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| SECTION 25A REPORT |

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| REPORT DATE | LOCAL AUTHORITY | PREPARED BY |
| 21st January 2022 | Cork County Council | Padraig Moore PPU |

SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

Please return the report to this office by Friday, 21st January, 2022. This can be submitted by email to twoyearreport@southernassembly.ie;

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| RSES THEME | RSES IMPLEMENTATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLAN POLICY & SUPPORTING PROJECTS/INITIATIVES |
| SUSTAINABLE PLACE FRAMEWORK & A TAILORED APPROACHRPOS 2 TO 30 | Has the Core Strategy been prepared in accordance with the guiding principles and typology of settlement contained in the RSES? Please provide a brief summary. |

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|  | The network of settlements in County Cork has been strengthened over the years by active strategic and development plan policies which have sought to direct development and services to appropriate locations and to promote economic investment by protecting the character and amenity of the extensive range of towns and villages in County Cork. The Draft Development Plan, 2021 and Proposed Amendments, 2022 are mindful of these circumstances, are a further refinement of the current development plan provisions and have been prepared in accordance with the guiding principles and typology of settlement contained in the RSES. This plan seeks to achieve balanced sustainable and most importantly achievable growth over the large geographic area that is County Cork, while building on and seeking to leverage new potential gains from all forms of infrastructural investment. Please refer to Draft Cork County Development Plan Proposed Objective CS2-7 Network of Settlements – Higher Order Settlements and – Lower Order Settlements which provides more detail on the strategic aims and objectives of each typology on the network and the Cork County Core Strategy Table (as set out in Proposed Amendment 1.2.13) which uses the settlement typology to structure the population and housing target (units and ha) for the development plan period. |
| METROPOLITAN AREAs - GROWTH AMBITIONRPO 6: Collaboration between Metropolitan AreasRPO 10 Compact Growth in Metropolitan AreasALL MASP Policy Objectives | How has the designation of a Metropolitan Area & the MASP impacted on the following?* Strategic Ambition/Vision/Identity for the City/Metropolitan Area
* Cross boundary collaboration/key strategic initiatives in areas such as sustainable mobility, infrastructure delivery, urban regeneration.
* Progress in compact growth targets in the Metropolitan Area?
* Please outline any joint initiatives between Metropolitan Areas – Cork, Limerick – Shannon, Waterford, and Galway to advance the combined proposition for effective regional growth – E.G Exchange of good practice/ examples of joint research papers on urban policy.
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|  | Cork County Council’s strategic ambition for the Metropolitan area was initially formalised in the Cork Area Strategic Plan 2001, and in the subsequent series of Special Local Areas Plans in 2005, and in all subsequent statutory plans. Since then, the Council has been continuously working, both locally on the ground and with key infrastructure providers and Government Departments to implement the strategic vision for the area. Significant development has already taken place across the metropolitan area. A multidisciplinary team, the Housing Infrastructure Implementation Team (HIIT), was established in 2016 to work with all key stakeholders in activating the development of Cork County Council’s Urban Expansions Areas. The Council secured funding under the Local Infrastructure Housing Activation Fund (LIHAF) in 2017 as part of the Rebuilding Ireland Programme for the upfront delivery of strategic infrastructure to facilitate the delivery of housing at Water Rock , Midleton. An integrated and co-ordinated approach to infrastructure delivery has since been progressively developed with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and other key State agencies, e.g. Irish Water IW), Irish Rail (IR), Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII), the Office of Public Works (OPW).The designation of the Metropolitan Area and the MASP sets out a broader, cohesive and holistic vision for the area which straddles the City and County administrative areas, highlighting its regional, national and international role and the importance of social, community and quality of life issues, in additional to the more traditional landuse issues. The MASP has reinforced the importance of securing the timely development of the Metropolitan Area and the need for investment in infrastructure to deliver it, and has enabled closer co-operation between the stakeholders to deliver on the agreed vision for the area.The designation of the Metropolitan Area has also enabled successful urban regeneration initiatives to be developed with the support of URDF funding – e.g. Carrigaline public realm project is at design stage, Cobh Town Centre regeneration Part 8 secured, Carrigtwohill traffic study etc.The MASP principles of regeneration, consolidation and investment in amenities have informed the review of the County Development Plan - See Chapter 3 Settlements and Placemaking, Chapter 4 Housing, Chapter 6 Social and Community and Chapter 14 Green Infrastructure , and discussion below on these issues. |

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|  | The MASP recognises Cork Harbour as a unique and Strategic Asset for the Metropolitan Area and region and this approach is reflected in the Draft Plan – see Chapter 8 Economic Development and further discussion below.The MASP builds on the strong tradition of collaboration in Cork, facilitated by initiatives such as the Cork Strategic Area Plan (CASP), the Cork Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy, and Joint Housing and Retail Strategies as part of the statutory plan making process. Work on implementing the Cork Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy is ongoing in co-operation with the National Transport Authority, Transport Infrastructure Ireland, and Cork City Council. Delivery of a range of transport improvements is ongoing which will strengthen regional connectivity and will enhance integration of the Cork Metropolitan Area with the Atlantic Economic Corridor and rest of the country.Delivery of an Interurban Cycle and Pedestrian Route is currently being rolled out along Eastern & Southern Corridors. Network delivery also being progressed in Midleton, Carrigtwohill, Little Island and Carrigaline (TPREP). S.85 consents are in place to connect interurban route into city network at Dunkettle and works on delivery of this are also ongoing..In terms of compact growth targets, the Draft Plan acknowledges the importance of the Cork MASP area and the part of the Cork Metropolitan Area that is within County Cork is planned for as a single entity referred to as the County Metropolitan Cork Strategic Planning Area, with its own ring fenced population and housing target supported by a robust set of policy objectives also set out in the Joint Housing Needs Demand Assessment and Housing Strategy which will be monitored closely during the plan period. Please refer to Draft Cork County Development Plan Section 2.15 which sets out the Strategic Planning Areas in County Cork and their Strategic Policy Objectives and the Draft Housing Strategy and HNDA which included specially commissioned research on the Housing Market Areas including the Cork Metropolitan Area. In addition the Cork County Core Strategy Table (as set out in Proposed Amendment 1.2.13) illustrates the scale of compact, brownfield, infill growth provided for at a settlement level as part of the draft Plan.Further investment is needed to deliver on the Metropolitan Area Goals as identified in the RSES for the Southern Region. These goals will form the basis of an agreed joint vision for the Cork MASP between Cork County Council and Cork City Council - please refer to Draft Cork County Development Plan Chapter One Section 1.5.24. which restates these common Goals within the CMA.Examples of cross boundary collaboration are evident in the area of flood risk management where Cork Council County has continued, post boundary changes and with the agreement of the City Council and the OPW, to provide project management for the Douglas and Glashaboy (Glanmire) flood relief schemes in light of the Councils in-house expertise and experience in flood scheme delivery The County Council has also been partnering with the City’s new flood projects team on these and other projects, exchanging learnings and best practice.Other examples are evident in the water services area where Cork County Council staff continue to manage water services operations in the expanded city areas to avoid any complications in SLAs with Irish Water. |
| SUPPORTING GROWTH / DEVELOPMENT OF KEY TOWNSRPO 11 Key Towns RPO 19: MallowRPO 23 Clonakilty | KEY TOWNSPlease outline progress made in developing Mallow & Clonakilty in their Role as Key Towns as envisaged in RPO 11 Key Towns, RPO 19 Mallow & RPO 23 Clonakilty.Please identify any examples of planned/completed projects, good practice and other actions which you may wish to highlight in support of this theme. |

In County Cork, Mallow and Clonakilty have been identified as Key Towns. As outlined in the Core Strategy Statement of the plan, outside of the Cork MASP, the Key towns of Mallow and Clonakilty are large scale urban centres functioning as self-sustaining regional drivers. They are strategically located urban centres with good accessibility and significant influence in a sub-regional context.

Mallow:

The Plan Strategy for Mallow is set out in Volume 3 of the Draft Plan (with proposed amendments) . Key Provisions include:

* sustainably strengthen the employment-led growth of the town and town centre-led regeneration, building upon its inherent strengths, in food production and tourism;
* ensure new development delivers enhanced quality of life for all, based on high quality residential, working and recreational environments,
* grow its population to 15,351 persons to 2028,
* Deliver 1,105 new housing units to 2028.
* focus on the consolidation of the existing built envelope of the town.
* New development should be sensitively designed and planned to provide for the protection of the green infrastructure, biodiversity and landscape assets of Mallow including its river corridors, mature trees, wetlands, woodlands and the River Blackwater Special Area of Conservation.
* Prepare a Local Transport Plan.
* Prioritise the development of the Mallow Relief Road and support delivery of M20.

Please See Volume 3 of the Draft Plan ,and proposed amendments, for further detailed objectives for Mallow.

Proposed Core Strategy Amendments 1.2.13 and 1.2.14 provide the detailed population, and housing and land supply information for Mallow..

Please refer to Draft Cork County Development Plan Proposed Objective I 1-2, which outlines the Council’s commitment to ensure consistency with and support the achievement of the Regional Policy Objectives (RPOs) of the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy.

In terms of progress in the development of Mallow as a key town, a suite of public realm projects are being developed with the support of URDF funding. The Mallow Caste Adventure Park & Playground facility opened to the public in late 2021, and town centre public realm works and upgraded amenity works are under construction at present. A Town Framework has been prepared which also provides a basis for ambitious development of the town park Mallow Castle etc. Planning permission has been secured for a transformational project at the town park, while development options are being examined for Mallow Castle. Proposals are also in train for the upgrade of Mallow Swimming Pool with planning permission having been secured. Significant investment has been made in Mallow Castle grounds and walkways with further projects to commence shortly. Town centre parklets continue to be developed in conjunction with local business and community stakeholders. The proposed Town Hall Theatre project has secured Part 8 planning and is currently at detailed design stage.

Within Mallow there is ongoing provision of housing through Turnkeys, Buy and Renew and in partnership with the AHBs. Examples include 84 turnkeys’ units in Mallow and ten units completed under SHIP construction. A further twelve units are due to be completed under AHB CALF in 2022.

Proposals for the delivery of affordable housing are being progressed on a site at St. Josephs Road Mallow.

Clonakilty:

Clonakilty is a key sub regional role in network of strong towns, significant employment role with potential enhanced role in combination with other West Cork settlements such as Skibbereen and Bantry as service centres for West Cork.

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|  | The Plan Strategy for Clonakilty is set out in Volume 5 of the Draft Plan ( with proposed amendments). Key Provisions include:* position the town as a key economic driver in the region, whilst protecting and enhancing the natural environment of Clonakilty Bay and acknowledging water services constraints currently impacting on the town.
* Promote the town as a key technology-based employment location, consolidate its important food industry and tourist function and maintaining high quality residential amenities and facilities.
* grow its population to 6.162 persons to 2028,
* Deliver 600 new housing units to 2028.

In terms of progress in the development of Clonakilty as a key town the Council is actively working with Irish Water to resolve the water services constraints impacting on the town. A suite of public realm projects are being developed with the support of URDF funding, including the following:* Phase 1 of the Joe Walsh walkway has been completed and Phase 2 is currently at design stage.
* OPW flood relief works are nearing completion.
* Town centre parklets continue to be developed in conjunction with local business and community stakeholders.

Over 100 units have been provided in Clonakilty for social housing tenants in 2021. These include Public Private Partnership where Cork County are the lead authority for a number of local authority areas. Of these, 52 units have been provided in Clonakilty in conjunction with the NDFA and Torc Housing Partnership. These units comprise of two bed, three bed and four bedroom homes and incorporate elderly units and a playground area within the complex.In addition under SHIP Construction Cork County Council’s Housing Department have provided over 50 units in Beechgrove, Clonakilty comprising of two and three bedroom social housing. Also the scheme has provided for refurbishment of an existing protected building which will house six social housing tenants in 2022.Within this land holding there is also potential for affordable housing to be developed within the site.Other Housing Projects to be completed include 16 Part V units in Clonakilty in 2022 and 38 AHB CALF units to be completed in 2023.While significant development is proposed for both Key Towns in Cork, as Clonakilty is proportionally a smaller settlement in population terms, it will exceed the 30% population increase on its 2016 population (34 %) growth on 2016 population. |
| SMALLER TOWNS AND VILLAGESRPO 26 Towns & Villages RPO 31 Sustainable Place Framework | How Does the Development Plan support strengthening the role and viability of towns and villages?Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives including details of housing units planned/developed through programmes such as the ‘small towns and villages growth programme 2020-2024’ and progress made in the provision of services sites. |
|  | All the policies and objectives of the plan combine to support the strengthening of the role and viability of towns and villages in terms in planning for growth the sustainable growth of thepopulation and economy of each area, protecting the environmental, natural and built heritage |

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| features of the area that make them attractive places to live and work and in terms of delivering the infrastructure needed to support growth and quality of life.One of the more significant features of the Draft Development Plan has been the rationalisation of the settlement network and the removal of the development boundary of some of the smaller settlements which do not have public wastewater infrastructure and are therefore very limited in terms of their capacity to accommodate sustainable growth. These former settlements revert to be being part of the rural area, and in terms of housing, are subject to rural housing controls. See Proposed Amendment no 1.2.21 for a list of the relevant settlements. This review of the settlement network allows the plan to focus on strengthening the role and vitality of the towns and villages that have some capacity for growth.The objectives of the plan seeks to achieve balanced sustainable and most importantly achievable growth over the large geographic area that is County Cork, while building on and seeking to leverage new potential gains from all forms of infrastructural investment. Please refer to Draft Cork County Development Plan Proposed Objective CS2-7 Network of Settlements – Higher Order Settlements and – Lower Order Settlements which provides more detail on the strategic aims and objectives of each typology on the network and the Cork County Core Strategy Table (as set out in Proposed Amendment 1.2.13 and 1.2.14) which uses the settlement typology to structure the population and housing target (units and land supply) for the development plan period.The Policy and Objectives of Chapter 3 Settlements and Placemaking, Chapter 4 Housing, Chapter 6 Social and Community, Chapter 8 Economic Development and Chapter 9 Retail also directly support the strengthening of the role and vitality of towns and villages by promoting sustainable growth and quality design and investment in the infrastructure and public realm needed to support resilient and inclusive communities.To guide development across the settlement network the plan zones land for development in the towns and larger Key villages over 1,500 population. The Draft County Development Plan does not zone residential development within the boundaries of villages less than 1,500 population. Instead, each village is assigned an ‘Overall Scale of New Development’ in terms of the number of new housing units that can be accommodated. Details of this is provided in Proposed Amendment1.2.13 and 1.2.14.In support of the policy approach of the Plan, CCC has secured significant funding from national funding programmes (RRDF, Town & Village, CLAR, Outdoor Recreation Infrastructure Scheme) to enhance placemaking and quality of life in towns and villages across the county. The Council has also invested a significant resources in match fundingThe following table outlines the main commitments planned under the Small Towns and Villages Growth Programme 2020-2024 (all committed during 2021). |
|  | Settlement | Project | CDP Proposed Units |  |
| Killumney | WWTP | 424 |
| Ballineen/Enniskean | Upgrade of the Ballineen/Enniskean WWTP at the existing site to provideadditional capacity for growth. | 74 |
| Belgooly | The project will amalgamate and consolidate existing wastewater treatment infrastructure in the Belgooly area into a single WWTP withcapacity to cater for the existing development and projected growth. | 31 |

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| RURAL AREAS / RURAL DEVELOPMENT / NETWORKS & CROSS BOUNDARY INITIATIVESRPO 27 RuralRPO 28 Collaboration/PartnershipRPO 29 Rural Settlement NetworksRPO 43 Rural Economy & EU Good PracticeRPO 44 Common Agricultural PolicyRPO 45 Action Plan for Rural DevelopmentRPO 46 Digital and Physical Infrastructure in Rural AreasRPO 47 Rural Partnership Models RPO 48 Innovation Hubs and Centres of ExcellenceRPO 49 Innovation in Rural areasRPO 50 Diversification |  | Ballinspittle | The project will amalgamate and consolidate existing wastewater treatment infrastructure in the Ballinspittle area with capacity tocater for the existing development and projected growth. | 24 |  |
| Castlemagner | The project will amalgamate and consolidate existing wastewater treatment infrastructure in the Castlemagner areas with capacity to cater for the existing developmentand projected growth. | 10 |
| Glanworth | Provide for additional wastewatertreatment capacity and water treatment capacity. | 50 |
| Source: <https://www.water.ie/news/green-light-for-21-additi/>Housing have been examining units within the town centre for over the shop living on a case by case basis. These units would accommodate single and two person families. The Housing Directorate have also recently designed a number of infill projects in small existing towns such as Doneraile and Kilworth in North Cork, strengthening the urban fabric by providing vibrant sustainable solutions for families and single persons.Other Housing initiatives include;Buy and Renew Scheme and Vacant Home Schemes there are units being acquired in town and villages to accommodate housing applicants.Repair and Lease Scheme which allows grant funding to private house owners where unit can be refurbished and leased to the Local Authority.1. How Does Development Plan policy support vibrant rural communities and sustainable economic development?
2. Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives including those relating to island and coastal communities, the development of networks / shared resources between settlements?
3. Please identify any examples of planned/completed projects, good practice and other actions which you may wish to highlight in support of this theme. E.G new walking/cycling routes developed between adjoining rural areas/villages, joint initiatives to support tourism, joint projects to develop digital and training resources.
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|  | The need to support vibrant rural communities and sustainable economic development is a theme which is integral to the Rural chapter, and to the overall Plan.Cork is largely a rural county with 61% of the population living in the open countryside and smaller towns and villages of less than 1,500 population. The plan acknowledges that communities living across rural areas in towns, village and the countryside are functionally intertwined. The Planrecognises that supporting sustainable rural communities requires a holistic approach which recognises the functional relationship between settlements and their hinterlands. Furthermore, |

these policies have been developed to ensure that rural assets are protected to support the communities who rely on them, and to mitigate the effects of climate change on the environment.

In accordance with RPO 27, both the 2014 Development Plan and the Draft Plan follows the approach set out in the Ministerial Guidelines for Sustainable Rural Housing (2005). This policy discourages urban generated housing in the rural countryside, by facilitating person with a rural generated housing need who wish to live in their rural community. The Plan defines five rural area types with distinct characteristics based upon their population, Geodirectory data, rural housing pressure and environmental sensitivity. The housing needs of persons with both social need and also those who have an economic need to live in a rural area are accommodated subject to a number of criteria. Please refer to Objectives RP 5-3 to RP 5-8 of the Draft Plan.

Furthermore, the Draft Plan Chapter 2 Core Strategy and Chapter 5 Rural detail a number of policies which aim to strengthen the role of town and villages. Main towns and villages which provide a housing, employment and service function are prioritised for development. The overall settlement network has been rationalised with a strong focus on a network of settlements capable of meeting growth targets across the county supported by the rural hinterland. See Table 2.6 Settlement Typology, Table 2.7 Sustainable Development Framework for County Cork , and the objectives for each Strategic Planning Area (SPA) which provide detail on the strategy for the rural areas within each SPA - Objective CS 2-3: County Metropolitan Cork Strategic Planning Area, CS 2-4: Greater Cork Ring Strategic Planning Area, CS 2-5: North Cork Strategic Planning Area and CS 2-6: West Cork Strategic Planning Area .

In addition, Objective CS 2-7 Network of Settlements provides detail on the strategic objectives for the all settlements, including the smaller rural ones.

Chapter 8 Economic Development contains a number of policies which support sustainable Rural Development. Objective EC 8-11 ‘Rural Economy’ encourages employment growth in the county towns and seeks to strengthen the rural economy through innovation and diversification into new sectors and services to support ensure economic resilience and job creation.

Objective EC 8-12 Agriculture and Farm Diversification recognises the importance of the agricultural sector to the Cork economy and rural communities and supports the development of sustainable agriculture across the county.

Objectives EC 8-14 Forestry and EC 8 – 14 Fishing and Aquaculture support the sustainable development of these sectors across the county in recognition of their importance to the rural economy and rural communities.

Proposed Amendment No. 1.8.18 introduces a new objective for ‘Business Development in Rural Areas’.

Proposed Amendment 1.5.7 addresses the new Government publication *Our Rural* Future which acknowledges the multi-sectoral approach to rural development.

All the objectives supporting rural development do so in the context of also supporting other objectives of the plan re the protection of the natural and built environment, addressing climate change etc.

Chapter 12 Transport and Mobility recognises the need for improved connectivity between rural towns and larger urban areas. The role of rural transport services such as Local Link Rural transport in providing connectivity between rural towns and villages, and thus supporting sustainable development, is also recognised.

In accordance RSES objective RPO 34, Objective RP 5-31 of the Draft Plan contains a new policy objective to support new uses for Disused or Derelict Farm Buildings built using traditional methods

and materials for residential purposes, community or commercial use where appropriate and in accordance with environmental, heritage and protection of vernacular heritage.

With respect to Island Communities, the plan generally seeks to support development that contributes to retention of the year-round population on the islands, that has a clear and identifiable economic and social benefit (that endures beyond the construction phase), and that is compatible with the capacity of the local community to accommodate it, while protecting the environmental, and landscape sensitivities of the islands. Objectives MCI 7-8: Supporting the Islands, MCI 7-9: Economic Development on the Islands, MCI 7-10: Development Proposals on the Islands and MCI 7-11: Uninhabited Islands, specifically support the sustainable development of the islands.

Objectives MCI 7-6: Coastal Amenities and MCI 7-5: Marine Leisure and MCI 7-4: Coastal Protection, MCI 7-3: Integrated Coastal Zone Management and MCI 7-2: Development in Coastal Areas are also relevant to coastal and Island Communities.

The Council established an Islands Inter Agency Committee in 2012. This committee develops strategic policy measures to support the development of the inhabited offshore islands off the coast of Cork County. The West Cork Islands Integrated Development Strategy 2010, was prepared in order to address the physical, economic, social and cultural development of the Island Communities. Amendments to the Draft Plan has given a commitment to the need to review and update the Strategy, and to have regard to more recent national policy and initiatives such as the Our *Rural Future* publication. Developments at a national level in relation to the *Islands Policy* consultation paper published in 2019 are also awaited.

Cork County Council are currently progressing proposals to replace Dursey cable car with two new ones and to create an interpretive centre and café on the mainland with departure points for the lift service, other facilities including parking on the mainland will also be improved.

At a broader county level in terms of project delivery, Cork County Council works in close collaboration with local communities, local development groups and other organisations to empower and strengthen community development and encourage local participation supporting vibrancy and sustainable resilient rural communities.

The Council has invested significant resources in match funding projects, as well as the implementation of a range of bespoke town and village initiatives (CCC Project ACT (Activating County Towns), Town Development Fund, Community Fund, Amenity Grants, Village Enhancement Scheme, Town Approaches Scheme, Painting Scheme etc) to support rural development and local areas. As part of Project ACT, the Council established a network of 23 no. Town Teams part of whose remit was to develop and enhance the economic wellbeing of their areas.

The Council’s Age Friendly Programme has been instrumental in supporting communities to enhance the accessibility of their areas and has created a vibrant network of older persons across the county.

The Council is also implementing a programme to provide a network of remote working hubs throughout the county.

With regard to examples of completed projects, Cork County Council has a proven track record and strong commitment to the development of many rural based projects and initiatives. Many of these projects have already been developed and have made a huge impact on the lives of people in their local rural area. These projects have also had many spin-off effects by promoting rural tourism, providing rural employment opportunities, and expanding on the range of amenities available in rural areas. Under Objective TO 10-9, the Draft Plan has also provided a commitment to consider the development a Greenway Strategy for the County, which will aim to provide a plan-led approach to the delivery of such schemes, a strong focus will be to improve connectivity between existing

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|  | settlements. The Joe Walsh Walkway is also an example of a route which links the settlements of Clonakilty and Shannonvale which is a key employment area in West Cork, providing an Active Travel Route in the town. Amendments to the Draft Plan propose to link this route through to the town centre via a proposed Linear Park.A number of projects which have been undertaken to date include :* Mallow Castle amenity walks
* Mallow Castle Adventure Playground
* Midleton to Youghal Greenway
* Youghal Boardwalk
* St Mary’s Collegiate Self Guided Tours
* Harpers Island Nature Reserve
* New library facilities in Kinsale, Bandon
* Joe Walsh Walkway
* Argideen Walkway
* Beara Horse Trail
* Carrigaline Bandstand
* Crosshaven walkway
* Leap Amenity Park

In line with the RPO 30, the Draft Plan has included a number of objectives to help promote the development of networks between linked settlements in the County. Table 2.6 of the Draft Plan identifies groups of towns and villages which share geographic, economic and resource related relationships to help drive economic development opportunities. These include the North Cork Agri- food Network, the West Cork Marine Network and Cork Ring Network. These policies have been incorporated into the Volume Three North Cork MD and Volume Five West Cork MD in the Draft Plan. |
| PLACEMAKINGRPO 31 Sustainable Place Framework RPO 61 Health Place Audit (HPA) for Place-makingRPO 70 Bidding capacity | How Does the Development Plan support Placemaking? Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives.Please identify any examples of planned/completed projects, good practice and other actions which you may wish to highlight in support of this theme. E.g. Improvements to public realm, developing new streets/spaces/pocket parks |
|  | Chapter 3 Settlements and Placemaking in the Draft Cork County Development Plan and the subsequent Proposed Amendments support placemaking and good practice. Chapter 3 aims to protect and enhance the unique identity and character of County Cork’s towns and villages and improve quality of life and well-being through the delivery of healthy placemaking underpinned by good urban design, with the creation of attractive public spaces that are vibrant, distinctive, safe and accessible and which promote and facilitate positive social interaction and supports the needs of the community.The main objectives/proposed amendments relating to placemaking are as follows:* The objectives within Chapter 3 of the Draft Plan support placemaking
* Proposed Amendment 1.3.5 regarding the main components to successful placemaking.
* Table 3.1 in the Draft Cork County Development Plan and Proposed Amendment 1.3.6 which is regarding the principles of placemaking.
* Objective PL 3-4 and Proposed Amendment 1.3.4 regarding Placemaking and the Arts.
* Proposed Amendment 1.3.8 which relates to public art and placemaking.
* Proposed Amendment 1.3.9 encouraging sustainable and resilient places.
* Proposed Amendment 1.3.12 which promotes quality of design.
* Proposed Amendment 1.3.14 which relates to Rural Placemaking.
* Proposed Amendment 1.3.15 and Proposed Amendment 1.8.8 which relate to Placemaking and Enterprise Development.
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|  | * Objective 10-1 in the Draft Plan supports investment in Placemaking.
* Proposed Amendment 1.12.49 relating to reduced speeds in settlements.
* Proposed Amendment 1.12.62 relating to the management of on street parking.

The Bandon Transportation and Public Realm Enhancement Plan and the Carrigaline Transportation and Public Realm Enhancement Plan are both projects which aim to enhance the placemaking and sustainability in the towns of Bandon and Carrigaline. These are integrated transportation frameworks focused on addressing the transportation infrastructure and public realm enhancement required to support the sustainable development of the towns.The objectives of the TPREP’s are as follows::* Connect people to places via a sustainable transport network and reduce the level of car dependency in the town;
* Create a vibrant town centre, a place where people can meet, shop, do business and have fun;
* Provide the built environment to assist rejuvenating business within the town centre;
* Encourage greater number of residents to walk and cycle in the town;
* Improve access to educational, social and employment opportunities.

These framework plans will be implemented throughout the lifetime of the plan.In terms of Council Initiatives, the Council has public realm projects at planning or detailed design stage in Cobh, Youghal, Mitchelstown, Macroom, Charleville, Mallow, Passage West, Castletownbere, Bandon.Many locations have seen investment in the installation of canopies,/ covered walkways, parklets and temporary/ permanent pedestrianisation measures in response to the Covid 19 pandemic.The Housing Department is progressing the redevelopment of derelict & brownfield sites in town and village centres which will contribute to improvements to the public realm and placemaking in towns and villages and will be instrumental in providing homes close to the centres contributing to the sustainability and renewal of the urban fabric.. |
| **REGENERATION & SUPPORT FOR COMPACT GROWTH**(These RPOs identified as relating to Placemaking in Phase 3 analysis of RPOs)RPO 34 Regeneration, Brownfield and Infill DevelopmentRPO 35 Support for Compact Growth RPO 36 LDARPO 37 Active Land Management RPO 38 Retrofitting Initiative Priorities RPO 176 10-minute” city and townconcepts | How Does the Development Plan address Compact growth targets on brownfield and infill sites? Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives.Has the Development Plan identified priority locations for Regeneration, Brownfield and Infill Development?Please briefly outline any examples of Regeneration Projects/Initiatives delivered to date or innovative examples of delivering quality high density residential development, successful brownfield development or any projects to develop lands jointly with the LDA |
|  | The Draft Cork County Development Plan aims to support and implement the underlying theme of providing for more consolidated urban cores at the heart of our settlements and its core strategy aims to deliver 6,230 of the overall 22,611 net housing requirement on brownfield/infill/existing built footprint sites combined with greenfield sites within 800m of the town centre to support the delivery of compact growth. In many settlements there are sites close to the town centre which are greenfield and are zoned for residential development. These sites will contribute significantly to the delivery of compact growth. This approach applies to the main towns and other settlements which were identified as having a population of 1,500 or greater in the last census, (2016). In addition tothe 6,230 units mentioned above, it is anticipated that a substantial proportion of the 1,327 units |

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|  | to be accommodated in Key Villages will also contribute to more consolidated settlements. (See Proposed Amendment 1.2.10, I.2,13 and 1.2.14 which detail the distribution of growth) .See Also Chapter Settlements and Placemaking and Objectives Pl 3.2 Encouraging Sustainable and Resilient Places and Proposed Amendment no 1.3.10 and Objective PL 3-3: Delivering Quality and Inclusive Places . See also amendment no .1.3.13 re Quality Design.In preparing the Plan, the extent of zonings on peripheral greenfield development sites was critically evaluated with regard to their compatibility with the renewal and regeneration targets set out in the NPF and National Policy Objectives 3a, b and c, and the zonings proposals included in Volumes Three North Cork, Volume Four South Cork and Volume Five West Cork) represent the optimum proposals for support compact sustainable growth.Policy and Objectives of Chapter 16 Built Heritage aim to protect key heritage assets of the county in the context of supporting compact growth.The implementation and delivery of the Core Strategy is a key strategic objective of the Planning Authority. The County Development Plan adopts a multi-faceted approach to support the delivery of the Core Strategy through: putting in place the appropriate planning policy framework at a local level to guide the sustainable development of key strategic growth areas; the identification of underutilized and/or vacant lands and implementation of active land management measures to support sequential development, compact growth and regeneration; and, the introduction of monitoring and evaluation measures.In practical terms the Council is supporting brownfield and infill development through the repurposing of heritage buildings in Youghal, Mitchelstown, Bandon, and Fermoy. In addition, the development of pop up shops to reduce town centre vacancy is proposed or underway in Fermoy, Passage West, Carrigaline, Bandon.The Housing Department are working with the Property Department and MD’s to progress the redevelopment of derelict brownfield sites in Mallow, Macroom & Bantry, for future high quality ‘compact’, housing development. An apartment development on Oliver Plunkett Hill in Fermoy completed in recent years has reinvigorated the streetscape and provided high quality accommodation within walking distance of town centre and all amenities, negating reliance on motor transport. |
| RSES ECONOMIC STRATEGYRPO 40 Regional Economic Resilience RPO 64 Facilitate new business formation, growth andindustrial re-organisation RPO 72 BrexitRPO 74 Economic Risk ManagementSystem | How Does the Development Plan incorporate /support the RSES Economic Strategy? Please provide a brief summary.Does the Development Plan incorporate policies to support and develop the role of the Region’sEconomic Drivers? |
|  | The economic policies and objectives set out in the Plan seek to be aligned with the provisions of national and regional policy initiatives. The Core Strategy of the plan allocates population, housing and employment growth in line with the provisions of the RSES, strengthening the settlement network and main centres of employment while also aiming to revitalise rural areas by strengthening rural towns and villages and supporting the diverse nature of the urban and ruraleconomies of the county. The plan also aims to realise the full potential of Cork County’s broad range of locational and infrastructural advantages and aims to position Cork to attract sustainable economic investment and jobs growth into the future. |

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|  | In keeping with the strategy of the RSES the Plan supports a concentration of economic and employment development primarily within the main towns to bring balance across the County and improve the level of employment choice. Land is provided in the Main Towns so it can be appropriately serviced, be located close to where people live, and business can benefit from proximity to other businesses and services. In addition, it is important to ensure new economic and employment opportunities are developed in tandem with the provision of transport and water services infrastructure and new housing developments so more people have the opportunity to live closer to work, thus reducing time spend commuting and opening up opportunities for use of sustainable modes for local journeyTo implement this employment strategy a network of employment centres has been identified across the County that will ensure a sustainable pattern of economic development, both in urbanand rural areas. The importance placed on a settlement’s employment base has formed an integral part of the settlement strategy for the development of this plan. See Tables 8.4, 8.5 and 8.6 in the Draft Plan which set out the Employment Network, Employment Hierarchy and Employment Land Supply for the County (See also Proposed Amendment No’s 1.8.25 and 1.8.26 in relation to the Employment Land Supply).The plan recognises and supports digital and transport connectivity for interaction between the County’s Employment Network and the Region’s Economic Drivers including Cities and Metropolitan Areas, Economic Corridors and other Key Towns and Networks, especially those with close cross boundary interactions. **See Proposed Amendment No. 1.8.7 Connectivity Objective which aims to prioritise infrastructure delivery across the County to enhance connectivity (multi-modal transport and digital) with the wider southern region as supported in Chapter 12 Transport and Mobility and Chapter 13 Energy and Telecommunications.**This Plan also aims to achieve diversity and innovativeness in rural areas through an integrated approach to rural economic development by supporting the completion of infrastructure projects including the provision of high-quality broadband and mobile communication services to all rural locations, water and wastewater facilities for the growth of settlements, sustainable energy supply, enhanced transport connectivity including rural public transport services and greenway walking and pedestrian corridors between settlements.Objective EC-8-2 ‘Strategic Employment Locations’ promotes the development of the Strategic Employment Locations identified in the Employment Hierarchy of the County.Objective EC 8-3 ‘Place-making’ prioritises investment in placemaking in key employment centres to support investment and job creation.Objective EC 8-4 ‘Economic Resilience’ (Proposed Amendment No. 1.6.6) and EC 8-5 Smart Working seek to enhance economic resilience and support remote working.Objective EC 8-11 ‘Rural Economy’ encourages employment growth in the county towns and seeks to strengthen the rural economy through innovation and diversification into new sectors and services to support ensure economic resilience and job creation.See also:Proposed Amendment No. 1.8.8 ‘Placemaking’.Proposed Amendment No. 1.8.17 Objective EC 8-16 ‘Employment Strategy’,Proposed Amendment No. 1.8.18 which introduces a new objective for ‘Business Development in Rural Areas’. |
| TOURISMRPO 53 TourismRPO 54 Tourism & the Environment | Please Outline Key Development Plan policies that will support Tourism development Please briefly outline wider Council involvement in tourism development. |
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| EMPLOYMENT LOCATIONSRPO 62 Locations for Employment Development | *The development of the tourism sector in Cork County is underpinned by all the policies and objectives of the plan working together to support the development of sustainable resilient urban and rural communities while protecting and improving the quality of the built and natural environment and adapting to climate change.**Chapter 10 Tourism of the Draft Plan sets out the following vision for tourism development -*“*Promote a sustainable and well managed tourism industry which protects the environmental and heritage assets of the county while delivering economic benefits throughout the county. Identify and develop new and diverse tourism products - particularly those associated with heritage and environment, arts and culture and acknowledge the need to spread appropriate tourism growth and tourist related enterprises beyond established resorts and larger towns to rural areas.”*Key Development Policies that will directly support Tourism Development include :* TO 10-01: Promotion of Sustainable Tourism in County Cork (amendment ref. 1.10.2 & 1.10.20)
* TO 10-2 Wild Atlantic Way and Ireland’s Ancient East (amendment ref. 1.10.9)
* TO 10-3 Tourism Opportunities
* TO 10-4 Developing the Marine Leisure Centre
* TO 10-6 Cultural Tourism (amendment ref. 1.10.16)
* TO 10-7 Long Distance Walks (amendment ref. 1.10.11)
* TO 10-8 Walking/ Cycling and Greenways
* TO 10-9 Greenways (amendment ref. 1.10.13)

Cork County Council has a strong track record in investing in tourism developments across the county. Significant recent investments include Spike Island, Camden Fort Meagher, Dursey Island Cable Car, Harpers Island Wetlands, Mallow Castle, Mizen Head, Youghal Clock Gate Tower etc.Other important initiatives include :* Development of the Rediscover Cork/ Explore Cork interactive mobile app
* Supporting Fáilte Ireland Regional Brands (Wild Atlantic Way& Irelands Ancient East)
* Promotion of several Council Owned attractions see [https://www.corkcoco.ie/en/visiting-](https://www.corkcoco.ie/en/visiting-cork/cork-county-council-owned-supported-attractions) [cork/cork-county-council-owned-supported-attractions.](https://www.corkcoco.ie/en/visiting-cork/cork-county-council-owned-supported-attractions)
* The Development of Motor Home Policy
* Festivals/Events Guidelines & Policies for Cork County
* Grant aid funding for festivals and other events.
* Project ACT Activating County Towns)
* Rediscover Cork County Town video series
* Developing the Midleton to Youghal Greenway and other Greenway/Blueway proposals
* Taste Cork

Does the Development Plan identify future Locations for Employment Development? Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives. |
|  | Overall, the plan recognizes the need to protect and consolidate existing critical employment locations that have underpinned Cork’s economic successes to date, while developing new employment locations and opportunities to serve current and future generations.The Plan identifies an Employment Network for the County (Table 8.4 in Chapter 8 ‘Economic Development’) as follows:* County Metropolitan and Cork Harbour Network,
* Cork Ring Network,
* North Cork Agri Food Network
* West Cork Marine Network,
* Other Main Towns,
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|  | * Key Villages and Other Settlements,
* Rural Areas.

In keeping with the strategy of the RSES the Plan supports a concentration of economic and employment development primarily within the main towns to bring balance across the County and improve the level of employment choice. A hierarchy of employment centres has been identified across the County that will ensure a sustainable pattern of economic development - see Table 8.5. Table 8.5 also includes the employment land supply for each settlement by zoning category - Business and General Employment, Industrial, High Technology Campus Development and Special Policy Areas. The hierarchy include the ‘Strategic Employment Locations’ of Carrigtwohill, Little Island, Ringaskiddy and Whitegate / Aghada and the ‘Specialise Employment Centre’ at Marino Point, and the Key towns of the Clonakilty and Mallow.The Plan recognises Cork Harbour as a unique and strategic asset and a key economic driver within the regionObjective EC 8-1 Cork Harbour promotes the development of the harbour and further investment in projects that will strengthen its role as a driver within the region, and diversify the economic base of the county.Objective EC-8-2 ‘Strategic Employment Locations’ promotes the development of the Strategic Employment Locations referenced above.Objective EC8-3 Placemaking prioritises investment in placemaking in key employment centres to support investment and job creation.Objective EC8-4 Economic Resilience and EC8-5 Smart Working seek to enhance economic resilience and support remote working.Objective EC 8-11 ‘Rural Economy’ encourages employment growth in the county towns and seeks to strengthen the rural economy through innovation and diversification into new sectors and services to support ensure economic resilience and job creation.Objective EC 8-12 Agriculture and Farm Diversification recognises the importance of the agricultural sector to the Cork economy and rural communities and supports the development of sustainable agriculture across the county.Objectives EC 8-14 Forestry and EC 8 – 14 Fishing and Aquaculture support the sustainable development of these sectors across the county in recognition of their importance to the rural economy and rural communities.See also :Proposed Amendment No. 1.8.17 Objective EC 8-16 ‘Employment Strategy’,Proposed Amendment No. 1.8.18 which introduces a new objective for ‘Business Development in Rural Areas’.Proposed Amendment No’s 1.8.25 and 1.8.26 in relation to Employment Land Supply. |
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| MARINE ECONOMY (RELATINGTO Instructive RPOs)RPO 76 Marine EconomyRPO 77 Maritime Spatial planning - Consistency and AlignmentRPO 78 First Mover under the National Marine Planning FrameworkRPO 79 Shannon Estuary and Other Harbour PlansRPO 81 Fishery Harbour Centres and Local Authority HarboursRPO 82 Seafood Sector | Does the Development Plan include objectives that support development of our marine and coastal assets? Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives.Please identify any examples of planned/completed projects, good practice and other actions which you may wish to highlight in support of this theme. |

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| RPO 83 Island and Coastal CommunitiesRPO 84 Fishing Local Area Group (FLAG) Development StrategiesRPO 85 Renewable offshore energy effects on European Sites and potential for adverse effects on theRPO 86 Marine Cluster |  |
|  | The Draft Development Plan includes a wide range of objectives to support the sustainable development of County Cork’s marine and coastal assets. These objectives include a strong commitment to supporting and working with the appointed Implementation Groups for the National Marine Planning Framework (NMPF) and also support the potential of the marine environment by nurturing opportunities for innovation in the Maritime economy while ensuring that its ecosystems are managed sustainably MCI 7-1: National and Regional Marine Planning Policy.The Draft Plan then includes objectives regarding Development in Coastal Areas MCI 7-2, noting that Cork County Council has taken a lead in this field through its participation in the EU Demonstration Programme on ICZM with the development of the Bantry Bay Coastal Zone Charter The Council was further involved in European Projects relating to ‘Integrated Coastal Zone Management’, namely the COREPOINT and IMCORE EU INTERREG Projects which used Cork Harbour as a case study area and building on this experience the plan includes objectives regarding best practice Integrated Coastal Zone Management MCI 7-3. It is also proposed to include a new objective to sustainably manage development within the coastal zone taking account of its environmental, ecological, heritage and landscape values (Proposed Amendment 1.7.2) and to support a Coastal Erosion policy for the County in consultation with all relevant stakeholders (Proposed through Amendment 1.7.7).Similarly, there are updated objectives proposed regarding Coastal Protection (MCI 7-4), Marine Leisure MCI (7-5), Coastal Amenities (MCI 7-6) and Designated Bathing Areas (MCI 7-7). The Plan also includes objectives to support the Islands and Island Communities, MCI 7-8, MCI 7-9, MCI 7-10 and MCI 7-11.In terms of projects, Cork County Council develops and delivers a programme of projects each year to improve coastal infrastructure under the DAFM grant programme. In 2021 projects to the value of€646,000 were delivered. All of the county’s piers, slipways and harbour facilities have been assessed and arranged in priority order for future programmes.Cork County Council has agreed to partner with UCC on a Coastal Erosion Vulnerability Assessment of the entire Cork coastline. |
| CLIMATE ACTION:TRANSITION TO A LOW CARBON ECONOMY & SOCIETYRPO 56 Low Carbon EconomyRPO 57 National Policy Statement on Bio-economyRPO 85 Renewable offshore energyRPO 88 National Mitigation Plan and National Adaptation FrameworkRPO 89 Building Resilience to Climate Change | Does the Development Plan give priority to addressing Climate Action?Please provide a brief summary of how the Development Plan addresses Climate Action. |
|  | *Insert answer here* |

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|  | Policies in relation to climate change are woven throughout the Draft Plan and are also specifically addressed in Chapter 17 Climate Action. This chapter supports national policy and also sets out the Council’s climate action strategy and commitments – Objectives CA17-1 to 17-6 refer. Table 17.2 also provides a summary of the other actions/ objectives in the Plan that contribute to Reduced Energy Demand, Reduced Anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions and address Adaptation Measures.The Housing Department continue to roll out an Annual Energy Efficiency program across Cork County to Council owned social housing stock, which aims to improve energy efficiency, reduce the impact of fuel poverty and decarbonize the councils social housing stock.Some pockets of housing land that have been deemed unsuitable for development due to the high carbon footprint to build within areas of site following intensive site investigations, has seen innovative and careful densification of the sites via alternative apartment development over standard housing units. This has allowed cross collaboration in Council to provide forestry on residual land where appropriate to further reduce the carbon footprint of the site in addition to rolling out sustainable landscaping approaches such as meadows for example. |
| DECARBONISATIONRPO 90 Regional Decarbonisation. RPO 91 Decarbonisation in the Transport SectorRPO 94 Decarbonisation in theAgricultural Sector | Does the Development Plan include objectives that support Decarbonisation? Please provide a brief summary of objectives/initiatives including progress in identification of a Decarbonisation Zone |
|  | *Insert answer here*Policies in relation to Decarbonisation are contained in various chapters of the Draft Plan:* Decarbonisation Zone - Ch 17 Climate Action - see paragraph 17.7.22 and objective CA 17- 5.
* Decarbonising Transport – Ch 12 Transport and Mobility – see Section 12.3. Also Table

12.1 setting out the Integrated Land Use and Transport Strategy and associated objective TM12-1 and support for EV Charging set out Section 12.15 and objective TM 12-11. The underpinning aim of this chapter is to deliver climate action benefits.* Extensive policy and objectives in relation to renewable energy production and renewable energy in Transport – see Ch 13 Energy and Telecommunications – Objectives ET 13.1 – 13.5, 13.14, 13.15, 13.16.

Cork County Council have provisionally identified Macroom as its pilot Decarbonisation Zone but Departmental advice, approval and direction is awaited on progressing this initiative. |
| RESOURCE EFFICIENCY INCL. RENEWABLE ENERGYRPO 98 Regional Renewable Energy StrategyRPO 109 Bio-Energy Implementation Plan | Does the Development Plan support the development of renewable energy in accordance with national/regional policy/targets?Please provide a brief summary of how the Development Plan addresses renewable energy |
|  | The County Development Plan 2014 includes strong policy support of the development of renewable energy and these have been continued and updated in the Draft County Development Plan.Chapter 13 Energy and Communications of the Draft Plan seeks to :“*Facilitate and support investment in sustainable energy production and infrastructure in Cork to meet the future local, regional and national needs, while transitioning to a low carbon economy, addressing the climate change challenge with greenhouse gas emissions and protection of the**environmental, cultural and heritage assets of the county. Cork will benefit through its contribution* |

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|  | *to national renewable energy targets, in a renewable energy framework that will also ensure the protection of local environmental assets in line with the National Planning Framework, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and all other key Energy policies*.”Section 13.2 of the Draft Plan sets out the Strategic Policy and Legislation that heavily influenced the Energy and Telecommunications Chapter. The following objectives acknowledge national and regional policy:* ET13.2 Renewable Energy (proposed amendment no. 1.13.20)
* ET13.4 Wind Energy (proposed amendment no. 1.13.2)
* ET13.9 National Wind Energy Guidelines
* ET 13.10: Development in line with Best Practice
* ET 13.27: Carbon Emissions reduction
* ET 13.28: Information and Communications Technology (proposed amendment no. 1.13.22)

The Draft Plan includes a commitment to do a full renewable energy strategy during the lifetime of the plan which will also set out the energy targets for the county. (See proposed amendment no.1.13.1 for Objective ET 13.1 Energy).The Draft Plan supports the development of Bioenergy in section 13.10 and objective ET13.17 Bioenergy (proposed amendment no 1.13.5, 1.13.17). The Draft Plan references to RPO 109 in paragraph 13.10.6.The Draft Cork County Development Plan 2021 places great emphasis on the need to increase our renewable energy capacity. The Draft Plan acknowledges the need to transition to a carbon neutral economy, the need to set ambitions to meet national and regional energy targets and to move away from non-finite resources. The Chapter outlines the main sources of renewable energy in detail which are Wind, Solar, Hydro, Hydrogen, Bioenergy, Offshore, Storage, CHP and Geothermal. It also highlights the need to introduce Hybrid Energy Systems to increase the potential of our resources in objective ET 13.3 Hybrid Energy Systems. The Plan outlines the need for greater energy efficiency particularly in Building Energy Efficiency and Conservation and in Renewable Transport. Objective ET 13.2 Renewable Energy (proposed amendment no. 1.13.20) sets out Cork Counties intention to support Irelands commitments to develop renewable energy sources and infrastructure across the county. |
| BLUE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURERPO 110 Ecosystem ServicesRPO 122 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)RPO 124 Green InfrastructureRPO 125 Green Infrastructure CorridorsRPO 126 BiodiversityRPO 127 Invasive SpeciesRPO 128 All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015 – 2020 | Does the development plan support the development of Blue Green Infrastructure, ecosystem services and biodiversity? Please provide a brief summary of how the Development Plan addresses these areasPlease identify any examples of planned/completed projects, good practice and other actions which you may wish to highlight in support of this theme |
|  | Blue Green Infrastructure and ecosystem services are considered in detail in Chapter 14 of the Draft Plan. This chapter outlines the benefits of Ecosystems services and green and blue infrastructure (para 14.1.6 – 14.1.13), the principles (para 14.2.2) and themes (para 14.2.3 –14.2.9 and proposed amendment 1.14.6) and objectives for Green and Blue Infrastructure are set out under Objective GI 14-1.The approach to protecting and delivering green infrastructure at settlement level is set out in section 14.3 including a rationale for the development of diagrammatic green and blue infrastructure network maps (the actual diagrammatic maps are then contained in the text on theMain Towns contained in Volumes 3, 4 and 5 of the Draft Plan and are intended to facilitate |

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|  | development of green corridors and identification of opportunities to enhance green infrastructure provision). Consideration of the delivery of Green Infrastructure at site level is provided in Section14.4 and Objective 14-3 which requires new development to contribute to the protection, management, and enhancement of green and blue infrastructure, including the submission of a green infrastructure statement and in the case of larger developments the preparation of a Landscape/ Green (and Blue) Infrastructure Plan including a Landscape Design Rationale.Biodiversity policy is dealt with in Chapter 15 Biodiversity and Environment of the Draft Plan and supported by objectives BE 15-1 – 15-9. Objectives cover biodiversity considerations in relation to Plan-making, local authority development and projects, Council owned and managed land, Biodiversity and new development, control of Invasive Alien Species, protection of Trees and Woodland and support for Communities and Other Stakeholders.Initiatives in the areas of Green/ Blue Infrastructure and Biodiversity include;* Biodiversity/ Pollinator Plans have been prepared for a wide range of towns
* Midleton to Youghal Greenway will be a bio-diversity corridor
* Blueway on the River Ilen, Skibbereen to Baltimore
* Blueway facilities to be developed on River Bandon
* Feasibility of Blueway on River Blackwater (parts thereof)
* Development of Harper’s Island Nature Reserve

Chapter 10 Tourism of the Plan also supports the development of Green / blue Infrastructure:* TO 10-4 Developing the Marine Leisure Sector
* TO 10-7 Long Distance Walks (amendment ref. 1.10.11)
* TO 10-8 Walking/ Cycling and Greenways
* TO 10-9 Greenways (amendment ref. 1.10.13)
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| WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVERPO 110 Ecosystem Services RPO 111 Water Resources RPO 112 Water QualityRPO 121 Effective Collaboration to Implement River Basin Management Plans and Water Framework DirectiveRPO 122 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)RPO 123 River Basin Management Plan and Spatial PlanningRPO 124 Green Infrastructure RPO 126 BiodiversityRPO 127 Invasive Species | How does the development plan support the implementation of the Water Framework Directive (WFD)? Please provide a brief summary of how the Development Plan addresses these areas with particular focus on the strategy taken take to protect and enhance Blue Dot Catchments.Please identify any examples of planned/completed projects, good practice and other actions which you may wish to highlight in support of this theme. This should include internal structures established to improve the interaction between planning and water quality issues. |
|  | *Insert answer here*Chapter 11 Water Management takes a holistic approach to the full water cycle in providing the necessary policy and objectives to protect and enhance water quality.Objective WM 11-1 supports the implementation of the Water Framework Directive and the River Basin Management Plan (parts b., c. and d.). This objective (part e.) recognises the sustained pressure on the ecological status of Blue Dot waterbodies and the need in certain circumstances for additional measures to be taken in relation to development permitted in such catchments.Paragraph 11.3.12 also outlines the background to the Blue Dot Catchments programme.This objective (part g.) also requires that development only proceed where appropriate wastewater treatment is available to meet the requirements of environmental legislation, including the WFD and Habitats Directive.Further objectives are included in relation to surface water protection (WM11-2), groundwater protection (WM11-3, WM11-4), discharges in unsewered areas (WM11-5) and protection from |

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|  | agricultural pollution (WM 11-6). Section 11.10 and associated objective WM 11-10 deals with the requirement to implement SuDS, including reference to appropriate technical guidance documents. Objective WM11-9 covers wastewater disposal and protection of the riparian zone is provided for through objective WM11-11.Water quality is also a key consideration in the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Plan carried out concurrent to, and integrated with, the plan-making process.Initiatives* The Council’s Water Services Department has been working with the Planning Department over the last two years to identify constraints relative to growth projections in terms of abstraction from rivers and lakes for drinking water and treatment capacity for wastewater treatment plants with sensitive receiving waters. The Council has also liaised with Irish Water to ensure alignment between the identified constraints and their capital investment plans.
* Representatives from the LA Environment Departments regularly collaborate with LAWPRO on learning & training exercises to enhance assessment & investigative techniques of waterbodies required to support achievement & maintenance of status.
* Representatives from LA Environment Departments participate in a SW Regional Workshop Forum quarterly with LAWPRO to identify land management & water quality issues of concern across the LAs that would benefit from development of policy & best practice at regional and national level.
* A meeting of representatives from the LA Planning Departments in the SW Region was organised on 29/8/2019 by LAWPro & CCC to discuss how Blue Dot objectives could be incorporated into the CDP for each LA.
* An issues paper re Water Quality & the CDP was prepared by LAWPro/CCC & distributed to LA Planning Departments in the SW Region on 20/9/2019.
* Representatives from the Planning and Environment Directorates are active participates in the South West Regional WFD Operational Committee.
* CCC is part funding a dedicated Blue Dot publication for the Coomhola River (Bantry, County Cork). This publication will then become the template for subsequent ‘Blue Dot’ publications for Catchments around the State.
* All agricultural, industrial & commercial planning applications are referred to the Environment Directorate for comment/report. This report includes an assessment of potential water quality impacts from the development.
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| DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY/SMART REGION/SMART CITIESRPO 133 Smart CitiesRPO 134: Smart Cities and Smart Region: | How does the Development Plan support development of a Smart Region/Smart City/Smart Towns. Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives.In rural areas, please outline progress made in the development of Remote Working & Digital Hubs and other relevant initiatives for the optimisation of digital connectivity. |
|  | The Plan recognises that the provision of a modern, efficient communications system and digital connectivity is essential for the economic development of the region and supports the development of the new Smart Region and Smart Technology initiatives that are coming on stream in urban and rural areas. The plan recognizes that working from home and the opportunities for Smart working can help support the rural economy into the future.Table 8.7 of the Plan identifies a network of 17 existing Co-working hubs in the county supported by Cork County Council.Objective EC 8-5 ‘Smart Working/Remote Working’ supports the development of remote working, either from home or from a designated hub /co working space. |

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|  | Objective ET 13.28 ‘Information and Communications Technology’. Facilitates the delivery of high capacity ICT infrastructure throughout the county and the roll out of the National Broadband Plan.See Proposed Amendment No. 1.13.8 ‘Communications and Digital Connectivity’ and Proposed Amendment No. 1.8.7 ‘Connectivity’.In addition to the provisions of the Cork County Development Plan, Cork County Council has established an Economic Development, Enterprise and Tourism Directorate. The Directorate seeks to support and engage businesses and communities at a local level throughout County Cork in a number of ways such as supporting the development of industrial and commercial infrastructure including the provision of E-Centres/Digital Hubs and Incubator Units.Furthermore Cork County Council, in partnership with local business organisations and state enterprise agencies have established the E Centres Initiative which is a network of Community Enterprise Centres that support start-ups, entrepreneurs and remote workers by providing dedicated co-working facilities such as hot-desking, offices, training centres, conference and meeting facilities ,and other services to support businesses and communities in Cork . |
| ENHANCED REGIONAL CONNECTIVITYRPO 169 Strategic Road Network Improvement Priorities | Briefly outline Development plan policies to improve enhanced regional connectivity – by road/rail and public transport services. |
|  | *Insert answer here*The improvement of regional connectivity is supported in Chapter 12 Transport and Mobility through the following objectives;* Strategic Road Infrastructure – Section 12.16 and Objective TM 12-12; includes key projects such as M/N20, Cork Northern Ring Road, the N27 Cork-Cork International Airport, Upgrade of the R624, R630, R586 and R572 and the Carrigaline Western Distributor Road amongst others.
* Rail transport – Section 12.8 and objective TM 12-3 (also amendment no. 1.12.61)
* Bus Transport – Section 12.8 and objective TM 12-5
* Support for the implementation of CMATS – TM 12-7

InitiativesImplementation of NTA funded countywide programme of regional and urban bus services infrastructure upgrades, delivering new bus shelters and accessible bus stops. |
| INTERNATIONALCONNECTIVITY/ PORTS/AIRPORTS, FREIGHT & LOGISTICSRPO 139 Low Carbon International ConnectivityRPO 145: Ports and Harbour Strategy for the Southern RegionRPO:149: Airport Strategy for the Southern RegionRPO 141: Regional Freight Strategy RPO 143 Ports and Airports | How Does the Development Plan support the Region’s International Connectivity, development ofports, airports and policies in relation to freight and logistics? Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives. |
|  | *Insert answer here*The Transport and Mobility Chapter of the Draft Plan, Chapter 12 supports the principle of the international connectivity of the County, through a variety of Policy and Objectives as follows;* Freights and Ports – Section 12.17 and Objective TM 12-13
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|  | * Rail Freight – Section 12.18 and Objective TM 12-13
* Road Freight and Logistics – Section 12.19 and Objective TM 12-13
* Port of Cork – Section 12.20 and Objective TM 12-14
* Other Ports and Harbours – Section 12.21 and Objective TM 12-14
* Water Based Transport – Section 12.22 and Objective TM 12-15
* Cork International Airport – Section 12.23 and Objective TM 12-16

The N25 Upgrade Project is a key enabler for the delivery of the County Development Plan Core Strategy housing and jobs targets and realising the RSES/Cork MASP and NPF Objectives. |
| SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY / LOCAL TRANSPORT PLANS (AND OBJECTIVES/INITIATIVESRPO 151 Integration of Land Use and TransportRPO 152 Local Planning Objectives RPO 154 Land Use PlansRPO 157 Local Transport Plans (LTP) RPO 163 Sustainable Mobility Targets RPO 165 Higher Densities | How does the Development plan support sustainable mobility – including walking cycling, the 10 minute city/ town, sustainable mobility targets.Please provide a brief summary of objectives/initiatives.Are there plans to undertake Local Transport Plans in respect of relevant settlements in your Local Authority.Please identify any examples of planned/completed projects, good practice and other actions which you may wish to highlight. |
|  | The Draft Plan establishes the baseline mode share for commuting to work and appropriate Mode share targets to 2028 as a means of measuring the effectiveness of active travel policies and the move to sustainable travel modes – Section 12.5.Sustainable Mobility is supported through sections 12.2 to 12.8 as well as objectives TM 12-1 to TM 12-7.A commitment to the preparation of Local Transport Plans for the key towns and larger towns with a population at or approaching 10,000, is provided in Objective TM 12-1 part g), (and associated amendment 1.12.14).Good practice* The Plan highlights the personal health and wellbeing benefits of sustainable transport (in addition to the wider environmental, social and economic benefits). This follows emerging evidence from other countries (such as Australia – Melbourne’s 20 minute city) that promoting the health benefits of sustainable transport contributes significantly to modal shift.
* Carrigaline TPREP endorsed by Members in July 2021. Planning application for Phase 1 –

focused on sustainable transport and public realm on Main St - on-going.* Phase 1 of Dunkettle to Carrigtwohill Cycleway complete, Phase 2 under construction, Phase 3 at tender and Phase 4 at detailed design.
* Part 8 planning approval received for Ballinacurra to Midleton Cycleway and for Little Island Sustainable Transport Interventions. Part 8 for Phase 1 of Carrigtwohill to Midleton currently out to public consultation.
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| INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES & PLACES -IMPROVING WELLBEING AND QUALITY OF LIFERPO 181 Equal AccessRPO 182 Ageing Population | Does the Development Plan include policies that will support and develop Inclusive Communities and Places? Please provide a brief summary of plan objectives & other initiatives that will improve Social Inclusion and Quality of Life. |
|  | Chapter 6 Social and Community of the Draft Plan provides policies relating to inclusive communities and places. The vision of the chapter is to seek the provision of high quality social and community facilities that meet both current and future needs and are accessible to people of all |

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|  | ages and abilities that will improve people’s quality of life and create and support vibrant andsustainable urban and rural communities.The following objectives and Proposed Amendments relate to inclusive communities and places in the county:* Objective SC 6-2 relates to Social and Community engagement which encourages inclusive participation in the development of communities.
* Objective SC 6-3 supports the provision of Multi-Use Community Facilities which encourage sharing amongst community groups and are designed for multi-use activities and future sharing, thus encouraging social inclusion.

Proposed Amendment 1.6.3 proposes that the planning authority will continue to actively engage with all citizens in order to encourage involvement in their community so people have a voice in the decisions that affect their quality of life in their county, where appropriate.Chapter 12 of the Draft Plan supports the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (section 12.7) and provides support for the ‘whole journey’ approach to public transport (section 12.8).Examples of Social Inclusion and Quality of Life include;* Provision of specially designed houses for the Elderly and Disabled (e.g. Townsend Street, Skibbereen and elderly accommodation at Love, Lane, Charleville) and a general tendency to be inclusive of providing a unit for a severely disabled tenant within each larger housing development as a design principle.
* Provision of Part V units in private estates
* Mixture of affordable and social houses in Cork County
* Provision of playgrounds, e.g., PPP project in Clonakilty and Skibbereen
* Utilisation of 1% Arts Scheme for Local Authority Housing Projects
* The Housing Department in conjunction with the Arts Department have set up a panel for Artists under the 1 per cent artists Scheme provided by the Department of Housing, Local Government. & Heritage The first project to be examined and at selection stage is Beechgrove in Clonakilty. 1% Art scheme will cover other housing projects being completed throughout the County also.
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| LEARNING REGIONRPO 186: Lifelong Learning & RPOs 39, 63,Also RPO 187 Education & Training, RPO 190 Lifelong Learning & Healthy Cities Initiative | Does the Development Plan include policies that support lifelong learning and development of a Learning Region?Please provide a brief summary of objectives/initiativesDoes the Development Plan include policies that support the development of UNESCO Learning Cities?Please provide a brief summary of objectives/initiatives |
|  | Chapter 6 Social and Community of the Draft Cork County Development Plan supports lifelong learning through policies – see Section 6.4.Objectives SC6-5 and SC6-6 outline the policy approach of the Council to provide the provision of educational facilities in the county. Part d of Objective SC 6-6 provides the provision to facilitate the |

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|  | development of primary, post primary, third level, outreach, research, adult and further educational facilities to meet the needs of the County, thus supporting and promoting the region.The Planning Authority in conjunction with the Department of Education have identified school sites for the provision of educational facilities as can be seen in Table 6.1 and Proposed Amendment 1.6.4.The Draft Development Plan does not include policies that refer to the UNESCO Learning Cities. |
| CULTURE, HERITAGE & THE ARTS | Does the Development Plan include policies that support culture, heritage & the arts? Please provide a brief summary of objectives/initiatives |
|  | Chapter 16 Built and Cultural Heritage of the Draft Plan includes policies to support culture, heritage, and the arts.Volume Two Heritage and Amenity also supports heritage in the county.The Plan recognises the importance of identifying, valuing and safeguarding our archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage for future generations through appropriate protection, management and enhancement measures or via the sensitive development of this resource.The following objectives and Proposed Amendments relate to culture, heritage and the arts:* Objective PL 3-4 and Proposed Amendment 1.3.4 regarding Placemaking and the Arts.
* Section 16.4 Cultural Heritage and Objective HE 16-20 supports Cultural Heritage.
* Section 16.5 The Arts in Chapter 16 Built and Cultural Heritage in Volume One of the Draft Plan supports the arts.
* Objective HE 16-23 in Chapter 16 Built and Cultural Heritage, in Volume One of the Draft Plan, relates to the Arts.
* Proposed Amendment 1.3.8 which relates to public art and placemaking.
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| GAELTACHTAÍ, GAELTACHT SERVICE TOWNS(GSTs) & IRISH LANGUAGE NETWORKS | Does the Development Plan policies that support Gaeltachtaí, Gaeltacht Service Towns (GSTs) & Irish Language Networks? Please provide a brief summary of objectives/initiatives |
|  | The Draft Plan and Proposed Amendments support the Gaeltacht, Gaeltacht Service Towns and the Irish Language Network.The following outlines text/objectives/proposed amendments which relate to Gaeltachts, Gaeltacht Service Towns and the Irish Language Network in the Draft Plan:* Section on Gaeltacht and Linguistic Heritage in Chapter 16 Built and Cultural Heritage in Volume One of the Draft Cork County Development Plan. .
* Proposed Amendment 1.16.28 relates to Gaeltacht and Linguistic Heritage.
* Objective HE 16-22 in the Draft Plan and Proposed Amendment 1.16.30 relates to Gaeltacht Areas and Gaeltacht Service Towns.
* Macroom Municipal District and West Cork Municipal District include Gaeltacht settlements and support these settlements through policies within the Draft Plan.
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| RECREATION & SPORTING FACILITIES INCL. BLUEWAYS & GREENWAYS | Does the Development Plan include policies that support recreation & sporting facilities incl. blueways & greenways?Please provide a summary/overview of all recreation/ greenway/blueway projects planned /under way |
|  | Section 14.5 of Chapter 12 Green Infrastructure and Recreation contains the Council’s policyapproach to Recreation and Amenity support by objectives GI14-4, GI 14-5 (Replacement/ |

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|  | redevelopment of Leisure and Recreational Facilities), GI 14-6 (Public and private open space provision) and GI 14-7 (Countryside recreation).Proposed amendment no. 1.14.21 also includes an additional objective to GI 14-4 to work with stakeholders in the preparation of a Metropolitan Cork Open Space, Recreation and Greenbelt Strategy.Initiatives/ projects include;* Blueway developed on River Ilen, Skibbereen to Baltimore
* Blueway facilities being developed on River Bandon
* Feasibility of Blueway on River Blackwater (parts thereof)
* Midleton to Youghal Greenway under construction
* Possible Mallow to Dungarvan – feasibility study underway
* Outdoor Public Space – proposed for Greenpark, Youghal
* Haulbowline Public Park – opened mid 2021
* Mallow Castle Adventure Park and Playground – opened Q4 2021
* Water Based Activity Centre (in conjunction with Fáilte Ireland) – Claycastle Youghal –

concept design stage* Various recreational projects (skateparks, sports pitches, pump track) being planned or delivered
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| REGIONAL VISIONRPO: 73: International Branding of the Region and reputation. | How does the Development Plan Vision incorporate the RSES vision for the Region as ‘one of Europe’s most Creative, Innovative, Greenest and Liveable Regions’? |
|  | The Vision for the Draft Development Plan is to provide for the development of County Cork as an attractive, competitive and sustainable place to live, visit and do business, where the quality of its economy, natural and built environment, culture and the strength and viability of its rural and urban communities are to the highest standards (Chapter One). This vision is further implemented through the policies and specific objectives of the draft plan and over 1,600 Proposed Amendments. When combined these policies and objectives contribute to the overall RSES vision for the Region. |

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

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| THIS COULD INCLUDE DETAIL ON:THE EXPECTED REVIEW DATE AND PREPARATION OF A NEW LECP AND ANY PREPARATORY WORK THAT HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT TO DATE OR IS CURRENTLY BEING PLANNED FOR. PLEASE INDICATE TIMEFRAMES ASSOCIATED WITH SAME. |
| *Insert answer here*A timeline for the Review of the LECP has not been decided yet. |
| Please provide any other comments that you would like to make with respect to your Local Authority and implementing the RSES. This may include any recommendations that you consider would facilitate this process. |
| *Insert answer here*Please find attached separate report (C40 IDEB) setting out Cork County Councils position in relation to implementation structures required to deliver the RSES. |

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