

SECTION 25A REPORT

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| REPORT DATE | LOCAL AUTHORITY | PREPARED BY |
| 21/01/2022 | Tipperary County Council | Anne-Marie Devaney (A/SEP) |

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](mailto: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 & rpo Reference | RSES IMPLEMENTATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLAN POLICY & SUPPORTING PROJECTS/INITIATIVES |
| SUSTAINABLE PLACE FRAMEWORK & A TAILORED APPROACH  RPOS 2 TO 30 | Has the Core Strategy been prepared in accordance with the guiding principles and typology of settlement contained in the RSES? Please provide a brief summary. |
|  | Yes –  Chapter 2 Core Strategy. HST targets applied for the county in line with Section 28 Guidelines and provisions of RSES as they relate to the regional settlement strategy and regional growth and |

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|  | performance having consideration to RPOS 2 – 30 are applied as appropriate to Tipperary. The following settlement typologies have been applied: Key Towns, District Towns, Local Towns, Service Centres, Local Service Centres and Settlement Nodes.  The Draft Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028 set out the following Settlement Hierarchy (including proposed material amendments outlined in the CEs Report):  Core Strategy identifies 10 Strategic Objectives  Strategic Objective– 3 To support the implementation of the County Settlement Hierarchy, in regenerating our towns and villages, creating vibrant town centres, attracting new residents and delivering quality residential neighbourhoods. |
| SUPPORTING GROWTH / DEVELOPMENT OF KEY TOWNS  RPO 11 Key Towns RPO 17: Clonmel  RPO 20: Nenagh  RPO 21: Thurles | KEY TOWNS  Please outline progress made in developing Clonmel, Nenagh & Thurles in their Role as Key Towns as envisaged in RPO 11 Key Towns, RPO 17 Clonmel, RPO 20 Nenagh & RPO 21 Thurles.  Please identify any examples of planned/completed projects, good practice and other actions which you may wish to highlight in support of this theme. |
|  | Chapter 4 Settlement Strategy – Section 4.3  This section sets out the Councils Strategy for Growth for each of the Key Towns. It is proposed to introduce a material amendment to this section to strengthen the role of each of these towns and the Councils ambitions for same. This will be supported by Town Profile Plans and vision statement to support RSES and to inform LAP preparation as set out in the Draft Plan (Chapter 4 Settlement Strategy). The Key towns are targeted to grow by at least 30% in terms of population. A timeframe for delivery of the Local Area Plans for each of these towns is also outlined in this section. |

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| Table 2.3: Settlement Typologies | | |
| Hierarchy | Name | Area Type1 |
| Key Town | Clonmel | Key Towns |
| Key Town | Nenagh and Thurles |
| District Towns | Carrick on Suir, Roscrea, Tipperary Town, Cashel, Cahir, Templemore | Towns above 1,500 population |
| ~~Service Centres~~ Local Towns | Ballina, Newport,  Fethard |
| Service Centres | 30 Service Centres | Villages with designated plan boundaries |
| Local Service Centres | 36 Local Service Centres |
| Settlement Nodes | 48 Settlement Nodes |
| Open Countryside | Areas under Urban Pressure  Open Countryside | Wider rural areas |

1 As defined by RSES

* + 1. Population Growth and Distribution - The Key Towns of Clonmel, Nenagh and Thurles are each targeted to grow their populations by 30% by 2031 with a focus on compact growth and appropriate density.

*Strategic Objective– 3*

*To facilitate and promote the development of Clonmel, Nenagh and Thurles as Key Towns, economic drivers and significant population and service centres for the Southern Region.*

Planning Objective 4 - A Review each of the Town Development Plans and LAPs, (as required) in accordance with the provisions of the Planning Acts. As part of this process to identify strategic

sites suitable for collaborative regeneration, and to actively seek, the regeneration of sites, infrastructure and the built environment.

A housing affordability analysis has been undertaken to inform the County Housing Strategy.

*Enterprise*

*These towns are designated as strategic employment locations and within each, strategic employment opportunities are being supported by the Council i.e. Ballingarrane, Clonmel, Lisheen Thurles and Streame, Nenagh.* Section 8.2.3 Strategic Employment Locations As set out in Chapter 4, Tipperary’s Key Towns, and in particular Clonmel.

Planning Objective 8 - D Promote ‘Strategic Employment Locations’ as already identified in towns, and to continue to support a strong spatial framework for economic development, by ensuring that appropriate lands are zoned and serviced, by developing Masterplans/Frameworks for strategic landbanks, and applying land activation measures, where appropriate, to activate these lands.

*Active travel*

The travel to work figures, and the 10-minute walking proximity and 15-minute cycling proximity to the centres for each of the urban towns, is set out in Sections 3.4 Key Towns and Section 4.4 District Towns to help support modal change for these towns.

*Section 8.4* In addition, through the work of its Active Travel Team, the Council will implement a programme of measures to support active travel in the county with the support of funding from the Active Travel Investment Programme of the NTA

In line with Smarter Travel policy, the following county targets for modal shift over the lifetime of the Plan are in place, and are supported by the Council and as Local Area Plans are prepared in conjunction with Local Transport Plans, appropriate local Modal Shift target will be identified for each town in consultation with local communities.

*Town Centres First*

*Section 7.2 -* This Plan supports a ‘Town Centre First’ approach through utilising existing buildings and unused lands for new development, addressing vibrancy and opportunities for investment and regeneration while promoting residential occupancy

The overall policy envisages the implementation of a strategic approach to town centre regeneration, however, promoting residential occupancy in rural towns and villages will also be at the heart of the Plan.

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|  | Implementing the Town Centre First approach will require a broader ‘area enabling strategy’ providing both advisory and financial supports for property owners and those seeking homes in towns. In this respect, the Council has already put in place a proactive regeneration strategy with funding under the RRDF and URDF (Table 7.1 sets out key projects to date), and will continue to build on this over the lifetime of the Plan (including through the preparation of Local Area Plans as set out).  *Social and environment*  *The plan as set out in Chapter 6.0 sets out a framework for social and community development that will support the preparation of a Local Community and Economic Development Plan in 2022. The plan supports the technological. University of the Shannon at Clonmel and Thurles and the proposed Centre of excellence for Renewable Energy in Nenagh. The active development of digital connectivity and hubs is set out for in section 6.8. The Plan supports Climate Action as a critical part of the Core Strategy in Chapters 2 and 3 and nature based solutions and amenity development/urban greening in Chapters 11 and 14.* |
| SMALLER TOWNS AND VILLAGES  RPO 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. |
|  | Core Strategy Objective SO – 3 states: To support the implementation of the County Settlement Hierarchy, in regenerating our towns and villages, creating vibrant town centres, attracting new residents and delivering quality, residential neighborhoods.  Chapter 4 Settlement Strategy – Section 4.4, 4.5 & 4.6  This section sets out the Councils Strategy for Growth for each of the District and Local Towns, Service Centres and Local Service Centres, villages and Rural Areas.  It is proposed to introduce a material amendment to this section to strengthen the role of each of these towns and the Councils ambitions for same. This will be supported by Town Profile Plans. The Key towns are targeted to grow by at least 30% in terms of population. A timeframe for delivery of the Local Area Plans for each of these towns is also outlined in this section.  Chapter 5, Planning Policy & Objective  5 – 5 Support and facilitate the delivery of new residential development in towns and villages and where the applicant has demonstrated compliance with the following:   1. New residential development shall meet the relevant Development Management Standards as set out in Volume 3. 2. New residential developments of 10 or more units shall be accompanied by a ‘Sustainability Statement’, and a ‘Statement of Housing Mix’. 3. New development shall be of an appropriate density and quality in accordance with the Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas, Guidelines for Planning Authorities, (DHLGH, 2009), and any amendment thereof, and shall demonstrate that all opportunities for connectivity and linkages have been explored and incorporated in accordance with the 10-Minute Town concept and supporting active travel options. |

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|  | d) Residential development in rural settlements shall be appropriate to the scale, character and infrastructural capacity of the settlement in which it is to be located  5 – 6 Support and facilitate cluster housing developments and serviced sites in rural settlements, in line with land zoning provisions, and immediately adjacent to the village boundary, Noting that each Town Plan will be reviewed over the coming years and will be replaced with a Local Area Plan boundary, where it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council that the development is of a high quality, and can link effectively with, and contribute positively to the village form. Proposals for cluster housing schemes will need to comply with Tipperary County Councils ‘Design and Best Practice Guidelines for Cluster Housing Schemes in Rural Villages, 2018’ (as may be amended).  5 - A Support Government policy and targets under “Rebuilding Ireland: Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness” (and any review thereof) and local authority actions that contribute to delivery of affordable housing and social housing, reduction of homelessness and building of homes on public lands.  5 - D In line with the ‘Design and Best Practice Guidelines for Cluster Housing Schemes in Rural Villages’, develop a programme for ‘New homes in Small Towns and Villages’ with stakeholders such as landowners, communities and services providers, to enable and activate the development of new houses and/or the provision of serviced sites to attract people to live in rural settlements.  Chapter 7, 7.2.3 Greening of our Urban Areas An ‘Urban Greening’ approach supports compact growth and quality placemaking  Planning Policy 7 - 3 Require the inclusion of urban greening/landscaping as a fundamental element of design, incorporating features and design solutions such as biodiversity friendly landscaping, nature- based solutions to SUDS and providing attractive routes and facilities for the pedestrian and cyclist  The Plan identifies Enterprise and employment zoning in Service centers (Volume 2) to support rural enterprise development of a suitable scale and enables small scale empoyment use in smaller villages on a case by case basis Planning Policy 9.5.  The Small Towns and Villages Growth Programme (STVGP) provides funding for Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant growth capacity in smaller settlements which are not otherwise provided for in the Capital Irish Water Investment Plan 2020 to 2024. IW is currently reviewing proposals to determine  which project(s) will be funded in future. Upgrade of the Kilsheelan WWTP and Lisvarrinane  WWTP as part of the STVGP has been announced and Irish Water have committed to engage with the Cpuncil with respect to these projects.  RRDF Funding was awarded to the Council for the deliver of a Serviced Sites Scheme in Kilsheelan. The Council is currently progressing this project with a design team appointed to the project in January 2022. |
| RURAL AREAS / RURAL DEVELOPMENT / NETWORKS & CROSS BOUNDARY INITIATIVES  RPO 27 Rural | How Does Development Plan policy support vibrant rural communities and sustainable economic development? |

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| RPO 28  Collaboration/Partnership  RPO 29 Rural Settlement Networks  RPO 43 Rural Economy & EU Good Practice  RPO 44 Common Agricultural Policy  RPO 45 Action Plan for Rural Development  RPO 46 Digital and Physical Infrastructure in Rural Areas  RPO 47 Rural Partnership Models  RPO 48 Innovation Hubs and Centres  of Excellence  RPO 49 Innovation in Rural areas  RPO 50 Diversification | Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives including those relating to the development of networks / shared resources between settlements?  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. |
|  | Material Amendment  Planning Policy 4 - 0 Support opportunities for co-operative clustering/networks of economic and social specialties in rural settlements for example, sustainable energy communities, activity-based and cultural tourism, nature-based solutions, local food production etc., thereby supporting a sustainable rural economy in Tipperary.  Chapter 7, Section 7.2.1 Material Amendment:  The overall policy envisages the implementation of a strategic approach to town centre regeneration, however, promoting residential occupancy in rural towns and villages will also be at the heart of the Plan. Implementing the Town Centre First approach will require a broader ‘area enabling strategy’ providing both advisory and financial supports for property owners and those seeking homes in towns. In this respect, the Council has already put in place a proactive regeneration strategy with funding under the RRDF and URDF (Table 7.1 sets out key projects to date), and will continue to build on this over the lifetime of the Plan (including through the preparation of Local Area Plans as set out).  (and includes a table of Projects to date)  The draft Plan (Chapter 8 Enterprise and Rural Development, Chapter 9 Tourism, Chapter 10 Renewable Energy and Bioeconomy, Chapter 14 Green and Blue infrastructure) focus on smart specialization and Strategic Employment opportunities for Urban towns and promotion of clustering and smart specialization in rural settlement. The chapter headings reflect the strengths of Tipperary. Key enterprise initiatives include:  Limerick/Waterford revitalization network supports the economic and tourism development of Carrick on Suir, Clonmel, Cahir, Tipperary and Limerick Junction, using assets including the rail and road network, access to ports and cities and environmental assets such as Munster Vales and Suir Blueway. |

Trails strategy and intercounty green and blueway development i.e. Suir Blueway and proposed extension to meet Waterford Greenway,

* + - * St Declan’s Way
      * Munster Vales
      * Program of Digital and Enterprise hub development i.e. Nenagh and Carrick on Suir
      * Lisheen Centre of the Bioeconomy
      * Cashel Town Tourism plan – a partnership between Failte Ireland and partners
      * Equine Economy of Tipperary and toruisn ponetial reflected in objective to devleopmet an equine Tourism Strategy
      * Renewable Energy and Smart Energy communities i.e. Templederry Wind farm
      * Agriculture, Forestry and Aggregates

Planning Objectives

8 – G Work with national and regional partners in delivering a co-ordinated strategy for the ‘Limerick – Waterford Transport and Economic Network’, including the identification and development of Limerick Junction as a Regional and National Strategic Freight Terminal and Transport Hub

8-E Work in partnership with stakeholders to identify opportunities and support the development of Remote Working Hubs in Settlements in the County.

1. - K Work with economic partners in the Mid-West in the development of the ‘Green Digital Basin’ to support job creation in digital technology associated with the renewable energy sector. The Green Digital Basin will support the development of data centres and the Council will seek to identify two suitable sites for this purpose as part of this project and in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development.
2. - A a) Continue to collaborate with Fáilte Ireland, OPW and other tourism stakeholders in the development and delivery of Regional Tourism Plans and VEDPs to ensure that Tipperary’s established and emerging attractions and activities are continually developed to their maximum potential. b) Support tourism by collaborative product development and clustering, and proactive biding for funding though schemes such as the Platforms for Growth Investment Programme, the URDF and RRDF (and any review thereof).

9 - C Support the implementation of the Tipperary ‘Marketing, Experience & Destination Development Plan’, 2016-2021 and ‘Tipperary Transforming’ (and any review thereof) and associated tourism strategies and plans set out therein. Support existing and emerging tourism programmes, including;

* Shannon Tourism Master Plan 2021,
* Lough Derg Visitor Destination Plan 2020,
* Munster Vales Programme,
* Cashel Destination Town Tourism Plan,
* Butler Trail,
* Suir Blueway Tipperary
* Fáilte Ireland Castles and Conquests Beara Breifne Way
* Thoroughbred Country Destination Experience Development Plan.

In supporting tourism, the Council will seek to support synergies and clustering of tourism attractions, for example, the ability of the Rock of Cashel to act as a catalyst for the area, thereby supporting associated product development at Holycross Abbey, Monaincha Abbey and Church, Cahir Castle and Swiss Cottage, Ormond Castle, Fethard Walled Town etc.

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| PLACEMAKING  RPO 31 Sustainable Place Framework  RPO 61 Health Place Audit (HPA) for  Place-making  RPO 70 Bidding capacity | How Does the Development Plan support Placemaking? Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives.  Please identify any examples of planned/completed projects, good practice and other actions which you may wish to highlight in support of this theme. Eg. Improvements to public realm, developing new streets/spaces/pocket parks |
|  | Chapter 7 Town Centre and place-making Planning Objective 7A  Support the development of the national ‘Town Centre First’ programme to aid in the development and coordination of regeneration and revitalization of towns’.  Identify ‘Regeneration Areas/Opportunity Sites’, including public lands for regeneration and development, underused key sites for housing delivery, and drive strategic land assembly  7.2.3 Greening of our Urban Areas An ‘Urban Greening’ approach supports compact growth and quality placemaking.  Planning Policy:  7 - 3 Require the inclusion of urban greening/landscaping as a fundamental element of design, incorporating features and design solutions such as biodiversity friendly landscaping, nature-based solutions to SUDS and providing attractive routes and facilities for the pedestrian and cyclist. |
| REGENERATION & SUPPORT FOR COMPACT GROWTH  (These RPOs identified as relating to Placemaking in Phase 3 analysis of RPOs)  RPO 34 Regeneration, Brownfield and Infill Development  RPO 35 Support for Compact Growth  RPO 36 LDA  RPO 37 Active Land Management  RPO 38 Retrofitting Initiative Priorities  RPO 176 10-minute” city and town concepts | 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 |
|  | Core Strategy, Chapter 2  The Core Strategy addresses the requirement to prioritise and deliver compact urban growth in the 12 urban centres….The Core Strategy will seek to deliver 59% 66% of new population and housing provision to the urban centres, and 41% 34% to the rural settlements and the wider rural areas, thereby refocusing new growth on a sustainable settlement strategy for the county (refer to Chapter 4 Settlement Strategy). The Key Towns of Clonmel, Nenagh and Thurles are each targeted to grow their populations by 30% by 2031 with a focus on compact growth and appropriate density, the District Towns over 4000 persons  are targeted to grow by 20% and District Towns and Local Towns under 4000 are targeted to grow by |

15%. The rural areas of the county, including its rural villages, will accommodate 34% of total population growth, with 40% of this rural allocation to occur in the 30 Service Centres.

The Core Strategy also seeks to strengthen the core of settlements, and encourage their compact growth by way of the development of infill sites, brownfield lands, under-utilised land / buildings, vacant sites, and derelict sites within the existing built-up footprint of the settlements as further described in Chapter 7 Town Centres and Place-Making.

Noting the importance of compact development, the Core Strategy requires at least 30% of all new homes that are targeted in settlements, to be located within the existing built-up footprint of the settlements in an effort to make settlements more compact, and reduce unsustainable urban sprawl and ribbon development. The Core Strategy also seeks to strengthen the core of settlements, and encourage their compact growth by way of the development of infill sites, brownfield lands, under-utilised land / buildings, vacant sites, and derelict sites within the existing built-up footprint of the settlements as further described in Chapter 7 Town Centres and Place-Making.

Section 7.2.1 Town Centres First,

The overall policy envisages the implementation of a strategic approach to town centre regeneration, however, promoting residential occupancy in rural towns and villages will also be at the heart of the Plan. Implementing the Town Centre First approach will require a broader ‘area enabling strategy’ providing both advisory and financial supports for property owners and those seeking homes in towns. In this respect, the Council has already put in place a proactive regeneration strategy with funding under the RRDF and URDF (Table 7.1 sets out key projects to date), and will continue to build on this over the lifetime of the Plan (including through the preparation of Local Area Plans as set out).

Table 7.1 provides a List of Projects and Funding awarded under the URDF and RRDF Regeneration programme (2021) (Material Amendment)

Planning Objective

7 - A Support the ‘Town Centre First’ approach, through the following:

1. Support the development of the national ‘Town Centre First’ Programme to aid in the development and coordination of regeneration and revitalisation of towns.
2. Work with stakeholders to stimulate regeneration and competitive bidding having consideration to the ‘Investment Priorities’ of the NPF and other funding opportunities as they may arise, and having consideration to the Strategic Regeneration potential of each town as set out in Section 4.2. (c) Actively enable urban infill/brownfield development and the practical implementation of objectives for compact growth and regeneration, through land activation measures, and by working on a collaborative basis with stakeholders to activate public land banks.
3. Identify ‘Opportunity Sites’, and including public lands for regeneration and development, underused key sites for housing delivery, and to drive strategic land assembly.
4. Promoting heritage-led regeneration and the reuse and conservation of corebuilt heritage and archaeological sites within urban centres, as an integral part of place-making.
5. Encourage residential uses in town/village centres, such as at ground floor in certain instances or locations, and in living over the shop arrangements, through the flexible application of parking, amenity space and internal space standards where these standards cannot be practicably met on-site.

7 - A (g) Identify ‘Settlement Consolidation Sites’ within built-up areas of the Key Towns and District Towns (where appropriate), with the potential to deliver significant housing provision or commercial,

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|  | employment and/or mixed-use development and to generate wider regeneration of the existing built-up area and in particular the core town centre area. |
| RSES ECONOMIC STRATEGY  RPO 40 Regional Economic Resilience  RPO 64 Facilitate new business  formation, growth and industrial re-organisation RPO 72 Brexit  RPO 74 Economic Risk Management  System | 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’s Economic Drivers? |
|  | Chapter 2 Core Strategy, Chapter 4 settlement strategy and Chapter 8 Enterprise and Rural development This section sets out the Councils Strategy for Growth for each of the Key Towns. It is proposed to introduce a material amendment to this section to strengthen the role of each of these towns and the  Councils ambitions for same. This will be supported by Town Profile Plans and vision statement to  support RSES and to inform LAP preparation as set out in the Draft Plan (Chapter 4 Settlement Strategy).. The Key towns are targeted to grow by at least 30% in terms of population. A timeframe for delivery of the Local Area Plans for each of these towns is also outlined in this section.  *Strategic Objective– 3*  *To facilitate and promote the development of Clonmel, Nenagh and Thurles as Key Towns, economic drivers and significant population and service centres for the Southern Region.*  Planning Objective 4 - A Review each of the Town Development Plans and LAPs, (as required) in accordance with the provisions of the Planning Acts. As part of this process to identify strategic  sites suitable for collaborative regeneration, and to actively seek, the regeneration of sites, infrastructure and the built environment.  *Enterprise*  *These towns are designated as strategic employment locations and within each, strategic employment opportunities are being supported by the Council i.e. Ballingarrane, Clonmel, Lisheen Thurles and Streame, Nenagh. Toursim*  Section 8.2.3 Strategic Employment Locations As set out in Chapter 4, Tipperary’s Key Towns, and in particular Clonmel  Planning Objective 8 - D Promote ‘Strategic Employment Locations’ as already identified in towns, and to continue to support a strong spatial framework for economic development, by ensuring that appropriate lands are zoned and serviced, by developing Masterplans/Frameworks for strategic landbanks, and applying land activation measures, where appropriate, to activate these lands.  8.3.1 A Sectoral Strategy for Employment, second paragraph and new graphic The Council is currently participating in the development of a new regional job strategy – the Mid-West Regional Enterprise Plan to 2024 ‘Mid-West and South-East Action Plans for Jobs’, which will look at the emerging economic  sectors and job opportunities for the Region, with further consideration to concepts such as smart |

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|  | specialisation and clustering to build on regional and local economic strengths. This Plan will provide a framework that will be responsive to emerging priorities, including the proposal to develop a ‘Green Digital Basin’ to create Digital Tech and Innovation jobs as part of a new renewable energy approach in the Region. Tipperary is very well placed in terms of its track record and talent of the workforce and infrastructure, to make a major contribution to this vision  Section 8.3.3 Limerick – Waterford Transport and Economic Network, seeks to build on the opportunities presented to the Tipperary towns on this corridor.  8.3 Our Economic Strategy Planning Objective  8 - A Work in partnership with national and regional stakeholders, including IDA Ireland, Enterprise Ireland etc. in attracting economic investment and employment opportunities to support national competitiveness, regional development and to strengthen the county’s resilience.  8 - B Support and facilitate the NRRP and to ensure that our economy and society is more sustainable, resilient and prepared to deliver Green and Digital transition.  8 - C Support and participate in the preparation and implementation of the Mid-West and South-East Action Plan for Jobs and any amendment thereof.  8 – G Work with national and regional partners in delivering a co-ordinated strategy for the ‘Limerick – Waterford Transport and Economic Network’, including the identification and development of Limerick Junction as a Regional and National Strategic Freight Terminal and Transport Hub. |
| TOURISM  RPO 53 Tourism  RPO 54 Tourism & the Environment | Please Outline Key Development Plan policies that will support Tourism development Please briefly outline wider Council involvement in tourism development. |
|  | Chapter 9 Tourism  The Tipperary ‘Marketing, Experience & Destination Development Plan’, 2016 - 2021 sets out a development strategy for tourism in the County. This is supported by ‘Tipperary Transforming – Tourism Product Development Plan 2020 – 2030’ (Tipperary Tourism and Tipperary County Council), a 10-year vision statement for tourism development  A number of cross-county and collaborative tourism initiatives include:   * The Lough Derg Visitor Experience Development Plan 2020 – 2024 * The Munster Vales Strategic Tourism Development Plan 2020 – 2025 * Green and Blue Way Development * Cashel Destination Town Plan * Equine Tourism   Planning Policy  9 - 1 Encourage and support tourism development, including accommodation and related facilities, to locate within existing settlements, subject to normal planning and environmental considerations, where they can support compact growth and regeneration, provision of services and the general economic vitality of settlements. New development will be required to relate sympathetically to the scale, capacity and level of development and facilities in the settlement. |

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|  | Planning Objectives  9 - A Continue to collaborate with Fáilte Ireland, OPW and other tourism stakeholders in the development and delivery of VEDPs to ensure that Tipperary’s established and emerging attractions and activities are continually developed to their maximum potential.  9 - B Support the development of Tipperary as a national leader in ‘Responsible Tourism’ in line with the actions of the Tipperary ‘Marketing, Experience & Destination Development Plan’, 2016-2021 and to encourage and promote the development of the Fáilte Ireland ‘Irelands Ancient East’ and ‘Irelands Hidden Heartlands’ regional brands through sustainable tourism  9 - D Develop a ‘Greenway and Trails Strategy’, and to support and seek funding opportunities for the development of green and blue ways, incorporating walking, cycling and equine trails and supporting the tourism economy |
| EMPLOYMENT LOCATIONS  RPO 62 Locations for Employment  Development | Does the Development Plan identify future Locations for Employment Development? Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives. |
|  | Yes - Chapter 2 Core Strategy Chapter 4 Settlement Strategy, towns identified as strategic employment locations (noting also current town plans) and Chapter 8 Enterprise and Rural development  This section sets out the Councils Strategy for Growth for each of the Key Towns. It is proposed to introduce a material amendment to this section to strengthen the role of each of these towns and the Councils ambitions for same. This will be supported by Town Profile Plans and vision statement to support RSES and to inform LAP preparation as set out in the Draft Plan (Chapter 4 Settlement Strategy).. The Key towns are targeted to grow by at least 30% in terms of population. A timeframe for delivery of the Local Area Plans for each of these towns is also outlined in this section.  *Strategic Objective– 3*  Section 8.3.2 Spatial Strategy for Employment  To facilitate and promote the development of Clonmel, Nenagh and Thurles as Key Towns, economic drivers and significant population and service centres for the Southern Region.  Strategic Employment Locations As set out in Chapter 4, Tipperary’s Key Towns, and in particular Clonmel, have been identified as regional economic drivers, and are targeted for significant population growth. The Council has, and will continue to work with national and regional economic stakeholders, to identify strategic employment locations, to provide opportunities for investment in new businesses and to support emerging sectors of the economy, examples of Strategic Employment locations include:   * Ballingarrane Park - Strategic Business, Science and Technology Campus, Clonmel * Stereame Business Park, Limerick Road, Nenagh. * National Bioeconomy Campus at Lisheen |
| CLIMATE ACTION: TRANSITION TO A LOW CARBON ECONOMY &  SOCIETY  RPO 56 Low Carbon Economy | Does the Development Plan give priority to addressing Climate Action.  Please provide a brief summary of how the Development Plan addresses Climate Action. |

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| RPO 57 National Policy Statement on  Bio-economy  RPO 85 Renewable offshore energy  RPO 88 National Mitigation Plan and National Adaptation Framework  RPO 89 Building Resilience to Climate Change |  |
|  | Yes - Chapter 2 Core Strategy and Chapter 3 Low-Carbon Society and Climate Action.  The Draft Plan mainstreams climate action and nature-based solutions throughout its framework for the county in line with the SDGs. In line with this vison, there are many other sectoral actions with initiatives and programmes to support this principle. The Draft Plan has been prepared having consideration to International, National and Regional policy to support a national emissions reduction of 7% per annum as per the Programme for Government and the provisions of the Climate Action and Low-Carbon Development Act 2021 set out in Chapter 3. Transition to renewable energy and wind energy development is a key aspect of emissions reduction and wind energy is an important renewable energy resource for Tipperary as set out in Chapter 10 and Volume 3 Renewable Energy Strategy. |
| DECARBONISATION  RPO 90 Regional Decarbonisation.  RPO 91 Decarbonisation in the  Transport Sector  RPO 94 Decarbonisation in the  Agricultural 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 |
|  | Yes - The Draft Plan is supportive of the rehabilitation and reuse of cut-over bogs for alternative uses and enterprises as set out in Section 3.4.1 Bioeconomy, Section 10.6.1 Mid Tipperary Decarbonisation Zone and Section 11.4.4 Peatlands,  Planning Objective  3 - C Support and participate in the preparation of a Regional Decarbonisation Plan for the Southern Region as part of a framework for action on decarbonisation across all sectors.  10 - E Support the diversification of the agriculture sector as part of decarbonisation, and its role in energy production, including anaerobic digestion and green gas production.  10 - F (a) Work in partnership with stakeholders and landowners to develop a multifaceted Plan to support the development of the Mid-Tipperary Decarbonisation Zone having regard to normal planning and environmental criteria. (b) As opportunities to arise to identify additional Decarbonisation Zones in Tipperary in line with national and regional guidance. |
| RESOURCE EFFICIENCY INCL. RENEWABLE ENERGY | Does the Development Plan support the development of renewable energy in accordance with national/regional policy/targets? |

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| RPO 98 Regional Renewable Energy Strategy  RPO 109 Bio-Energy Implementation Plan | Please provide a brief summary of how the Development Plan addresses renewable energy |
|  | Yes - The Draft Plan has been prepared having consideration to International, National and Regional policy to support a national emissions reduction of 7% per annum as per the Programme for Government and the provisions of the Climate Action and Low-Carbon Development Act 2021 set out in Chapter 3. Transition to renewable energy and wind energy development is a key aspect of emissions reduction and wind energy is an important renewable energy resource for Tipperary as set out in Chapter 10 and Volume 3 Renewable Energy Strategy.  Section 10.4 1 Renewable Energy Targets.  The national Climate Action Plan 2021 raises the target for renewably-sourced electricity from 70% to 80%, which will involve increased investment in solar and onshore wind as key resources in Tipperary. The county has already contributed significantly to renewable wind energy generation, with its installed wind capacity representing approximately 11% of the total installed wind capacity in the Republic of Ireland to date (based on the national installed wind capacity of 4,309 MW (IWEA)). It is estimated that 1MW of wind capacity can provide enough electricity to supply approximately 650 homes, therefore, having consideration to the current estimated output of Tipperary of 475MW and the 75,820 private housing units in the county, Tipperary produces enough electricity to power three times the number of homes of the county. In terms of solar electricity generation, there are approximately 15 ground mounted solar farms permitted, these will have an estimated output of 117MW. Having consideration to investment to date in renewable electricity, it can be seen that Tipperary is a strong net exporter to the national grid, and has already exceeded its minimum targets for renewable electricity on a per capita basis. However, in line with the renewable energy strategy currently in place, the Council will seek to further build on this achievement, and to continue to proactively support the export of renewable electricity to contribute to national targets. In line with the Core Strategy, and the Interim Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Statutory Plans, Renewable Energy and Climate Change (DHPCLG,2017) the Council has considered how the implementation of the Plan to 2028 will contribute to realising overall national targets on renewable energy and climate change mitigation, and in particular wind energy production. |
| BLUE GREEN  INFRASTRUCTURE  RPO 110 Ecosystem Services  RPO 122 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)  RPO 124 Green Infrastructure  RPO 125 Green Infrastructure Corridors  RPO 126 Biodiversity  RPO 127 Invasive Species  RPO 128 All-Ireland  Pollinator Plan 2015 – 2020 | Does the development plan support the development of Blue Green Infrastructure, ecosystem services and biodiversity. Please provide a brief summary of how the Development Plan addresses these areas  Please identify any examples of planned/completed projects, good practice and other actions which you may wish to highlight in support of this theme. |

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|  | Yes - Chapter 3 Low-Carbon Society and Climate Action.  Chapter 11 Environment and Natural Assets New Focus on ‘Ecosystem services’ approach to development in general – Planning Policy 11 – 4 and 11-7. Chapter 14 Green and Blue Infrastructure and e Development Management Standards  Section 15.3 Sustainable Surface Water Management.  The Council is responsible for the on-going maintenance and monitoring of sustainable drainage systems within our towns and villages, and will seek to maintain drainage having consideration to Water Sensitive Urban Design and application of a SuDS approach. The Council will require all new development to provide a separate foul and surface water drainage system and to incorporate Water Sensitive Urban Design and a SuDS approach, where appropriate, in new development and the public realm. The provisions of Nature-Based Solutions to the Management of Rainwater and Surface Water Runoff in Urban Areas (water sensitive urban design) Best Practice Interim Guidance Document (DHLGH, 2001) and any review there off, will apply.  Planning Policy  11 - 4 (a) Conserve, protect and enhance areas of local biodiversity value, habitats, ecosystems and ecological corridors, in both urban and rural areas, including rivers, lakes, streams and ponds, peatland and other wetland habitats, woodlands, hedgerows, tree lines, veteran trees, natural and semi-natural grasslands in accordance with the objectives of the National Biodiversity Plan (DCHG 2017) and any review thereof. (b) Provide links, where possible, to wider Green Infrastructure networks as an essential part of the design process. (c) Require an ‘Ecosystems Services’ approach for new development to incorporate nature-based solutions, in so far as practical, as part of water management systems, public realm design and landscaping, in line with best practice. (d) Seek the retention of trees and hedgerows of particular local value, or where retention is not feasible, require their replacement  11 - 7 a) Ensure the protection of water quality in accordance with the EU WFD, and support the objectives and facilitate the implementation of the associated Programme of Measures of the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any successor. This includes contributing towards the protection of blue-dot catchments and drinking water resources. Also, have cognisance of the EU’s Common Implementation Strategy Guidance Document No. 20 and 36 which provide guidance on exemptions to the environmental objectives of the WFD. b) Support an integrated and collaborative approach to catchment management in accordance with the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any successor. c) Require an undisturbed edge or buffer zone to be maintained, where appropriate, between new developments and riparian zones of water bodies to maintain the natural function of existing ecosystems associated with water courses and their riparian zones, and to enable sustainable public access.  Planning Objective  14 - A To build on the Tipperary Green and Blue infrastructure Masterplan 2018 and to support further investment in sustainable Green and Blue infrastructure, through the preparation of a ‘Greenway and Trail Strategy’ over the lifetime of the County Development Plan, in collaboration with stakeholders and the general public, including, including adjoining local authorities and the Southern Regional Assembly  14 - C Support investment and collaboration in the development of greenway and blueway corridors between county and regional settlements, and the potential for sustainable linkages to create interregional greenways |
| WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE | 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. |

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| RPO 110 Ecosystem Services  RPO 111 Water Resources RPO 112 Water Quality  RPO 121 Effective Collaboration to Implement River Basin Management Plans and Water Framework Directive  RPO 122 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) RPO 123 River Basin  Management Plan and  Spatial Planning  RPO 124 Green Infrastructure  RPO 126 Biodiversity  RPO 127 Invasive Species | 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. |
|  | Chapter 11 Environment and Natural Assets. WFD and Blue dot catchments addressed specifically in Planning Policy 11- 7. New Focus on ‘Ecosystem services’ approach to development in general – Planning Policy 11 – 4 (as amended).  Planning Policy  11 - 4 (a) Conserve, protect and enhance areas of local biodiversity value, habitats, ecosystems and ecological corridors, in both urban and rural areas, including rivers, lakes, streams and ponds, peatland and other wetland habitats, woodlands, hedgerows, tree lines, veteran trees, natural and semi-natural grasslands in accordance with the objectives of the National Biodiversity Plan (DCHG 2017) and any review thereof. (b) Provide links, where possible, to wider Green Infrastructure networks as an essential part of the design process. (c) Require an ‘Ecosystems Services’ approach for new development to incorporate nature-based solutions, in so far as practical, as part of water management systems, public realm design and landscaping, in line with best practice. (d) Seek the retention of trees and hedgerows of particular local value, or where retention is not feasible, require their replacement  11 - 7 a) Ensure the protection of water quality in accordance with the EU WFD, and support the objectives and facilitate the implementation of the associated Programme of Measures of the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any successor. This includes contributing towards the protection of blue-dot catchments and drinking water resources. Also, have cognisance of the EU’s Common Implementation Strategy Guidance Document No. 20 and 36 which provide guidance on exemptions to the environmental objectives of the WFD. b) Support an integrated and collaborative approach to catchment management in accordance with the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any successor. c) Require an undisturbed edge or buffer zone to be maintained, where appropriate, between new developments and riparian zones of water bodies to maintain the natural function of existing ecosystems associated with water courses and their riparian zones, and to enable sustainable public access. |
| DIGITAL  CONNECTIVITY/SMART REGION/SMART CITIES | How Does the Development Plan support development of a Smart Region/Smart City/Smart Towns. Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives. |

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| RPO 133 Smart Cities  RPO 134: Smart Cities and Smart Region: | 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. |
|  | Chapter 6 Supporting Sustainable Communities. Chapter 8 Enterprise and Rural Development  Planning Objective  6 - J (a) Support the delivery of the National Broadband Plan, with high-speed broadband services to all businesses and householders in Tipperary, and to support innovation in the digital economy.  (b) To support and enable enterprise and remote working opportunities, thereby strengthening settlements as places to live, and work through the ‘Smart Town’ and ‘Town Centre First’ concepts.  8-E Work in partnership with stakeholders to identify opportunities and support the development of Remote Working Hubs in Settlements in the County.  8 – I Recognise and promote remote working throughout the County, either from home or from a designated hub/co-working space within settlements, which offer employees flexible work arrangements and contribute to a lower carbon output through the associated reduction in commuting. Encourage the reuse of existing vacant buildings within town/village centres for such purposes. |
| INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIVITY/ PORTS/AIRPORTS, FREIGHT  & LOGISTICS  RPO 139 Low Carbon International Connectivity RPO 145: Ports and Harbour  Strategy for the Southern  Region  RPO:149: Airport Strategy for the Southern Region  RPO 141: Regional Freight Strategy  RPO 143 Ports and Airports | How Does the Development Plan support the Region’s International Connectivity, development of ports, airports and policies in relation to freight and logistics.  Please provide a brief summary of relevant objectives/initiatives |
|  | Chapter 2 Core Strategy  Section 2.5.6 A Healthy Natural Environment, Working Landscapes and Supporting Infrastructure,  Tipperary is strategically positioned in the region, with excellent connectivity by the national road and rail networks with Dublin, Limerick, Waterford and Cork, enabling international connectivity with regional and national airports and sea ports in these cities. The Plan will also seek to protect the strategic function of the existing national road and rail network, and associated junctions and the carrying capacity of our existing strategic transport infrastructure. The Plan will put in place polices to protect existing transport infrastructure and to act as a framework to support further investment, in particular where it reduces congestion in our towns.  Strategic Objective – 10. To protect existing infrastructural assets and utilities, and the strategic function of the existing national road and rail network, and associated junctions and support investment in |

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|  | strategic infrastructure both at the county, and the regional level thereby ensuring Tipperary’s access to key services for economic growth and resilience.  Section 8.4.3 Limerick – Waterford Transport and Economic Network  In particular, the Council will seek to support the objectives of the Rail Freight 2040 Strategy (Irish Rail 2021) noting the objective to develop a Strategic Freight Terminal at Limerick Junction to facilitate intermodal traffic, a hub for distribution activity and support for businesses across the wider region.  Planning Objective  8 – G Work with national and regional partners in delivering a co-ordinated strategy for the ‘Limerick – Waterford Transport and Economic Network’, including the identification and development of Limerick Junction as a Regional and National Strategic Freight Terminal and Transport Hub. |
| ENHANCED REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY  RPO 169 Strategic Road Network Improvement Priorities | Briefly outline Development plan policies to improve enhanced regional connectivity – by road/rail and public transport services. |
|  | *Key transport infrastructure and strengths of county in the region are outlined in Chapter 2 Core Strategy. This is further developed in Chapter 4 Settlement Strategy as it relates to the development of Urban towns and their connectivity. Regional connectivity is further addressed in Chapter 12 Sustainable Transport in terms of project development and investment noting in particular the following:*   * *N24 Upgrade scheme* * *Rail Strategy for region including enhancement of services on the Waterford/Limerick and Limerick Ballybrpphy lines and rail connectivity for the three Key Towns* * *Limerick Junction strategic freight hub* * *Strategic road upgrade in Thurles and Nenagh* |
| SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY / LOCAL TRANSPORT PLANS (AND OBJECTIVES/INITIATIVES  RPO 151 Integration of Land Use and Transport RPO 152 Local  Planning Objectives  RPO 154 Land Use Plans  RPO 157 Local Transport Plans (LTP)  RPO 163 Sustainable Mobility Targets | 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. |

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| RPO 165 Higher Densities |  |
|  | Chapter 4 Settlement Strategy: Town profile plans have included 10 and 15 minute walking and cycling isochrones to demonstrate and support how active travel systems are feasible for all our towns. Compact Growth areas identified for all towns to support 10-Minurte towns and town-Centre first.  Chapter 12 Sustainable Transport  LPTs are proposed for all towns to be developed as part of LAP preparation.  Modal Share targets set out in table 12.1 and Modal Shift targets will be identified for each town through the LAP and LTP processes |
| INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES & PLACES -IMPROVING WELLBEING AND QUALITY OF LIFE  RPO 181 Equal Access  RPO 182 Ageing Population | Does the Development Plan include policies that will support and develop Inclusive Communities and Places? Please provide a brief summary of plan objectives & other initiatives that will improve Social Inclusion and Quality of Life. |
|  | Yes - Chapter 6 Supporting Sustainable Communities,  This Plan seeks to facilitate and deliver a more socially inclusive society through better integration, and greater accessibility for persons at all stages of their life cycle. Section 6.2 Inclusive Communities and Places, 6.3 Healthy Communities, 6.3.4 Age Friendly County Section 4 Community Amenity and Sports sets out the Councils commitment to inclusivity and empowerment while improving parity of opportunity, improved well-being and quality of life for all citizens |
| LEARNING REGION  RPO 186: Lifelong Learning & RPOs 39, 63,  Also RPO 187 Education & Training, RPO 190 Lifelong Learning & Healthy Cities Initiative | Does the Development Plan include policies that support lifelong learning and development of a Learning Region?  Please provide a brief summary of objectives/initiatives |
|  | Yes - Chapter 6 Supporting Sustainable Communities. See amendments… TUS Clonmel and Thurles, Nenagh Centre of Excellence.  Section 6.5 Education and Lifelong Learning set out that third level education facilities in Tipperary include the TUS campuses at Clonmel and Thurles (further addressed in Section 4 Town Profile Plans for Clonmel and Nenagh and Chapter 8 Enterprise and Rural Development), and the agricultural college at Gurteen, along with the Tipperary Education and Training Board (ETB).  There are also exciting emerging initiatives, such as the National Bioeconomy Campus at Lisheen, Thurles, the proposed Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Energy, Nenagh and the proposal for the Technological University of Shannon (TUS), Thurles Campus to become a sustainable development research institute |

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|  | Planning Objective  3 - 0 Strengthen Education and Lifelong learning in Tipperary by supporting the work of groups such as the Tipperary ETB etc. in the provision of educational programmes and youth services. |
| CULTURE, HERITAGE & THE ARTS | Does the Development Plan include policies that support culture, heritage & the arts? Please provide a brief summary of objectives/initiatives |
|  | Yes - Chapter 6 Supporting Sustainable Communities.  Section 6.11 Planning Objective  6 - I Through the work of the Tipperary Arts Office, to support and encourage a vibrant cultural and creative sector as an enabler for enterprise growth, regeneration, community development, health and well-being. Integrate the arts into the Council’s overall cultural, social and economic development policies in partnership with stakeholders and support the ‘Tipperary a Creative County’ Tipperary Arts Strategy 2017(and any review thereof) and the preparation of a new Tipperary Festival Policy 2022- 2024. |
| 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 |
|  | Tipperary does not have a Gaeltacht area. |
| 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 |
|  | Yes - Chapter 14 is dedicated to Green and Blue Infrastructure.  Section 14.4 Strategy for Development. The forthcoming ‘Greenway and Trail Strategy’ to be prepared for Tipperary will set out identify the key strategic and intercounty recreational routes for the County, including those already in development as follows:   * Beara Breifne Way * Lough Derg Blueway * Suir Blueway Tipperary * Proposed link between the Suir Blueway (Carrick on Suir) and the Waterford Greenway * St Declan’s Way |

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|  | Planning Objective  14 – To build on the Tipperary Green and Blue infrastructure Masterplan 2018 and to support further investment in sustainable Green and Blue infrastructure, through the preparation of a ‘Greenway and Trail Strategy’ over the lifetime of the County Development Plan, in collaboration with stakeholders and the general public, including, including adjoining local authorities and the Southern Regional Assembly. |
| REGIONAL VISION  RPO: 73: International Branding of the Region and reputation. | How does the Development Plan Vision incorporate the RSES vision for the Region as ‘one of Europe’s most Creative, Innovative, Greenest and Liveable Regions’? |
|  | Specifically addressed as part of the Core Strategy:  2.5.1 Tipperary and the National and Regional Settlement Framework  Building on the national vision of the NPF, the RSES sets out to make the Southern Region one of Europe’s most creative, innovative, greenest and liveable regions. Tipperary has many attributes and strengths to contribute to this vision, from our natural resources, the talent of our workforce and our creative communities. The spatial planning strategy of the RSES is based on the development of the three cities, supported by Key Towns, and vibrant towns, villages and rural  areas. |

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. |
| LCEP is to commence in early 2022. The LECP is addressed in Chapter 6 Supporting Sustainable Communities and Chapter 8 Enterprise and Rural development of the Draft plan. The Draft Plan preparation was supported by community consultation and particularly the input of the PPN and the community and enterprise section of the Council. |
| 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 PROVIDE A CONTACT POINT IN THE EVENT THAT WE NEED TO CONTACT YOU ABOUT THIS FORM.



Name: Position:

Email:

Contact phone number: