also suggested that green spaces and ecological impacts should continue to be assessed as part of

transport plans to ensure that transport infrastructure remains environmentally friendly.

- » A key point that occurred was the need for easily accessible services and amenities near residential developments. Similarly, the idea that these services and amenities could be reached within 15 minutes was also suggested. As such it was felt that new residential developments should be more clearly aligned with transport plans so that people could easily avail of smart or active transport options to get to work. It was suggested that this could assist in reducing traffic congestion in the City.

Theme: Economy – *Dublin should pursue sustainable growth and meaningful employment, support businesses and social enterprises and ensure access to training and educational opportunities.*

- » Participants noted that social enterprises should continue to be identified and supported recognising the important services and contributions they make to the community and economy. It was felt that this could include support for capacity building, information on best practice and ensuring that there is space for social enterprises to flourish. Participants also noted the importance of collaborating with social enterprises to address barriers to employment as well as long term unemployment in the City. Similarly, it was noted that it would be important to continue to work across all stakeholders to ensure an inclusive economy and workforce including for those with disabilities and from marginalised and disadvantaged backgrounds.
- » Many participants reflected on the critical role of apprenticeships in providing alternative pathways and opportunities for careers in Dublin City. It was suggested

that further awareness raising was needed to inform people of the opportunities that exist and the careers that are available. Furthermore, it was felt that the provision and availability of in-county apprenticeships should be increased. It was highlighted that there was high demand for skills in the traditional trades.

- » The need to maintain and build relationships between employers and education providers to ensure that the skills of Dublin's residents match the needs of the private sector as well as the community was also emphasised. Some of the specific skills mentioned included IT and digital skills, as well as skills for the green economy such as retrofitting and renewables. It was highlighted that it would be important to ensure that the City and its residents have the necessary skills to support a growing economy as well as to support community wellbeing through the attainment of meaningful employment. As such, the encouragement of upskilling and lifelong learning was also seen as important as was the need to ensure that young people had the basic practical skills to enhance their employability. The role of libraires and LDCs in this area was also noted.
- » Participants highlighted a number of suggestions on how businesses and other organisations could be supported. This included raising awareness of the available LEO grants, exploring the potential to enhance grants provision for SMEs, assisting businesses to become more environmentally sustainable and highlighting entrepreneurial success stories, including in relation to entrepreneurs from marginalised and disadvantaged communities. In general, it was felt that greater collaboration and coordination between the various stakeholders (e.g., Local Authorities, the private sector and education and training providers) involved in economic development in across Dublin would be beneficial.

- » Furthermore, it was felt that facilitating the clustering of businesses, including through hubs and co-working spaces, as well as ensuring an efficient and effective planning process and adequate zoning, could assist in developing an innovative business ecosystem across the City. Similarly, grants to assist businesses in regenerating their shop fronts were also mentioned as well as the need to address vacancy and dereliction where it exists to ensure a vibrant City that people are attracted to and will spend time in. Supporting the retail, hospitality and tourism sectors was also seen to be important including in relation to the evening and night-time economy. However, it was suggested the City needs to pursue a policy of sustainable tourism that protects the City's assets for future generations.
- » Finally, some participants discussed how the theory of Doughnut Economics could be applied to economic development to ensure benefits for the whole community. This was recommended by participants as a way of ensuring economic growth and development had a positive net gain effect for both the environment and the City's people. An example of this that was put forward during consultation was to continue to encourage businesses to integrate ESG (environmental, social, and governance) principles into their planning and operations.





5. SCOT ANALYSIS

SCOT Analysis

From the findings of the socio-economic profile and the consultation process, a SCOT analysis has been developed. The SCOT analysis outlines some of Dublin City's key Strengths, Challenges, Opportunities and Threats, and has helped to inform the development of the LECP. Key points from the SCOT analysis are as follows:



Strengths	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A growing, compact city with 15 minute city potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital City with a major port
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motorway and rail infrastructure of national importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed public transport & active travel links
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A range of parks and green spaces, indoor and outdoor recreational facilities and a network of community and sports facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internationally renowned tourism location with a diverse cultural offering
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment to infrastructure developments aligned with city development plan objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High ABC demographic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young city population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An established and high quality university offering with high global rankings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly educated and skilled population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Docklands area hosting global enterprises
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of participation in the workforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High number of persons employed in public and private services including ICT, construction, retail and logistics, established FDI base within the city offering high quality employment opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently established and successful European Support Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing experience in deploying smart solutions for economic and community gain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A robust and resourced Economic and Enterprise Plan up to 2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mix of social backgrounds in proximity to one another
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A city with Linguistic diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing levels of housing supply
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing level of good quality housing stock with high BER rating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased government support for retrofit and renovation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved Housing Bodies delivering & managing social houses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of tailored schemes to provide a fit for purpose range of housing and related supports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robust Dublin City climate action plan, Carbon Neutral Dublin 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration of the Dublin Region via the work of Climate Action Regional Office
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mature collaborations between different stakeholders and agencies for engagement to progress and achieve the LECP community and economic objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established networks of Community groups engendering civic pride
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vibrant, accessible, and inclusive expanding library service, arts, and events programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several schemes supporting the health and wellbeing of residents such as the Slainte Care Healthy Community Programme

Challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing demand for hotel accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing and increasing demand for public transport services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource pressures associated with a high concentration of employers and educational institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure and local services unable to respond to rapidly increasing demand
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring adequate provision of infrastructure, facilities and services to reflect community density demographics and need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imbalances in respect of demographic and economic indicators within many areas across the city
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ageing population putting additional pressure on public services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of adequate childcare at affordable costs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing and persistent cost of living pressures impacting the quality of life of residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underdeveloped clustering of business activities/ sectors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of certain skillsets in the workforce particularly in the construction sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attracting and retaining skilled workers in some sectors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating foreign nationals successfully 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The high cost of housing both private and rental may limit ability of people, in particular younger people, to remain living, studying, and working in the City
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dublin City has a continued challenge with homelessness having 70 of the national homeless population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing sufficient accommodation for those seeking international protection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost and scarcity of city land driving up prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cost of compliance and adherence to procurement and planning regulations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong reliance on rental subsidy schemes RAS/ HAP to meet social housing need with limited availability of private rented stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued use of car travel for short journeys
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing a just transition while meeting strict targets for carbon neutrality by 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge in engaging with hard-to-reach communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing dependence on an ageing pool of volunteers to support the community and voluntary sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persistent deprivation in identified areas which have clear concentrations of more acute social deprivation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persistent and inter-generational disadvantaged and distance from the labour market in some communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disparity in health outcomes between different neighbourhoods highlighting broader inequalities and exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability, both mental and physical are more prevalent within ageing demographics 	

Opportunities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Build on existing bus and rail connectivity and accessibility to increase usage of public and multi modal transport for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential to develop fifteen-minute city where people can access daily needs by walking, cycling or public transport
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capacity to expand the level of accommodation and economic services for visitors to the City	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developing more compact, accessible city spaces
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased potential for workforce growth to support economic growth targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capitalise on the young, educated population base of the city
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capitalise on the skills, energy, experience and time available of our ageing population to support community development and increase volunteerism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leveraging investments under Ireland 2040
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grow and strengthen the Dublin Place brand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunity for development and support of inclusive social and circular enterprises
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunity to grow the existing innovative support ecosystem to assist businesses and the general economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunity to bring marginalised communities into the workforce
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Further potential in the sustainable development of a creative economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunities to develop economic and recreational options in the port area
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue to develop a sustainable night-time economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Targets & Financial incentives in “Housing For All” to increase supply and support residential use of derelict and vacant buildings.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Growing renewable energy generation - at large scale and community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of offshore wind energy
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunity for green infrastructure and nature-based solutions (land and marine) to address socio-economic threats as part of climate change mitigation and adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong volunteering tradition in the City can support further additional services
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunity to bring marginalised communities into the workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developing social enterprise ecosystem to meet unmet needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developing and implementing Community Wealth Building Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Further harnessing of the city’s cultural heritage and identity and fostering a greater sense of place, particularly among newcomers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harnessing the increase in knowledge and cultural capital associated with immigration particularly foreign nationals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of new and improved cultural and artistic spaces

Threats	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not meeting the infrastructure demands of a growing population	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Black Swan events particularly in the context of climate change
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Growing demographic, economic and service provision gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Highest childcare costs in the State
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food and fuel poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Difficulties in adapting to the challenges posed by shifting demographics
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of preparedness, in some sectors, for the ageing population	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trend of rising inflation and potential inflationary pressures
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential overdependence on large multinational employers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Threat to high street retail arising from move to online and out-of-town shopping
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tourist accommodation capacity issues and cost may undermine ability to grow tourism and business sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rising anti-immigrant sentiment
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low occupancy rate of larger houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High cost of accommodation and the need to continue delivery of both public and private housing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conflicting priorities between central and local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of supply in the private rental market
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Over-dependence on fossil fuels for household and business energy needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Slow adaptation by many businesses and households in the mitigation of climate change
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate action leaving those least able to afford transition behind	



6. HIGH-LEVEL GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES

6.1 Overview

The high-level goals, objectives and outcomes have been developed from findings of the socio-economic analysis and consultation process taking into account local, regional and national priorities from existing policies and strategies. Along with the actions, they have been prepared by DCC’s LECP ASG, the LCDC and the SPC in consultation with agencies, organisations and other partners that will play a key role in the delivery the LECP.

The six high-level goals are detailed below:

In line with the LECP guidelines, the LECP covers both economic and community development. As such, it includes both sustainable economic development objectives (SEDOs) and sustainable community objectives (SCOs) with the type indicated in brackets after each objective. However, given the interconnected and overlapping nature of economic and community wellbeing, the LECP addresses both elements through an integrated approach. The following pages outline the high-level goals, sustainable objectives and outcomes for the new LECP. The specific actions related to the goals and objectives are detailed in Chapter 7 that follows.

Goal	Goal Description
Goal 1	Respond to the climate and biodiversity crises supporting targeted initiatives to reduce emissions, encourage renewable energy and restore the City’s biodiversity
Goal 2	Develop liveable and vibrant neighbourhoods and places with access to a diverse range of affordable, energy efficient and accessible accommodation types.
Goal 3	Enhance health and wellbeing, addressing health inequalities, including social, mental and physical, throughout all of the City’s communities.
Goal 4	Foster and nourish the City’s communities to become more sustainable, thriving, safe, caring, welcoming, and inclusive.
Goal 5	Strengthen and support Dublin’s thriving economy & enterprises through innovation, life-long learning and sustainable job creation
Goal 6	Champion and protect the City’s rich heritage, support cultural spaces and promote Dublin’s global reputation as a centre for arts and cultural excellence

6.1 Goal 1, Objectives and Desired Outcomes

Goal 1 Respond to the climate and biodiversity crises supporting targeted initiatives to reduce emissions, encourage renewable energy and restore the City’s biodiversity

Dublin City has a rich natural and built environment, that will undoubtedly be affected by climate change in the coming years, including through more frequent extreme weather events and rising sea levels. The focus of this goal is to develop a more sustainable and resilient City that can adapt to the many threats arising from both the climate and biodiversity crises. With the effects of the climate and biodiversity crises becoming ever more evident across the globe, more must be done to protect the environment and prepare Dublin’s community for living with the effects of climate change. This will be achieved through the implementation of initiatives and programmes that will assist in the reduction of emissions, and the protection, restoration and enhancement of the City’s biodiversity and environment so that it can continue to be enjoyed by future generations.

The achievement of this goal will require buy-in and collaboration from the community and the private sector to ensure that climate action and related biodiversity initiatives are embedded throughout Dublin’s society. The goal and subsequent objectives and actions are aligned with and complement Dublin

City’s Climate Action Plan 2024 – 2029 as well as the sustainable vision for Dublin outlined across the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028. Similarly, the goal is aligned with the National Climate Action Plan 2024 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals 7, 11, 12,13, 14, 15.

Objective 1.1: Expand circular economy activities and services to reduce waste generation and enhance responsible production and consumption (SEDO)

This objective aims to make an important contribution to developing a more sustainable and resilient City. Aligned with the concept of Doughnut Economics, the objective will contribute not only to a reduction in waste generation but also to a more responsible pattern of production and consumption with reduced environmental impact. To achieve this will require further engagement and communication with both the community and the private sector on areas relating to sustainability and the circular economy. Similarly, actions relating to this objective will seek to increase the uptake of supports to help businesses become more sustainable and implement existing plans such as the Climate Action Plan and the Waste Management Plan.

Objective 1.2: Reduce traffic emissions and enhance biodiversity throughout the City (SCO)

Reducing traffic emissions and enhancing biodiversity will be an important objective over the lifetime of this LECP that will be of benefit to residents, visitors and the environment. A reduction in traffic emissions and associated traffic congestion will assist in reducing air pollution and improving public health. Similarly, supporting and enhancing the biodiversity in the City including its rivers, green spaces, the bay and coast, will contribute to the wellbeing and quality of life of Dublin’s communities as well as a more resilient and sustainable natural

environment. As such, actions related to this objective will look to enhance green and blue spaces across the City, encourage the use of more sustainable and active transport, and ensure that adequate resources and approaches are in place to implement and monitor biodiversity and climate action initiatives.

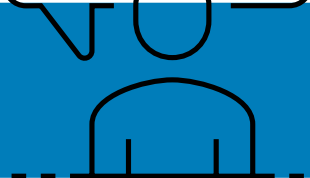
Objective 1.3: Increase energy efficiency in all public buildings and support the use of renewable energy across the community (SEDO & SCO)

This objective seeks to enhance energy efficiency in public buildings and increase the use of renewable energy across the City. The development of more energy efficient

buildings and greater use of renewable energy can contribute to reduced emissions as well as costs savings and health benefits. Furthermore, it aligns with national and international policy in relation to the transition to more sustainable sources of energy and associated reduction in emissions, including a 51% reduction in emissions by 2030 as outlined in the national Climate Action Plan. It will include continuing a programme to retrofit buildings in DCC’s ownership as well as initiatives and supports to encourage retrofitting and the use of renewable energy in both the private sector and the community.

Goal 1 Key Desired Outcomes

- Average energy rating in DCC building stock increased
- Record an increase in those using active and sustainable travel
- Increased levels of recycling recorded
- Contribute to a 51% decrease in emissions in line with government policy
- Increased no. of areas planted with native species recorded



6.2 Goal 2 Objectives and Desired Outcomes

Goal 2 Develop liveable and vibrant neighbourhoods and places with access to a diverse range of affordable, energy efficient and accessible accommodation types.

Dublin City has much to offer all those that call the City home as well as those that visit and work here. However, like many places across Ireland, the City also has areas of dereliction and vacancy that need to be addressed. Similarly, there is a need to work and support the development of an adequate provision of accommodation to meet the needs of the City's diverse communities. This needs to be further supported by ensuring that communities are accessible and connected to surrounding services and amenities. As such, this goal seeks to ensure that Dublin continues to remain and develop as a vibrant and attractive place to live and work for all of the City's communities.

This goal will be achieved through initiatives and programmes that will seek to support the delivery of accommodation, reduce dereliction and vacancy, and enhance the attractiveness and accessibility of the City. It will therefore require a collaborative approach from both DCC and other key stakeholders across the City. The goal is aligned with Chapter 4: Shape and Structure

of Dublin City's CDP, the National Climate Action Plan 2024 (transport and buildings), and various regional objectives in the EMRA RSES including in relation to the Growth Strategy (Chapter 3), People and Place (Chapter 4) and the Dublin Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (Chapter 5). Similarly, the goal and its associated objectives are aligned with goals 9, 10 and 11 of the UN SDGs.

Objective 2.1: Support compact, higher density and attractive places with excellent connectivity and infrastructure (SCO)

This objective, which is aligned with national and regional policy on compact urban growth, looks to ensure that Dublin City continues to develop spaces and communities that are functional, appealing and well connected. In doing so it aims to develop and enhance the City's neighbourhoods and urban spaces to increase the sense of place, identity and pride across all those that live, visit and work in the City. This will include exploring the potential to enhance public transport links and accessibility including in relation to maintenance of footpaths and related infrastructure. Similarly, it will require the identification of areas and spaces for public realm improvements to enhance general appeal, accessibility and safety.

Objective 2.2: Continue to provide housing to assist in meeting the demand and needs of Dublin City and its growing economy (SEDO & SCO)

Issues with the availability of housing and accommodation continues to affect communities in Dublin as well as across the Country. The availability of housing and accommodation is crucial not only for the wellbeing of the residents of Dublin City, but also for population growth and economic prosperity. If the City is to continue to attract further investment and create more jobs, housing will be required to support the growing

workforce. Similarly, the provision of a range of accommodation types is also important to support the City's existing communities to ensure that their needs are met. This objective aims to assist in addressing these issues and will include the continued supply of housing through DCC supported schemes as well as awareness raising of supports and grants available for homeowners to adapt their houses to meet their needs.

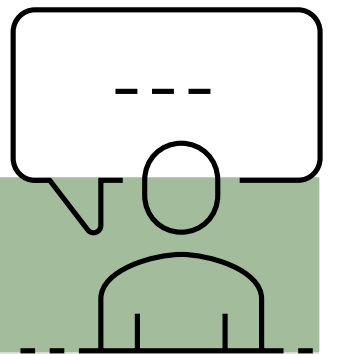
Objective 2.3: Reduce dereliction and vacancy across the City (SEDO & SCO)

This objective seeks to address dereliction and vacancy in Dublin City. Like many places across the Country the City has areas of dereliction and vacancy that need to be addressed. Vacant and derelict buildings have a number of negative

impacts including detracting from the vibrancy and appeal of an area, attracting anti-social behaviour as well as potentially contributing to economic decline. In some instances, it can also impact the built heritage of the City through its effects on buildings that hold historical, architectural or cultural value (e.g., the Iveagh Markets). However, vacant and derelict buildings also represent an opportunity to reinvigorate and regenerate areas through bringing buildings back into use. As such this objective will be supported by initiatives and actions that seek to identify buildings that could be brought back into use and explore their potential for commercial, cultural, residential and community purposes.

Goal 2 Key Desired Outcomes

- Reduction in vacancy rates recorded
- Increased frequency and number of public transport routes
- Deliver 4000 accommodation units through DCC schemes by 2029
- Seek recognition through awards of excellence in the implementation of urban realm, placemaking and/or regeneration schemes.
- Iveagh and Fruit and Vegetable Markets reopened



6.3 Goal 3, Objectives and Desired Outcomes

Goal 3 Enhance health and wellbeing, addressing health inequalities, including social, mental and physical, throughout all of the City’s communities.

The health and wellbeing of Dublin City’s communities will be an important priority over the lifetime of this LECP and will contribute to the overall success of the City in the coming years. This goal seeks to support both individuals and communities to obtain the best possible outcomes in relation to their social, mental and physical health and wellbeing. This includes all of the community including older people, young people, children, people with disabilities as well as those from marginalised and vulnerable groups. Similarly, it will work to address health inequalities, including in disadvantaged groups and areas, and strive to ensure that everyone has access to the services and supports that they need. In pursuit of this goal, a number of initiatives will be implemented including in relation to healthy life choices and participation in sports and physical activity and through the continued implementation of existing programmes. This goal is aligned with national programmes such as the Healthy Ireland Framework and Sláintecare Action Plan. Similarly, it aligns with a number of chapters of the City Development Plan including Chapter 7: The City Centre,

Urban Villages and Retail, Chapter 8: Sustainable Movement and Transport, and Chapter 10: Green infrastructure and Recreation. It is also aligned with the objectives outlined in Chapter 9 (Quality of Life) of the EMRA’s RSES. Furthermore, the goals and associated objectives align with the UN SDGs 1, 3, 5 and 10.

Objective 3.1: Expand and ensure timely access to appropriate public services to improve health and wellbeing outcomes among all residents (SCO)

Dublin City’s many communities have diverse needs relating to their health and wellbeing. This objective looks to support communities across the City to have easy and timely access to services that can support their health and wellbeing. In doing so it will also look to address health inequalities in the community and ensure that everyone has an equal opportunity to improve their health and wellbeing and enjoy a good quality of life. This will include actions, initiatives and engagement with the community in relation to the provision of services, the implementation of existing programmes including through the Healthy Ireland Framework, and exploring the potential for the expansion of services where appropriate.

Objective 3.2: Continue to address and reduce poverty and deprivation among hard-to-reach, disadvantaged and marginalised communities (SCO)

This objective seeks to ensure that all of Dublin City’s residents, from every community and regardless of circumstances or background, have the opportunity to live fulfilling and prosperous lives. It recognises that some communities in the City face more significant challenges and have greater needs than others. This includes those from disadvantaged backgrounds, those being affected by long term unemployment, and those suffering from discrimination, isolation

or other forms of inequalities. This objective will be pursued through the provision and implementation of supports and services that will help to reduce poverty and deprivation including in relation to accessing and enhancing education and skills, supporting tenancies, reducing isolation and enhancing social inclusion.

Objective 3.3: Enhance access to, and participation in, sports and physical activity (SCO)

Sports and physical activity are important contributors to health and wellbeing and can assist in preventing a range of health issues both in relation to physical and mental health. Acknowledging this important role,

this objective looks to enhance access to and participation in sports and physical activity in all of the City’s communities. In doing so, it will not only look to enhance health outcomes and promote healthier lifestyles, but also work to enhance community cohesion, inclusion and sense of belonging in areas across the City. To achieve this, a number of initiatives will be pursued, with a key focus in the coming years being the implementation of actions through the Dublin City Sports Plan, More Active More Often (2024-2029).

Goal 3 Key Desired Outcomes

- Increase in those recording themselves as in good or very good health
- Decrease in deprivation and poverty levels recorded
- Increase in those participating in sport including those from disadvantaged areas



6.4 Goal 4, Objectives and Desired Outcomes

Goal 4 Foster and nourish the City's communities to become more sustainable, thriving, safe, caring, welcoming, and inclusive.

Dublin City is home to a diverse range of communities from different backgrounds and places both nationally and internationally. These communities are at the heart of the City adding much to Dublin's character and sense of place. However, like many urban areas there is work to be done to continue to ensure that the needs of the communities are met and they continue to be adequately supported. As such, this goal seeks to support and enhance Dublin City's communities to become even more welcoming, inclusive, safe and sustainable for all of their residents. This includes initiatives aimed at enhancing social inclusion and safety, as well as seeking to ensure easy and adequate access to the necessary services, spaces and amenities. Furthermore, it will look to empower local residents to enact change in their areas and increase participation in the development of their communities.

This goal is aligned with a number of objectives and initiatives outlined in the City Development Plan particularly in relation to Chapter 5: Quality Housing and Sustainable

Neighbourhoods and Chapter 10: Green infrastructure and Recreation. Furthermore, the goal is also aligned with Chapter 3 (People and Places) and Chapter 9 (Quality of Life) of the EMRA's RSES. Similarly, goal 4 and its associated objectives are aligned with goals 5, 10, and 11 of the UN SDGs.

Objective 4.1: Encourage greater social inclusion, diversity and safety by working in partnership with and empowering individuals and groups across all communities (SCO)

Encouraging and fostering greater social inclusion, diversity and safety will be a key objective to be pursued over the lifetime of this LECP. This objective will look to further develop Dublin as a city where everyone feels included and valued. This will be particularly important as the City continues to grow and welcome new communities. Furthermore, it is important that everyone feels safe in their communities and all areas of the City. This in turn will assist with overall wellbeing and the appeal of the City to both current and prospective residents, visitors and investors. This objective will be supported by a number of actions including initiatives related to continued engagement with communities to identify issues of concern, engagement with young people to improve social outcomes and the delivery of social inclusion programmes for people of all ages, abilities and backgrounds. The important role of the community and voluntary sector in support of this objective is also acknowledged.

Objective 4.2: Ensure all communities have safe access to a range of local services, amenities and community-led spaces of which residents can freely avail (SCO)

This objective looks to contribute to the quality of life in Dublin City by ensuring that

all communities have access to a range of local services, amenities and spaces. This includes the likes of community centres and related facilities, services that support improved social outcomes, and amenities such as parks and libraries. Accessibility for all the community will be key including for those that may have additional mobility needs. In essence, the objective is about making daily life more convenient, ensuring that services, spaces and amenities are within easy reach of all communities and developing a City that works for all of its residents. It will include exploring the potential for the use of spaces and facilities to support community cohesion, ensuring easy access to a range of supports as well as continued engagement with communities to understand gaps in services, amenities and community spaces.

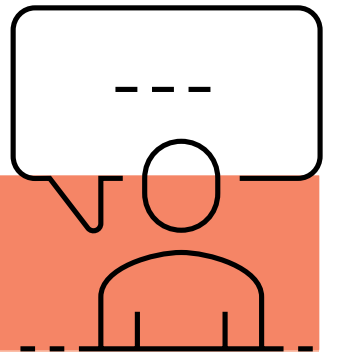
Objective 4.3: Support volunteering groups and increase participation and engagement to develop a strong sense of community across the City (SCO)

This objective looks to increase the participation of residents in the development of their local areas and support the community and voluntary

sector. Dublin's many community and voluntary groups play an important role in the City. This includes the important work they do which contributes to health and wellbeing and assists in meeting the needs of people across the City. Community and voluntary groups also help create a sense of community spirit as well as providing opportunities for personal and professional development. Similarly, increasing engagement and participation in the community is important to ensure that residents contribute to decision making processes, that their voices are heard, and to help in creating pride in their own areas. This objective will be supported by actions including initiatives to pilot new ways to engage the community, the provision of supports and capacity building for the community and voluntary sector and awareness raising of the volunteering opportunities that exist.

Goal 4 Key Desired Outcomes

- Increase in the numbers of volunteers recorded
- Reduction in crime recorded
- Increase in numbers of those participating in inclusion initiatives
- Increased engagement with services and amenities in residential areas



6.5 Goal 5, Objectives and Desired Outcomes

Goal 5 Strengthen and support Dublin’s thriving economy & enterprises through innovation, life-long learning and sustainable job creation

Dublin City is a major hub for business activity and home to a number of sectors including major retail and hospitality, IT and professional services businesses. The City is well connected with good transport links and infrastructure that make it an attractive place for new businesses and further investment as well as a tourist destination. This goal looks to build upon the good work done to date to further strengthen and support the City’s economy and businesses including through the development of a talented, educated and skilled workforce across all of Dublin’s communities. This will include initiatives to promote and support life-long learning and training, encourage greater collaboration in the promotion of the City and supports for local businesses and entrepreneurs. Furthermore, the goal will seek to support the development of the City’s economy in a responsible manner that will focus on inclusive and sustainable job creation.

This goal is aligned with the Dublin Regional Enterprise Plan and a number of the chapters of the City Development Plan including Chapter 6: City Economy and Enterprise and Chapter

7: The City Centre, Urban Villages and Retail. It is also aligned with objectives set out in the EMRA RSES including in Chapter 6 (Economy and Employment). Furthermore, goal 5 and its associated objectives are aligned with goals 4, 8, 9 and 12 of the UN SDGs.

Objective 5.1: Encourage the creation of inclusive and high-quality employment, education, training, and skills development opportunities (SEDO & SCO)

This objective looks to ensure that the City, the economy and the community continue to prosper in an inclusive and sustainable manner. This will be vitally important as Dublin continues to grow and develop and will support the community through the development of meaningful employment as well as the economy through the development and availability of a diverse, talented and skilled workforce. This will be supported through a number of actions such as those that seek to enhance the provision of training and apprenticeships including in areas related to the green economy such as retrofitting and renewables, enhancing employment opportunities for those with disabilities and from other underrepresented groups, and enhancing engagement between the private sector and education and training providers in relation to skill needs.

Objective 5.2: Champion local businesses, encourage entrepreneurship and support the development of social enterprises, social innovation and a circular economy (SEDO & SCO)

Dublin is home to a thriving ecosystem of local businesses that provide a daily reminder of the entrepreneurial spirit in the City and its people. Moreover, these businesses are key to the City’s economy, and along with social enterprises,

provide vital services to the community. This includes the important retail and hospitality sector and the contribution local business make to the Dublin’s vibrant nightlife. This objective looks to champion and support these local businesses while also encouraging entrepreneurship and social enterprises and the development of a circular economy. This will be achieved through a number of actions including those that support the night-time and evening economy, continuing to provide and raise awareness of supports for entrepreneurs and existing businesses and encouraging and supporting the development of circular and social enterprises.

Objective 5.3: Increase collaboration and promote and enhance the City as an attractive place for business, innovation and sustainable tourism (SEDO)

Dublin City has much to offer both prospective investors and visitors alike, with world class

infrastructure and services supported by a City with a rich culture, beautiful natural and built environment and a wealth of activities and attractions. Increased collaboration between various stakeholders is key to unlocking the City’s full potential, though it is acknowledged this must be pursued in a sustainable and balanced manner that contributes towards the protection of the City and its environment. As such, this objective will look to develop a collaborative, innovative and sustainable City, that attracts businesses, tourists and innovators. This will include collaborating with relevant stakeholders and partners to deliver economic development initiatives, continuing to support the promotion and development of Dublin City as a sustainable tourism destination and working with relevant partners to attract further investment and jobs to the City.

Goal 5 Key Desired Outcomes

- Increase in the number of companies supported by LEO, IDA and EI recorded
- Increase in the number of social enterprises recorded
- Increase in the number of apprenticeships recorded
- Improved education outcomes recorded
- Improved sustainable tourism experience
- Increase in the number of net jobs created through LEO supports.



6.6 Goal 6, Objectives and Desired Outcomes

Goal 6 Champion and protect the City’s rich heritage, support cultural spaces and promote Dublin’s global reputation as a centre for arts and cultural excellence

Dublin City has a thriving arts and cultural sector and an abundance of heritage that adds to the City’s character. This includes many cultural assets and institutions including numerous museums, Conradh na Gaeilge, the National Gallery, the Abbey theatre and the National Concert Hall. Similarly, Dublin hosts numerous events and festivals every year with world class venues located across the City. It is also home to an array of artists and community groups involved in promoting, protecting and contributing to its heritage in all its forms. Overall, the City’s rich heritage contributes to the wellbeing of its residents and its economy, enhancing Dublin as an attractive and vibrant place to live, visit and work. This goal seeks to champion, protect and promote Dublin’s rich heritage and the City’s reputation for cultural and artistic excellence. This will include initiatives to increase participation in heritage initiatives, enhancing and protecting Dublin’s cultural assets and supporting, promoting and championing the arts and cultural sector in the City.

The goal aligns with the EMRA’s Chapter 5 (Dublin Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan), Chapter 6 (Economy and Employment) and Chapter 9 (Quality of Life) of the RSES. It is also aligned with the County Development Plan including in relation to Chapter 6: City Economy and Enterprise, Chapter 11: Built Heritage and Archaeology, Chapter 12: Culture. Furthermore, goal 6 and its related objectives are aligned with UN SDGs 8 and 11.

Objective 6.1: Increase access and participation in arts and cultural initiatives across all communities including marginalised and disadvantaged groups (SCO)

Arts and culture are essential and vital components to the development of vibrant and thriving neighbourhoods contributing to wellbeing, self-expression and community cohesion. Recognising the important, transformative and enriching effect that arts and culture play in Dublin, this objective aims to increase access to and participation in arts and cultural activities to ensure that these benefits are felt across all of the City’s communities. This includes those from marginalised and disadvantage groups as well as people with disabilities. This objective will be supported by a number of actions and initiatives including those relating to the enhanced use of the Irish language by young people, continuing to support the work of the Dublin Cultural Company and the promotion of arts and cultural opportunities to people of all backgrounds.

Objective 6.2: Enhance and preserve Dublin’s heritage assets for the benefit of current and future generations (SEDO & SCO)

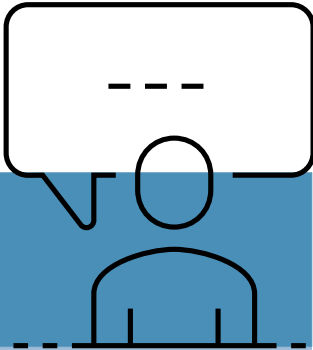
This objective is aligned with objective 6.1 and acknowledges the important contribution that the City’s heritage and its assets provide to Dublin’s sense of identity and place. The objective seeks to preserve and enhance Dublin’s cultural, natural, and built heritage for the benefit of both current and future generations. It is an objective based around both a responsibility to protect and conserve what the City has, but also to continue to support and improve the City’s heritage and associated assets where possible. This objective will be supported by actions such as those related to repurposing vacant space as heritage assets, implementing a number of existing strategies and programmes of work related to arts and cultural development, and increasing the availability and accessibility of cultural collections through online repositories.

Objective 6.3: Support and raise awareness of Dublin’s world renowned artistic and cultural sectors (SEDO & SCO)

Dublin City is a place of renowned artistic and cultural activity with a globally recognised reputation. The City has made and continues to make world class and widely recognised contributions to arts and culture. From literature and theatre to music and art, as well as an array of events and festivals, the city has consistently made an impact on the world stage. This objective seeks to continue to promote and support Dublin’s artistic and cultural sectors and enhance the City’s status as a hub of creativity and cultural richness for all the world to enjoy. This objective will be supported by actions and initiatives relating to supporting and promoting events and festivals that celebrate and showcase the City as a cultural and artistic hub, supporting the further development of the arts and creative industry, and seeking to ensure adequate space for creative, cultural and artistic activities throughout the City.

Goal 6 Key Desired Outcomes

- Increase in those participating in arts and cultural initiatives
- Increase in number of heritage collections available online
- Increase in the number of conservation initiatives
- Increase in visitors to cultural and artistic attractions
- Increase in the number of Irish speakers recorded





7. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Implementation Plan

This chapter outlines the initial 2-year implementation plan for Dublin City's 2024 – 2029 LECP. The implementation plan includes specific actions relating to the goals, objectives and desired outcomes outlined in the previous chapter. The actions have been developed from findings from the research and analysis, including the consultation process, conducted as part of the development of the LECP. In line with the LECP Guidelines issued by the Department of Rural and Community Development and the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, the implementation plan will be revised every 2 years. This will allow DCC and its partners to ensure that the LECP remains a live document that addresses the needs of the City over the timeframe of the plan, with an opportunity to add, replace or refine actions as appropriate. This new more flexible approach has also allowed for the development of a more concise implementation plan. This will aid in the monitoring and evaluation of the overall LECP which will be vital to assess its progress and success.

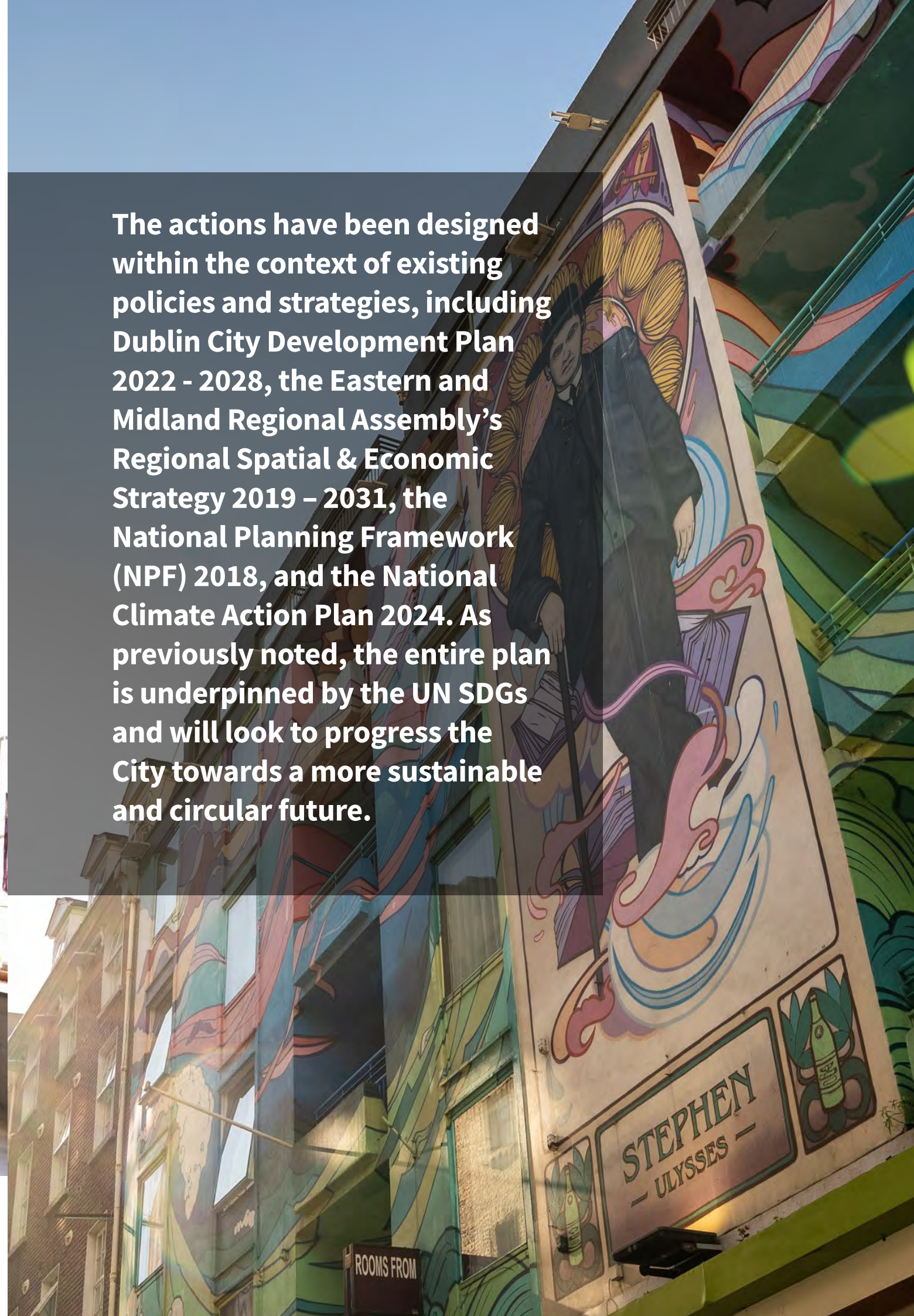
The initial implementation plan has 53 actions spanning across the 6 goals and 18 objectives. It also includes lead and partner organisations responsible for the implementation of relevant actions as well as Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to assist with the monitoring of progress. A timeframe is also included with actions identified as ongoing, as Short Term (1-2 years), Medium Term (3-4 years), and/or Long Term (5 years+). The goals, objectives and actions cover both economic and community elements. However, this is done in a combined manner reflecting the interlinked relationship between economic and community wellbeing throughout the plan. Similarly, in alignment with the LECP guidelines, the objectives are defined as Sustainable Community Objectives (SCO) and/or Sustainable Economic Development Objectives (SEDOs).



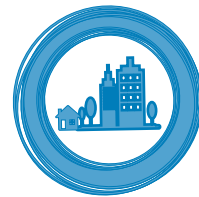


Figure 7.1 UN SDGs

The actions have been designed within the context of existing policies and strategies, including Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028, the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly's Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy 2019 – 2031, the National Planning Framework (NPF) 2018, and the National Climate Action Plan 2024. As previously noted, the entire plan is underpinned by the UN SDGs and will look to progress the City towards a more sustainable and circular future.



7.1 Goal 1



Goal 1 Respond to the climate and biodiversity crises supporting targeted initiatives to reduce emissions, encourage renewable energy and restore the City's biodiversity. <i>SDG Alignment (Goals & Objectives): SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15</i>				
Objective 1.1 Expand circular economy activities and services to reduce waste generation and enhance responsible production and consumption (SEDO)				
Objective 1.2 Reduce traffic emissions and enhance biodiversity throughout the City (SCO)				
Objective 1.3 Increase energy efficiency in all public buildings and support the use of renewable energy across the community (SEDO & SCO)				
Action	Lead	Partner	KPIs	Timeframe
1 Implement Dublin City's Climate Action Plan 2024-2029	DCC	Various as outlined in Climate Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Climate Action Plan actions progressed Annual meeting on progress and opportunities between Climate Action Plan and LECP ASG established 	Ongoing
2 Implement Dublin City's Biodiversity Action Plan and Tree strategy and continue to lead the Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Partnership	DCC	PPN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Action Plan updated Tree Strategy reviewed Progress made in relation to conservation and research programme in Dublin Bay 	Ongoing
3 Continue to encourage and support the development of community gardens and allotments throughout the City's communities and explore opportunities for funding	DCC	LDCs, PPN, Community Gardens Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of community gardens and allotments supported Plan for the development and management of new and existing gardens established by DCC 	Ongoing
4 Explore the potential for additional resources to be allocated to Climate Action and Biodiversity initiatives within DCC	DCC	DECC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional resources to Climate Action and Biodiversity areas 	Ongoing
5 Continue to promote and encourage the use of more sustainable and active forms of transport including through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying initiatives to affect behavioural change to encourage the use of public and active transport Enhancing cycling and EV infrastructure Providing safety courses for cyclists and pedestrians Promoting and celebrating new travel routes in the community 	DCC	NTA, TII, RSA, SEAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of new public EV chargers No. of kilometres of cycle lanes No. of safety courses provided No. of events and initiatives held in relation to new travel routes and active transport 	Ongoing

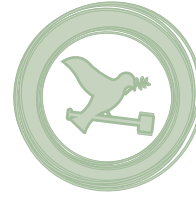
7.1 Goal 1



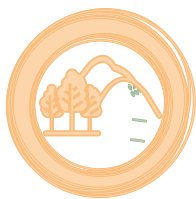
Action	Lead	Partner	KPIs	Timeframe
6 Enhance and improve access to green and blue spaces across the City for the benefit and enjoyment of Dublin City's communities	DCC	Waterways Ireland, DCC Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of green and blue spaces enhanced No. of actions implemented from the Grand Canal Activation and Animation Programme No. of actions implemented as part of the Parks Strategy 	Ongoing
7 Explore options in relation to the best approach for the collection of climate and biodiversity data for DCC including in relation to the potential development of an open-source database to assist monitoring and the progression of objectives	DCC	DCC Smart Cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options identified 	Medium to Long Term
8 Enhance communication and engagement with the community and private sector in relation to supporting sustainability, energy efficiency, renewable energy, the natural environment and the circular economy	DCC	LEO, PPN, Rediscovery Centre, CRNI, So-Circular, CIRCULÉIRE, DECC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of community and private sector engagements conducted No. of green supports availed of by LEO clients and others No. of demonstration projects conducted No of actions in Waste Management Plan implemented No of published articles on these topic 	Medium to Long Term
9 Identify and retrofit housing, accommodation and public buildings in DCC's ownership through the Energy Efficiency Retrofitting Programme	DCC	SEAI, DECC, Codema	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of units retrofitted 	Ongoing



Goal 2 Develop liveable and vibrant neighbourhoods and places with access to a diverse range of affordable, energy efficient and accessible accommodation types. <i>SDG Alignment (Goals & Objectives): SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 11</i>				
Objective 2.1 Support compact, higher density and attractive places with excellent connectivity and infrastructure (SCO)				
Objective 2.2 Continue to provide housing to assist in meeting the demand and needs of Dublin City and its growing economy (SEDO & SCO)				
Objective 2.3 Reduce dereliction and vacancy across the City (SEDO & SCO)				
Action	Lead	Partner	KPIs	Timeframe
10 Continue to address dereliction and vacancy including through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identifying ownership and developing a process to keep the vacancy register updated.Exploring the feasibility of converting and adapting buildings to allow for increased residential occupancy including through the Adaptable Reuse ProgrammeIdentifying the potential for the alternative use of vacant buildings for community, cultural and pop-up purposesProgressing the initiatives to bring the Fruit and Vegetable and Iveagh Markets back for community and commercial use	DCC	LDCs, DHLGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of units brought back into useNo. of units for which ownership has been identifiedProcess developed to keep vacancy register updatedNo. of grants provided through the Croí Cónaithe schemeMarkets initiative progressedNo. of grants accessed through URDFNo. of grants issued through the Shopfront Improvement Scheme	Ongoing
11 Continue to supply accommodation units through DCC supported schemes, ensuring a fit for purpose range of housing and seek to meet the Housing For All targets set under the Housing for All Plan	DCC	DHLGH, LDA, Housing Agency, AHBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of units delivered	Ongoing
12 Continue to raise awareness of grants available for homeowners and meet the growing demand for housing grant schemes including through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Housing Adaption SchemeMobility Aids SchemeHousing Aid for Older PersonsSEAI Energy Grants (including warmer home scheme)	DCC	HSE, Age Friendly Ireland, ALONE, SEAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of applications per schemeNo. of applications approved per schemeTotal amount of grants allocated per scheme	Ongoing



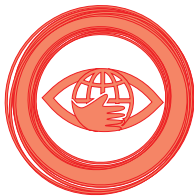
Action	Lead	Partner	KPIs	Timeframe
13 Continue to support the development of enhanced connectivity and accessibility across the City including through enhancing public transport	NTA, TII	DCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of new or enhanced public transport routes in place	Ongoing
14 Identify priority areas for intervention and conduct a targeted campaign of public realm enhancements including in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Regular maintenance of footpaths and green areasLitter reduction and cleanlinessImproved accessibility and safety	DCC	Waterways Ireland, PPN, Tidy Towns, Dublin Town, Temple Bar Company, Smart Cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of public realm initiatives implementedNo. of areas with regular maintenance schedules in placeImproved cleanliness and innovative solutions	Ongoing



Goal 3 Enhance health and wellbeing, addressing health inequalities, including social, mental and physical, throughout all of the City’s communities. <i>SDG Alignment (Goals & Objectives): SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 10</i>				
Objective 3.1 Expand and ensure timely access to appropriate public services to improve health and wellbeing outcomes among all residents (SCO)				
Objective 3.2 Continue to address and reduce poverty and deprivation among hard-to-reach, disadvantaged and marginalised communities (SCO)				
Objective 3.3 Enhance access to, and participation in, sports and physical activity (SCO)				
Action	Lead	Partner	KPIs	Timeframe
15 Design and implement community-centric and holistic wellbeing initiatives, co-created with local residents focusing on healthier lifestyles, harm reduction, trauma recovery, and personal development	DCC	Various DCC sections, HSE, Slaintecare, Healthy Ireland, LDCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of initiativesNo. of participantsNew delivery structures examined and implemented	Ongoing
16 Pilot a community health and wellbeing hub in the north-east inner city	HSE	DCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pilot hub launched	Medium Term
17 Implement the Dublin City Sports Plan More Active More Often (2024-2029)	DCC	LDCs, Dublin City Sports and Wellbeing Partnership, National Governing Bodies, Sports Clubs and groups, Sports Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of actions implemented from the DCC Sports Plan 2024-2029.	Ongoing
18 Support the implementation of community-wide mental health initiatives and the delivery of the HSE Mental Health Promotion Plan 2022 – 2027	HSE	DCC, LDCs, Slaintecare, DCSWP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of mental health initiatives implementedNo. of actions implemented from the HSE Mental Health Promotion Plan 2022 – 2027	Ongoing
19 Ensure access to and provision of appropriate services and supports for older people, people with disabilities, young people, children and other vulnerable groups in the community, in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Addressing social inclusion and isolationReducing povertySustaining tenanciesEnhancing education and skills	DCC, LDCs, HSE	CYPSC, Tusla, Pobal, Age Friendly, CARA, DCSWP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of people (by group) accessing services and supports	Ongoing



Action	Lead	Partner	KPIs	Timeframe
20 Continue to support the delivery of initiatives under the Healthy Ireland Framework through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Slaintecare Healthy Communities Programme Focussing on the social determinants of health using a place-based approachThe Healthy Cities and Counties ProgrammeWHO European Healthy Cities Network accreditation	DoH, DCC	LDCs, HSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of Slaintecare Healthy Community Local Development OfficersHealth Needs Assessment completed and action plan developed for each targeted areaHealthy Cities strategy developed and implementedWHO accreditation	Ongoing
21 Updated Slaintecare Action Plan and Implementation of HSE Slaintecare initiatives including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Smoking cessationHealthy food made easySocial prescribingParenting coursesWe can quit	HSE	LDCs, Local Drug Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No of initiativesNo of participants Slaintecare Updated Action Plan published	Ongoing
22 Acknowledging the risk to public health from climate change, work with relevant partners to promote the use of the Climate Readiness Toolkit to assist in considering the potential social and environmental impacts that a project aimed at mitigating climate risk and adapting to climate impacts may or may not have on health and wellbeing	DCC	HSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of training sessions completed on the Climate Readiness ToolkitNo. of assessments completed using the Climate Readiness Toolkit	Medium to Long Term



Goal 4 Foster and nourish the City's communities to become more sustainable, thriving, safe, caring, welcoming, and inclusive. <i>SDG Alignment (Goals & Objectives): SDG 5, SDG 10, SDG 11</i>					
Objective 4.1: Encourage greater social inclusion, diversity and safety by working in partnership with and empowering individuals and groups across all communities (SCO)					
Objective 4.2: Ensure all communities have safe access to a range of local services, amenities and community-led spaces of which residents can freely avail (SCO)					
Objective 4.3: Support volunteering groups and increase participation and engagement to develop a strong sense of community across the City (SCO)					
Action	Lead	Partner	KPIs	Timeframe	
23	Engage with local communities to understand and identify issues and increase safety in their areas including through the Your Dublin, Your Voice platform	DCC	PPN, LDCs, Gardai, Community Safety Partnership	• No. of engagements held • Issues identified	Ongoing
24	Progress the pilot of a new innovative consultation platform for community engagement in relation to identifying needs and support for new/enhanced amenities in local community areas	DCC		• Pilot progressed	Short to Medium Term
25	Ensure all of the community including people with disabilities, older people and neurodiverse people, regardless of social or cultural background, feel safe, included and engaged in the life of the city	DCC	HSE, LDCs, Age Friendly Ireland, CYPSC, Cara, As I am and various other community organisations	• No. of inclusion initiatives for people with disabilities • No. of inclusion initiatives for older people • No. of inclusion initiatives for neurodiverse people • Age Friendly Strategy updated	Ongoing
26	Continue to deliver a programme of events and Initiatives for children and young people to assist with improving social outcomes across all communities including in relation to social media safety programmes	CYPSC, HSE	DCC, Gardai, Community Safety Partnership, LDCs, CDETb, DoE, Comhairle na nÓg, Young Social Innovators	• No. of events and initiatives held	Ongoing



Action	Lead	Partner	KPIs	Timeframe	
27	Ensure adequate supports for new communities and explore the potential for the use of community spaces to enhance inclusion, cultural exchange, understanding and community cohesion	LDCs, DCC	PPN, DCEDIY, Community Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No. of initiatives supported for new communities• Local Area Integration Team established	Short to Medium Term
28	Support Community Wealth Building (CWB) initiatives and Community Gain Clauses, including in the procurement and tendering of services, that contribute towards greater inclusion and integration among Dublin’s residents at the city and neighbourhood level	DCC	PPN, LDCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No. of Community Wealth Building (CWB) initiatives and Community Gain initiatives supported	Medium Term
29	Continue to support community enhancement, participation and inclusion through a variety of funding models	DCC	Various Government Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No. of current schemes• Amount of funding allocated	Ongoing
30	Acknowledging the important contribution that groups, clubs and volunteers make to the City; continue to support the community and voluntary sector including through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supporting capacity building that empowers communities to build and expand new and existing community and voluntary organisations• Raising awareness of volunteering opportunities and increasing participation across all groups	DCC, DCVC	LDCs, PPN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No. of awareness raising sessions held• No. of capacity building sessions held	Ongoing
31	Nurture collaboration and interagency work and identify a process to develop knowledge exchange in the delivery of relevant plans and programmes	DCC	LDCs, HSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Process identified	Ongoing



Goal 5 Strengthen and support Dublin's thriving economy & enterprises through innovation, life-long learning and sustainable job creation <i>SDG Alignment (Goals & Objectives): SDG 4, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 12</i>				
Objective 5.1: Encourage the creation of inclusive and high-quality employment, education, training, and skills development opportunities (SEDO & SCO)				
Objective 5.2: Champion local businesses, encourage entrepreneurship and support the development of social enterprises, social innovation and a circular economy (SEDO & SCO)				
Objective 5.3: Increase collaboration and promote and enhance the City as an attractive place for business, innovation and sustainable tourism (SEDO)				
Action	Lead	Partner	KPIs	Timeframe
32 Update the current enterprise hubs research to assist with understanding business needs and future growth	LEO	Dublin Chamber, Dublin Town, Enterprise Ireland, IDA	• Update on enterprise hubs research completed	Short Term
33 Create more opportunities for apprenticeships across all sectors in the City, including for those that would traditionally require a degree qualification as well as green jobs in areas such as retrofitting, renewables and sustainability	Solas, CDETB	LEO, Dublin Chamber	• No. of apprenticeships available in the City	Medium to Long Term
34 Enhance entrepreneurship opportunities for those with disabilities and other marginalised and underrepresented groups	LEO	NDA, Dublin Chamber, LDCs, Dublin Regional Enterprise Plan, Inner City Enterprise	• No. of initiatives delivered to progress this action	Ongoing
35 Explore options to increase collaboration between the Local Authorities in Dublin in relation to economic development and the marketing of the Dublin area as an attractive and sustainable location to live and work	DCC	Enterprise Ireland, IDA, IBEC, SDCC, FCC, DL RCC	• Options identified • Potential for combined marketing campaign assessed • No. of initiatives under the Dublin Place Brand	Ongoing
36 Continue to provide supports and encourage the development of social and circular enterprises in the Dublin City area	DCC, Rediscovery Centre, Circulaire and Regional Waste Office	LEO, DRCD, LDC's and ICE and Enterprise Support Organisations	• No. of social enterprises supported • No. of new social enterprises established • No of initiatives to support circularity	Ongoing



Action	Lead	Partner	KPIs	Timeframe
37 Continue to develop and provide supports for local businesses and entrepreneurs including incubation hubs, digitalisation, sustainability and related regulation and procurement standards, the green and circular economy	LEO	Enterprise Ireland	• No. of businesses supported • No. of net jobs created through LEO supports	Ongoing
38 Enhance engagement between the Local Authority, the private sector and education and training providers to ensure the development of a talent base to support a growing economy	Dublin Regional Skills Forum	DCC, LEO, CDETB, Dublin Chamber, Dublin Town, LDCs	• No. of engagements between DCC, the private sector and education and training providers	Ongoing
39 Explore the potential to extend the Shopfront Restoration Scheme to areas beyond the Royal and Grand Canals and highlight the supports available through the built heritage investment scheme	DCC	DHLGH	• Potential for the extension of the Shopfront Restoration Scheme identified • Number of grants provided through the built heritage investment scheme	Short to Medium Term
40 Continue to support initiatives related to the promotion and development of Dublin City as a tourism destination in a sustainable manner including destination plans	Fáilte Ireland	DCC, Open AI	• No. of tourism initiatives supported • No. of actions progressed in the Dublin Destination Experience Development Plan	Ongoing
41 Continue to work with relevant partners to attract investment and implement a process to ensure engagement between DCC and major employers	DCC	LEO, IDA, Enterprise Ireland	• No. of FDI companies attracted • Engagement process established	Ongoing
42 Continue to support the night-time and evening economy and initiate and develop the night-time economy pilot programme in Dublin City	DCC	Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media	• Action plan developed • No. of actions delivered as part of the night-time economy pilot programme	Short to Medium Term
43 Engage with relevant partners in the delivery and development of the current and future Dublin Regional Enterprise Plan	DCC	DETE, LEO, Enterprise Ireland, Fáilte Ireland and other stakeholders	• Updated Dublin Regional Enterprise Plan published • No. of actions progressed as part of the Dublin Regional Enterprise Plan	Ongoing
44 Continue to work in collaboration with international partners to explore opportunities to further economic development in Dublin City	DCC	International partners	• No. of international engagements held • Level of international funding received	Ongoing



Goal 6 Champion and protect the City's rich heritage, support cultural spaces and promote Dublin's global reputation as a centre for arts and cultural excellence <i>SDG Alignment (Goals & Objectives): SDG 8, SDG 11</i>					
Objective 6.1: Increase access and participation in arts and cultural initiatives across all communities including marginalised and disadvantaged groups (SCO)					
Objective 6.2: Enhance and preserve Dublin's heritage assets for the benefit of current and future generations (SEDO & SCO)					
Objective 6.3: Support and raise awareness of Dublin's world renowned artistic and cultural sectors (SEDO & SCO)					
Action	Lead	Partner	KPIs	Timeframe	
45 Develop and deliver scalable models for boosting the use of Irish Language by young people, in sport & recreation, at home, in communities and businesses	DCC	Conradh na Gaeilge, Arts Council, Creative Ireland, Oireachtas na Gaeilge, CYPSC, PPN, Roinn na Gaeltachta	• No. of initiatives supported	Ongoing	
46 Support further development of the arts and creative industry throughout the city	LEO	DCC	• No. of businesses and organisations supported	Ongoing	
47 Continue to support the work of the Dublin Cultural Company and raise awareness of key initiatives including the Cultural Audit and Map (Culture Near You)	Dublin Cultural Company	DCC	• No. of internal and external communications on Dublin Cultural Company initiatives	Ongoing	
48 Support the cultural and creative vibrancy of the city through the adequate provision of facilities and spaces	DCC		• No. of spaces and facilities available	Ongoing	
49 Explore the potential for repurposing vacant space for arts and cultural initiatives	DCC	Dublin Cultural Company	• No. of vacant spaces brought back into use for arts and cultural initiatives	Ongoing	



Action	Lead	Partner	KPIs	Timeframe	
50 Continue to develop, promote and support initiatives, local events and festivals that celebrate Dublin's rich heritage	DCC	Various arts and culture organisations, Fáilte Ireland, UNESCO	• No. of programmes, initiatives and local events supported • No. of Dublin cultural Initiatives, events and festivals promoted locally and internationally	Ongoing	
51 Continue to develop and deliver key strategies and programmes through: • Updating the DCC Cultural Strategy • Developing and implementing a new UNESCO City of Literature Strategic Plan. • Implementing a programme of Arts development • Updating the Libraries strategy • Continuing to implement the Space to Create initiative in relation to workspaces for artists	DCC	Various arts and culture organisations	• DCC Cultural Strategy updated • UNESCO City of Literature Strategic Plan developed • Programme of Arts development implemented • Libraries Strategy updated • No. of spaces delivered through the Space to Create initiative	Ongoing	
52 Explore the potential to increase the availability of cultural collections, archives and other resources through digitalisation and online repositories	DCC	National cultural organisations	• No. of exhibitions held • No. of resources/collections available online	Ongoing	
53 Promote availability and accessibility to arts and cultural opportunities for all people including young people and those from marginal or disadvantaged communities	DCC	Dublin Cultural Company, PPN, Foróige, CYPSC	• No. of events and/or campaigns promoting arts and cultural opportunities • No. of events and/or campaigns promoting arts and cultural opportunities to young people and those from marginal or disadvantaged communities.	Ongoing	



8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

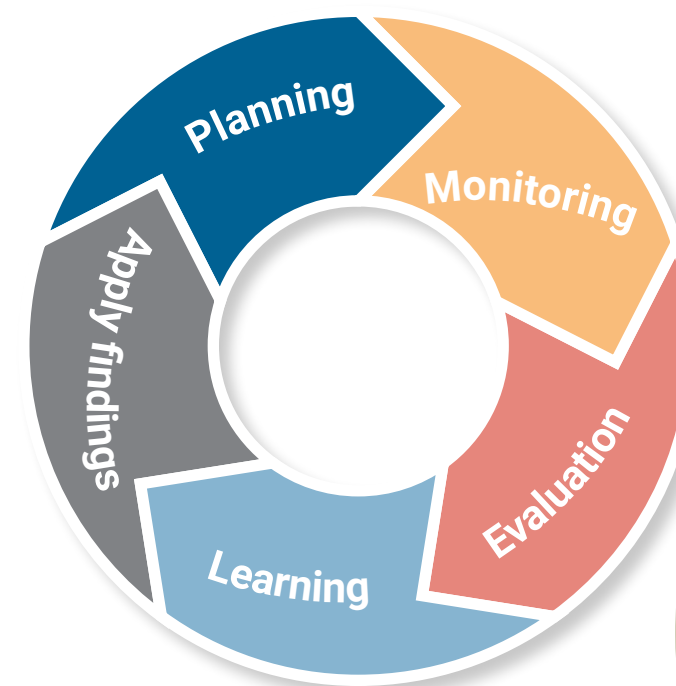
Monitoring and Evaluation

This chapter outlines the Council's high-level approach to the monitoring of the 2024-2029 Local Economic and Community Plan. The monitoring and evaluation of the LECP will be vital to ensure the successful implementation of the plan. As previously highlighted, the evaluation of progress will also be key to realising the benefits of the flexible Implementation Plan which will be reviewed and revised every 2 years.

Dublin City Council, as the overarching implementing agency, is committed to the regular and accurate monitoring of the performance and progress of the new plan. However, as the LECP is a

shared plan, accurate monitoring and evaluation can only be achieved through a coordinated effort with key stakeholders who are involved in the delivery and implementation of the plan's actions.

The monitoring of progress on the goals, objectives and actions will assist the Council and its partners in adopting a data led and evidence-based approach to decision making whilst increasing collaboration across the city. This in turn will contribute to the appropriate allocation of resources to address the specific needs of the city and assist in ensuring value for money is achieved over the timeframe of the LECP.



8.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Approach

The approach to monitoring is designed to be uncomplicated, concise and accurate. It is acknowledged that reporting requirements need to be as time efficient as possible given the various agencies and stakeholders involved in the delivery of the LECP's actions. The foundation of the approach is based around a needs-based approach to monitoring and evaluation (i.e., the opportunity to revise the actions), open and clear communication, collaboration, and a culture of ownership within the Council to ensure the LECP's success.

As outlined in the previous chapters, the goals, objectives, outcomes and actions have been developed and enabling agencies and KPIs identified. Data sources, outlined below, have also been identified to assist in the monitoring of the plan. Dublin City Council will be responsible for the overall monitoring and evaluation of the plan and will liaise regularly with the various stakeholders and agencies involved in its implementation (the enabling agencies). Where relevant for specific actions and in coordination with the Council, nominated points of contact will be identified in the enabling agencies to provide updates on progress by agreed dates.



8.2 What is being Monitored?

The overall actions and KPIs of the implementation plan will be monitored and evaluated for progress with updates sought from the relevant enabling agencies on a quarterly basis. The KPIs vary by nature with some relating to enrolment and participation numbers for courses and training, while others are implementation dependent e.g., in relation to progressing pilot initiatives, feasibility studies. Regardless of the nature of the KPIs, the actions of the initial Implementation Plan should result in clear updates and reports on progress; be it the number of participants enrolled on a course or on what initiative has or has not progressed.

These updates will contribute to the overall evaluation of progress towards the higher-level goals, objectives and outcomes for the entire LECP period. The outcomes also vary in nature with regards to reporting and can be monitored in many instances through statistical data (updated at varying intervals outlined further below) provided by the CSO and other agencies such as GeoDirectory. In other instances, specific data will be held by the Council as well as other key stakeholders involved in the delivery of the LECP such as the IDA, Enterprise Ireland, service providers (e.g., TII, HSE) and community groups (e.g., Dublin City Volunteer Centre). Due to the higher-level and longer-term nature of the goals, objectives and outcomes, Dublin City Council will hold the overall responsibility in relation to monitoring their progress.

8.3 WHAT WILL BE REPORTED?

Through their nominated points of contact, relevant enabling agencies will provide short progress related updates on relevant actions and KPIs. Where information or data related to KPIs is not yet available (e.g., annual enrolment figures for courses or similar), this should be noted along with the envisaged date for when such data will be released. Any issues relating to the implementation of the action or reporting on the KPIs should be highlighted in the updates provided. Dublin City Council will review any such issues and where appropriate, solutions will be identified and implemented.

The goals, objectives and actions have been coded for ease of reference. For reporting purposes when referring to actions, the action number and where applicable KPI number should be referenced. For each action a record should be kept on whether it has commenced, is in progress or has been completed. In instances where actions have not commenced, detail should be provided in the update as to why this is the case and the action's envisaged start date if applicable. Where actions have not been progressed, this should also be recorded and a reason provided. Similarly, where feasibility studies have resulted in ideas or pilots not being progressed, this should be clearly noted and recorded for future planning purposes.

8.4 Data Sources

The below highlights a number of data sources that have been utilised in the development of the LECP and can also be used to support the monitoring of its progress:

Business Demography

The business demography, updated annually, provides information on numbers of enterprises, enterprise births and deaths and survival rates as well as related employment figures. It can be used to update information on employment growth by enterprise category.

Census Information

Statistics and datasets from Census 2022 and future censuses will contribute greatly to monitoring progress in relation to a number of elements, particularly in relation to the goals, objectives and outcomes. This includes population information, level of employment, principal economic status, means of travel (e.g., walking, cycling or by vehicle), general health assessment, educational attainment and more.

CSO New Dwelling Completion

The CSO's New Dwelling Completions data is based on the number of domestic dwellings connected by the ESB Network to the electricity supply. Updated quarterly, it can assist in monitoring the housing supply in the city and whether it remains adequate to support the city's growth and development.

GeoDirectory

The GeoDirectory provides information on a quarterly basis on commercial and residential vacancy at county and selected town level. It can be used to track changes in the commercial and residential vacancy rates in Dublin City. This can be supplemented with findings from area health checks or localised vacancy studies should they be undertaken in the city over the course of LECP timeframe.

Higher Education Authority Enrolments

The Higher Education Authority provides information, updated annually, on enrolments by county. This includes data on institution, course level and mode of study amongst other areas.

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The Labour Force Survey replaced the Quarterly Household Survey and provides labour force estimates in relation to measure of employment and unemployment in the country including by region. It is updated quarterly.

Live Register

The Live Register provides information on a monthly basis in relation to those seeking jobseekers benefit and jobseekers allowance and includes county level information. Notably, it is not designed to measure unemployment as it includes part-time, seasonal and casual workers that maybe entitled to jobseekers benefit and allowance.

Pobal HP Deprivation Index

The Pobal HP Deprivation Index shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation at by Electoral District and Small Area along with associated deprivation scores. The latest version of the index is based on the 2022 Census.

Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme Reports (SICAP)

Pobal release annual reports related to the Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme by county which includes indicators and identified trends around specific target groups including those from minority groups, the unemployed and older people.





9. APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix A – Note on Screening for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Appropriate Assessment

This Plan has been subject to Screening for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Appropriate Assessment (AA) and is accompanied by the following related documents:

- » Screening for SEA Report;
- » Screening for SEA Determination;
- » Screening for AA Report; and
- » Screening for AA Determination.

Screening for SEA is the process for deciding whether a particular plan or programme, other than those for which SEA is mandatory, would be likely to have significant environmental effects, and would thus warrant SEA. Screening determines whether the Plan would, or would not, be likely to have significant environmental effects, taking into account relevant criteria set out under the SEA Directive [Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of Ministers, of 27th June 2001, on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment] and transposing Regulations [European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (SI No. 435 of 2004) amended by the

European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (SI No. 200 of 2011)]; and therefore would, or would not, necessitate the undertaking of SEA.

Screening for AA is the process for process that identifies any likely impacts upon a European site of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, and considers whether these impacts, if any, are likely to be significant. The identification of such impacts would necessitate further, Stage 2 AA (including the preparation of a Natura Impact Statement). Screening or AA for this Plan is required under Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) and the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended).

9.2 Appendix B – List of Written Submissions

As part of the consultation, written submissions were received from the following:

- » Alan Mercel-Sanca
- » Aoife Hannan (Grand Canal Activation and Animation Programme)
- » Saolta
- » Irish Doughnut Economics Network (IDEN)
- » Dublin City Interfaith Forum
- » Dublin City Public Participation Network (PPN)
- » Councillor Carolyn Moore
- » HSE
- » Dublin City LEO

9.3 Appendix C – LCDC and SPC Members

	Name	Position	Organisation
1	Carolyn Moore	Councillor	DCC
2	Tom Brabazon	Councillor	DCC
3	Racheal Batten	Councillor	DCC
4	Dáithí Doolan	Councillor	DCC
5	Vincent Jackson	Councillor	DCC
6	Michelle Robinson	Executive Manager	DCC
7	Greg Swift	Head of LEO	DCC
8	Ellen O’Dea	Head of Service Health & Wellbeing	HSE
9	Caoimhe Kerins	Adult education Officer	City of Dublin Education and Training Board
10	Anne Fitzgerald	ILDN	Ballyfermot Partnership
11	Paul Rogers	ILDN	Northside Partnership
12	Sandra Dillon	PPN, Social Inclusion	Finglas Suicide Network
13	Michelle Murphy	PPN, Social Inclusion	Social Justice Ireland
14	Dr Akim Omotayo Badmus	PPN C and V	Africa Centre
15	Lee Dillon	PPN C & V	Ranelagh Gaels GAA
16	Karen Smollen	Social and Economic	SIPTU/Dublin Council of Trade Unions
17	Deiric O’Broin	Social and Economic	NorDubCo
18	Dr Sarah Miller	Social and Economic	CEO Rediscovery Centre, Ballymun
19	Claire Wheeler	PPN Environmental	Dublin Community Environmental Network
20	Kelley Bermingham	PPN C & V	D8 Community Work

Below is a membership list of the Economic Development and Enterprise Strategic Policy Committee (SPC) during the development of the LECP:

	Name	Position	Organisation
1	Racheal Batten	Councillor	DCC
2	Danny Byrne	Councillor	DCC
3	Donna Cooney	Councillor	DCC
4	Tara Deacy	Councillor	DCC
5	Alison Gilliland	Councillor	DCC
6	Terence Flanagan	Councillor	DCC
7	Míchéal MacDonncha	Councillor	DCC
8	Tom Brabazon	Councillor (Chair)	DCC
9	Nial Ring	Councillor	DCC
10	Cat O’Driscoll	Councillor	DCC
11	Evanne Kilmurray	CEO	Inner City Enterprise (ICE)/ PPN
12	Lisa McKenna	Council Member	Dublin Chamber of Commerce
13	Aidan Sweeney	Head of Infrastructure and Environmental Sustainability	IBEC
14	Martin Harte	CEO	Temple Bar Company
15	Odran Reid	Director and Company Secretary	Northside Homecare Service

9.4 Appendix D – List of Potential Funding Sources

Funding Stream	Summary
Climate Action Fund	Established to provide help and financial support to projects which will help Ireland achieve its climate and energy targets, providing at least €500 million in government funding up to 2027.
Connected Hubs Fund	Provides owners, operators and managers of existing remote working facilities and Broadband Connection Points (BCPs) with the opportunity to identify and develop their own solutions in consultation with local authorities and other groups.
European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund	Runs from 2021 to 2027 and supports the EU common fisheries policy (CFP), the EU maritime policy and the EU agenda for international ocean governance. It provides support for developing innovative projects ensuring that aquatic and maritime resources are used sustainably.
European Regional Development Fund	Designed to strengthen economic, social and territorial cohesion in the European Union. It aims to do this by correcting imbalances between regions enabling investments in a smarter, greener, more connected and more social Europe that is closer to its citizens.
European Structural and Investments Fund	The funds work together to invest in education, research, and job creation to help create a sustainable and healthy economy across the whole of the country. They are also spent on protecting the environment, and on supporting rural and coastal communities.
Greenway Programme	Funding of approximately €63 million through TII’s Greenway Programme will see the ongoing development of around 70 Greenway projects around the country. The funding will see construction continue on a number of projects which will be completed in 2023, with other projects moving through planning and design stage.
Irish Strategic Investment Fund	Aims to invest on a commercial basis to support economic activity and employment in Ireland, with the fund being a strategic investor with strong connections in both the public and private sectors.
LEADER Programme	Aims to support the local development of Ireland's rural areas with the exception of the areas within the boundaries of the five main cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway.
Outdoor Recreation Infrastructure Scheme	Provides funding for the development of new outdoor recreational infrastructure and for the necessary repair, enhancement or promotion of existing outdoor recreation infrastructure in countryside areas across Ireland.
Rural Regeneration and Development Fund	Purpose of the fund is to support job creation in rural areas, address de-population of rural communities and support improvements in towns and villages with a population of less than 10,000, and outlying areas.
Sports Capital Grants	Primary vehicle for government support for the development of sports and physical recreation facilities and the purchase of non-personal sports equipment throughout the country.
Town and Village Renewal Scheme	Scheme is targeted at towns and villages with a population of 10,000 or less and all projects funded under the Scheme must be completed within a 12-to-18-month period.
Urban Regeneration and Development Fund	The fund was established to support more compact and sustainable development through the regeneration and rejuvenation of Ireland’s five cities and other large towns, in line with the objectives of the National Planning Framework (NPF) and National Development Plan (NDP).

9.5 Appendix E – Confirmation of LECP and CDP Alignment

The new Dublin City Local Economic and Community Plan is a key document in supporting and enabling the implementation of the City Development Plan. The strong alignment in vision, goals and objectives of the draft City LECP reflects the integrated approach taken in the preparation to ensure that that both documents mutually seek the delivery of a sustainable, dynamic City with clear emphasis on inclusivity, connectivity, investment in community, cultural and civic infrastructure to meet the need, new housing and attractive, green neighbourhoods.

The consultation process conducted saw the public express shared themes with the Development Plan consultation - around community building, culture, housing, sustainability, movement and economy. These themes were key in shaping the 2022 City Development Plan.

This strong alignment will result in actions taken through multiple processes that mutually support the overall shared vision of both documents. Reaching the goals identified in both documents requires action at many levels and through many agencies. With this shared vision and integrated actions, the ability of the Council to work successfully in bringing about the changes and works needed is significantly increased as both documents will, through their own processes of implementation, mutually support and enable the interventions needed to achieve our vision.

This shared vision will increase Dublin City’s opportunity, ability and future success in becoming a world recognised sustainable capital that values, supports and enables its citizens and visitors to live, work, experience and enjoy being part of Dublin.

To be clear, the Planning Department have considered the draft Local Economic & Community Plan 2024-2029 prepared by Dublin City Council and the Local Community Development Committee as presented to the Elected Members and we have been consulted at pre-draft stage in the formulation of the draft Local Economic & Community Plan. The comments of the Planning Department have been fully reflected in the final draft of the LECP produced.

I am satisfied, as the City Planning Officer, that the high-level goals, objectives, actions and desired outcomes of the draft LECP are aligned to the core strategy and objectives contained in the adopted Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 and that there is consistency between the community, economic and wider sustainability elements; as required by Section 66B(4) of the Local Government Act 2001, as amended.

Deirdre Scully
City Planning Officer.
September 2024

9.6 Appendix F – List of Acronyms

List of Acronyms	Description
AA	Appropriate Assessment
AHBs	Approved Housing Bodies
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ASG	Advisory Steering Group
AWE	Accessibility, Wellbeing and Evidence
BER	Building Energy Rating
BTR	Build to Rent
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CARO	Climate Action Regional Office
CDETb	City of Dublin Education and Training Board
CDP	City Development Plan
Cedefop	European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training
CRNI	Community Resources Network Ireland
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CYPSC	Children and Young People's Services Committees
DCC	Dublin City Council
DCEDIY	Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth
DCSWP	Dublin City Sport and Wellbeing Partnership
DCVC	Dublin City Volunteer Centre
DECC	Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications
DETE	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
DLRCC	Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council
DoE	Department of Education
DRCD	Department of Rural and Community Development
DVAS	Domestic Violence Advocacy Service
EI	Enterprise Ireland
EMRA	Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
ESRI	Economic and Social Research Institute
EU	European Union
FCC	Fingal County Council
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FRC	Family Resource Centres
GDA	Greater Dublin Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas

9.6 Appendix F – List of Acronyms

List of Acronyms	Description
HEA	Higher Education Authority
HNDA	Housing Need and Demand Assessment
HRB	Health Research Board
HSE	Health Service Executive
IBEC	Irish Business and Employers Confederation
IDA	Industrial Development Authority
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LA	Local Authority
LCDC	Local Community Development Committee
LDA	Land Development Agency
LDC	Local Development Company
LECP	Local Economic and Community Plan
LEO	Local Enterprise Office
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NDA	National Disability Authority
NPF	National Planning Framework
NSO	National Strategic Outcome
NTA	National Transport Authority
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OO	Owner-Occupied
PPN	Public Participation Network
PRS	Private Rented Sector
RSA	Road Safety Authority
RSES	Regional Spatial Economic Strategy
SCO	Sustainable Community Objective
SDCC	South Dublin County Council
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDZ	Strategic Development Zone
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEAI	Sustainable Energy Authority Ireland
SEDO	Sustainable Economic Development Objective
SFI	Science Foundation Ireland
SICAP	Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme
SME	Small-to-Medium Enterprise
SPC	Strategic Policy Committee
STR	short-term rental
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat
TII	Transport Infrastructure Ireland

9.6 Appendix F – List of Acronyms

List of Acronyms	Description
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WAPCE	Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WHO	World Health Organisation

Notes

Notes



Comhairle Cathrach
Bhaile Átha Cliath
Dublin City Council



Dublin City Local Economic and Community Plan

2024 - 2029



November 2024