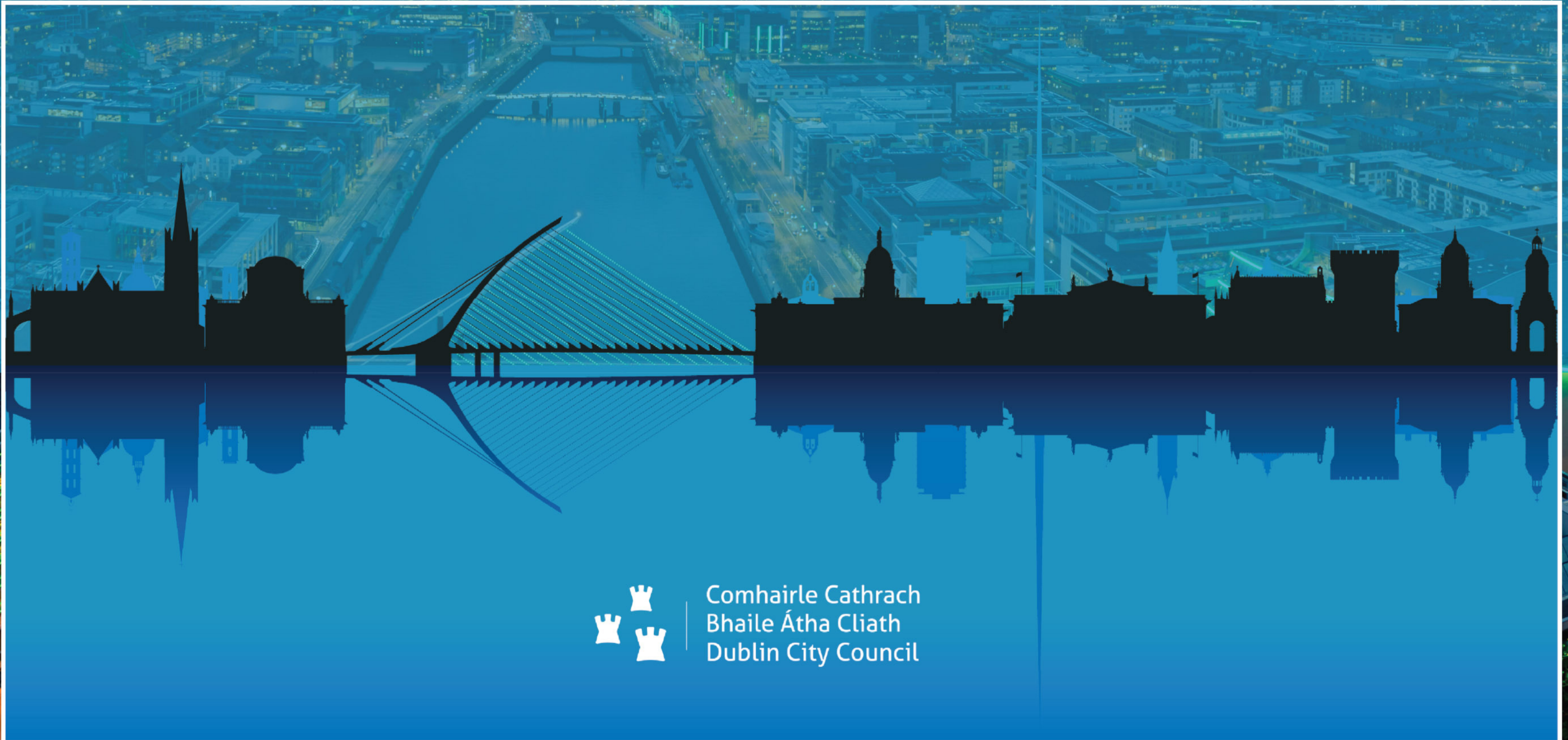


LECP

LOCAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY PLAN
Consultation Document



Comhairle Cathrach
Bhaile Átha Cliath
Dublin City Council

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Introduction

Amidst intensifying climate crisis and economic uncertainty, local governments are having to question how to cultivate sustainable economies and communities that support people and the environment to thrive. Within this context Dublin City Council is preparing its second Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) for adoption in 2024. The LECP 2023-2028 will set out the city's strategic goals for the city's local economy and community development over the coming years and will be accompanied by a yearly action-led implementation plan that can be monitored and reported on to all stakeholders. The focus of the LECP is on the social and economic issues and goals that can be addressed by Dublin City Council, local businesses, community and voluntary organisations and state bodies. This Local Economic and Community Plan will identify the key strategic goals that will inform the future local economic and community development of Dublin City.

The LECP sets out the objectives and actions needed to promote the community and economic development of Dublin City's neighbourhoods and communities. This plan provides businesses, community and voluntary groups and local communities with a roadmap to work towards a common goal. This document outlines the LECP process and encourages the people of Dublin to start a dialogue on themes that impact people who live, work, visit and do business in the nation's capital.

This document will provide you with information on the following topics:

- What is the LECP (Local Economic Community Plan) and how it will impact you.
- The process involved with the LECP.
- The planning and delivery of the LECP.
- A Socio Economic Profile of the Dublin City Council area.
- A draft of the High Level Goals & Objectives for your consideration.
- How you can have your say in shaping the development of Dublin City.

We will hold a public consultation from 13th November To 15th December 2023. All submissions will be reviewed and will influence the LECP decision making process over the next 6 years.

We want this plan to be developed and rolled out in partnership with communities, with community needs at its heart. With a shared vision and collaborative actions, we can all work together to create happy and healthy neighbourhoods and communities. We hope to represent the needs of everyone in Dublin City so we're asking for you to have your say on what matters to you and how we can improve the quality of life of Dubliners.

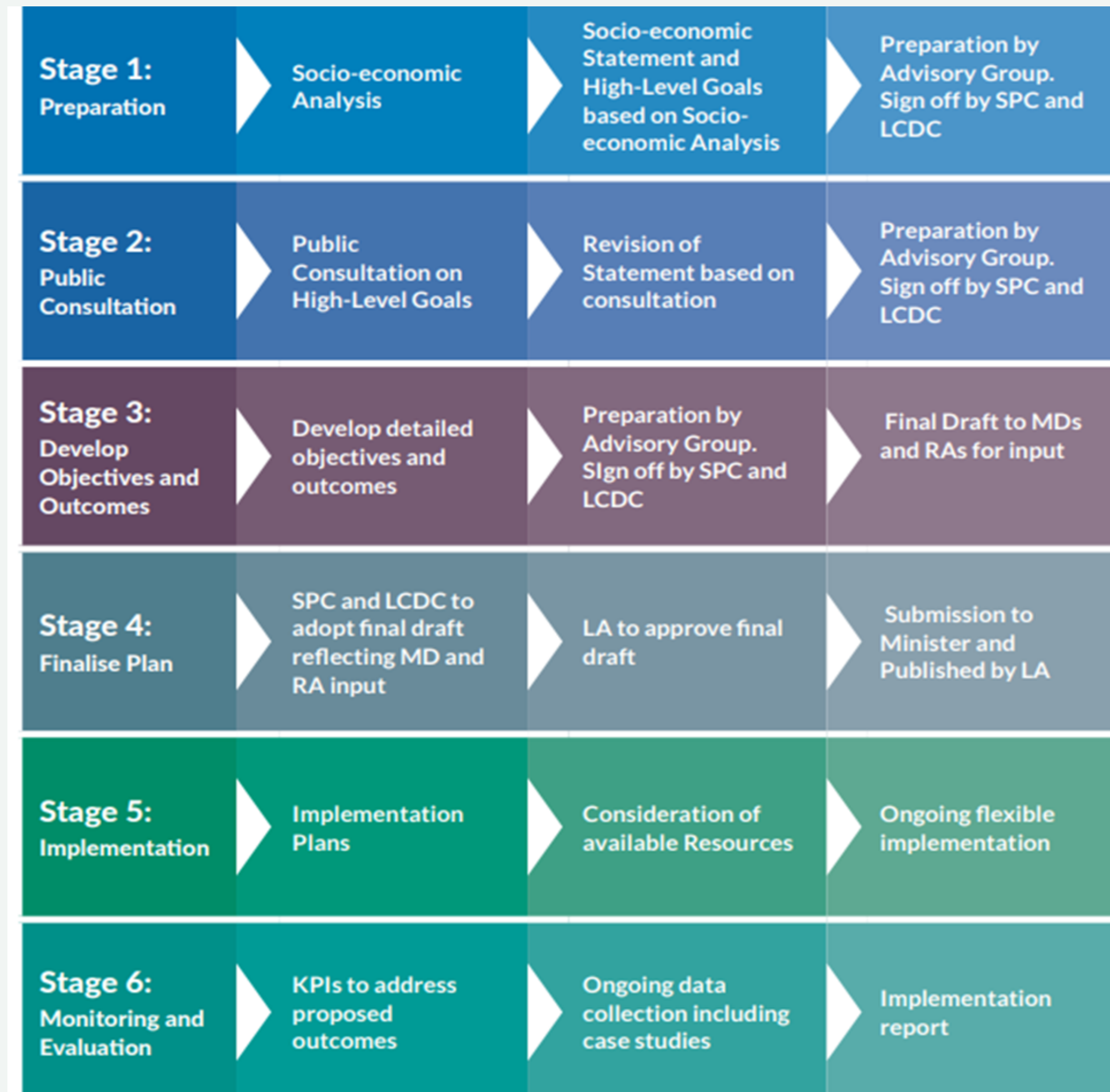
You can participate by:

- Submitting your views online at <https://consultation.dublincity.ie/culture-recreation-and-amenity/local-economic-and-community-plan-2023-2029>
- Email: LECP@dublincity.ie
- Sending written submissions to [Dublin City Local Community & Economic Committee](#)
- Attend in person consultation events

The National Local Economic and Community Plan Process

The process for the development of the LECP will initially consist of four broad phases: preparation, public consultation, development of High-Level Goals, objectives and outcomes, and finalisation of the LECP.

This will be followed by a fifth phase for implementation that will include the Implementation Plan process and a sixth stage of monitoring, evaluation and review of the plan.



What's in the LECP?

The LECP includes plans for the economic and community development of Dublin City. These two parts are interconnected and overlap in the high-level goals, objectives and actions.

The role of LECP

The overall aim of the LECP is to improve the quality of life and well-being of citizens and to develop and implement actions at a local level that will strengthen the community and economic dimensions of the City over a six year period. The opportunity to have input into this early stage of the development of the Plan offers citizens and businesses the best chance of influencing the overall shape and outcomes of the Dublin City Local Economic and Community Plan and ultimately to ensure that Dublin City grows and develops in a manner that improves the quality of life for all who live, work, study in and visit the city now and in the future. The plan ensures effective utilisation of available resources, to support economic and community development initiatives in Dublin.

The LECP provides a comprehensive framework for business, public services and other stakeholders in Dublin City. This framework incorporates an inclusive consultation process for the development of the economic elements and the community elements of the LECP.

The overall framework connects local plans with national policies such as the National Development Plan 2021-2030 and the National Planning Framework 2040, which are essential in setting out government regional policy and investment plans. Ultimately, the LECP forms the local element of the national development framework and supports collaboration to increase the quality of life in Dublin City. The LECP also aligns with regional strategies developed by the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly and will sit within the context of the regional spatial and economic strategy. Local policies include the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028, Dublin City Council Corporate Plan 2020-2024, Dublin City Council Climate Action Plan and the Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025. The overall framework connects local plans with national policies such as the National Development Plan 2021-2030 and the National Planning Framework 2040, which are essential in setting out government regional policy and investment plans. Ultimately, the LECP forms the local element of the national development framework and supports collaboration to increase the quality of life in Dublin City. The LECP also aligns with regional strategies developed by the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly and will sit within the context of the regional spatial and economic strategy. Local policies include the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028, Dublin City Council Corporate Plan 2020-2024, Dublin City Council Climate Action Plan and the Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025.

The LECP also considers environmental concerns and is a key framework through which climate action interventions can be delivered, giving action to the Dublin City Council Climate Action Plan and the Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025. The LECP is also developed within the context of the principles of sustainable development and consider the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS's). These SDG's provide a critical framework for community development as they reflect the social justice, economic justice and environmental justice concerns of community workers and designate the processes of participation, empowerment and collective action required to achieve change.

The LECP covers community development and economic development. Within these broad categories, the plan will address issues such as cultural, social and environmental matters that impact the lives of the people of Dublin City. High level goals and objectives have been prepared which are broad but over the coming months through research, consultation and engagement with local communities, businesses, representative organisations and state bodies, more specific objectives and actions to achieve the goals will be agreed.

High Level Goals

The High Level Goals will be supported by specific Sustainable Objectives under the respective economic and community streams. An agile and flexible approach to the delivery of initiatives will be taken to support the achievement of the High-Level Goals and Sustainable Community Objectives outlined in the LECP framework and will allow newly emerging programmes and policies to be taken into account in an ongoing way. These goals will represent how Dublin City will progress over the duration of the LECP.

Objectives

Each High Level Goal will have related objectives. The objectives included in the LECP will encompass a range of key focus areas ranging from economic development, climate, biodiversity, housing, place-making, health, community development and skills. Each High Level Goal is comprised of objectives from which will cascade a set of actions for implementation. The determination and selection of actions is a function of Stage 2 of the preparation of the LECP.

Actions

Actions are the specific projects or initiatives identified to fulfil the objectives and contribute to achieving the High Level Goals. The actions outlined in the LECP are implemented through collaboration and coordination among various stakeholders, including Dublin City Council, local businesses, community and voluntary organisations and state bodies.

Preparation for the LECP

A key aspect of the preparation of the LECP is the completion of a LECP Social and Economic Statement that provides an evidence-informed portrait of Dublin City's current circumstances under priority thematic issues agreed by the city's LECP Advisory Group. Throughout 2022 the LECP Advisory Group has questioned how a more integrated and sustainable view of Dublin's local economy and communities can contribute to the wellbeing of Dublin's residents and its environment and contribute towards global environmental and socio-economic thriving. A plan is envisaged that will support just, sustainable, dynamic and inclusive economic development for Dublin City with its residents' needs and interests at the heart.

This Dublin City LECP Social and Economic Statement therefore acts as a reference point for determining what High Level Goals will emerge as the LECP strategic priorities in this regard. Its purpose is to help confirm draft High Level Goals for the LECP alongside informing the determination of follow-on objectives, aims and actions for implementation. Passing this milestone allows the City to engage Stage 2 of the overall process – namely a comprehensive public and stakeholder engagement and consultation programme that leads to the adoption of the finalised plan.

In September 2022, Dublin City Council voted to adopt a motion to embed the Doughnut Economic Principles within the forthcoming Local Economic and Community Plan and to not only focus on economic activity, but consider a wider set of indicators, and interests. Based firmly within the Circular Economy paradigm fully embedded in EU and Irish social and economic policy, the motion requires our LECP S&E Statement moves beyond solely outlining Dublin's economic and community profile and considers the wider context of urgent actions required to respond to today's climate emergency and the needs for sustainable urban development and inclusive growth. Cognisant of Circular Economy principles, our forthcoming LECP will expand from a sustainable growth-based framework to pursuing the wellbeing and prosperity for all people and the environment.

This LECP S&E Statement therefore endeavours to illustrate Dublin in a holistic manner. One that accounts for the 'frame' of the Council's September 2022 motion while also reflecting the key thematic issues and subject areas that emerged from the deliberations of the LECP Advisory Group.

Key High level goals with underpinning objectives have been prepared which are deliberately broad but over the coming months through research, consultation and engagement with local communities, businesses, representative organisations and state bodies, more specific objectives and actions to achieve the goals will be agreed and we want your feedback and input to inform the decision making process. In order to achieve the high-level goals identified, a number of specific objectives under economic development and community development are required. These objectives will provide the framework for appropriate related outcomes which will be necessary to enable their achievement and monitoring.

Policy Overview

This section provides a summary of the various policies that are shaping the growth of Dublin on a global, national, regional, and local scale. These policies will serve as a reference for aligning the LECP with key plans and roadmaps. Considering the significance of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the LECP, the infographic below provides a more detailed explanation of these SDGs. They will play a pivotal role in directing the LECP's path and determining its High-Level Goals, objectives, actions, and outcomes.

International Policy

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



Regional Policy

A Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) is a strategic plan and investment framework to shape future development and to better manage regional planning and economic development throughout the Region. It identifies regional assets, opportunities and pressures and provides appropriate policy responses in the form of Regional Policy Objectives. The RSES identifies the Eastern and Midland region's key strategic assets, opportunities and challenges and sets out policy responses to ensure that people's needs – such as access to housing, jobs, ease of travel and overall well-being – are met, up to 2030 and beyond. The RSES provides a spatial strategy to manage future growth and ensure the creation of healthy and attractive places to live, work, study, visit and invest in. The RSES also provides an economic strategy – that builds on our strengths to sustain a strong economy and support the creation of quality jobs that ensure a good living standard for all.

The RSES is informed by Project Ireland 2040 – the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the National Development Plan 2021-2030. The vision set out under the NPF is based on a set of values that will ensure Dublin and Ireland's long term economic, environmental and social progress. In framing a new way forward, the National Planning Framework draws upon lessons learned from the National Spatial Strategy and highlights a vision of success. The NPF with the National Development Plan will set the context for the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly to develop their strategies taking account of and co-ordinating local authority and City Development Plans in a manner that will ensure national, regional and local plans align.

National Development Plan 2021-30 (NDP) is a major public investment approved by Government and detailed in the new NDP will play a significant role in addressing the opportunities and challenges faced by Ireland over the coming years from issues such as Covid-19, Brexit, housing, health, climate action and a population projected to grow by one million people between 2016 and 2040. Achieving a high quality stock of infrastructure throughout Ireland will require sustained and elevated levels of investment over the long-term. Similarly, the LECP aims to promote sustainable economic growth, social progress, and regional development focussing primarily on local level objectives and actions that contribute toward national objectives.

Local Policy

-Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028

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

-Dublin City Council Corporate Plan 2020-2024

The Plan proposes a clear path of action for the City Council to deliver on the key priorities for the city and to respond to the defining global and local environmental, social and economic challenges of our time. The goals and priorities set out in the Corporate Plan are based on the views and contributions of

Elected Members, staff and citizens. They also take account of an evaluation of the challenges and opportunities facing the city.

- Dublin City Council Climate Action Plan 2019-2024

The action plan aims to guide the city as we prepare for, respond to, and adapt to the impacts of climate change, taking measures to allow us to live with climate change. The actions will also facilitate a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The delivery of these actions in the short, medium and long term will enable the council to respond to energy targets to 2030 and beyond. This Climate Change Action Plan features a range of actions across five key areas - Energy and Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature-Based Solutions and Resource Management. The Climate Change Action Plan sets out the current climate change impacts and greenhouse gas emission levels in the City, through the development of adaptation and mitigation baselines. It also examines the future impacts that climate change may have on the region and then sets out a first iteration of actions that will be used to reduce the source and effects of these impacts.

-Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025

The Plan is based on five themes that focus on the outcomes for biodiversity conservation required across the city. Within these themes, there are 17 objectives for biodiversity management and conservation along with a series of 85 targeted actions with measurable outcomes to achieve these objectives. Each theme links to the Strategic Objectives of the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021 while considering the urban context of biodiversity within Dublin. There is a new focus on restoration of biodiversity to respond to the public survey and reflect EU policy.

Public Sector Human Rights and Equality Duty

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

Dublin City Council is committed to the Public Sector Human Rights and Equality Duty and the LECP demonstrates an alignment with this duty by incorporating principles of equality, prevention of discrimination, protection of human rights and by fostering social cohesion within the City. Dublin City Council's decision-making processes are guided by an understanding of the diverse needs and rights of the local community, and aim take proactive steps to address any barriers that may hinder access to services. It is essential that local authorities and LECP stakeholders understand their responsibilities in relation to the Public Sector Duty. This will ensure that existing inequalities are addressed and that the people of Dublin have equal access to services, resources and opportunities.

Demographic and Socio-Economic Analysis

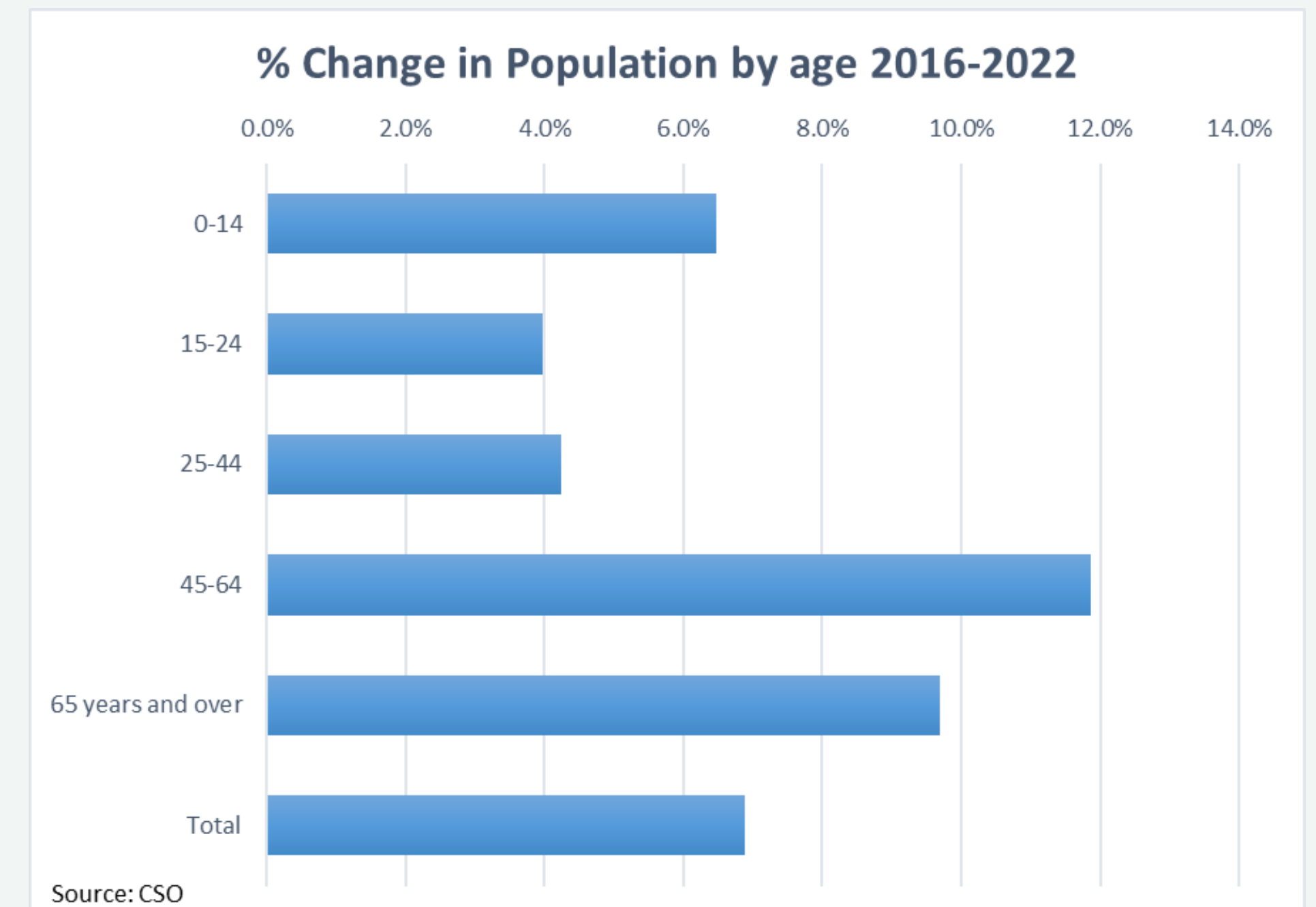


Population Trends

The Dublin City Council (DCC) area was home to 592,713^[1] people at the time of the 2022 census while the Dublin region had 1,458,154, almost 30% of the population of the State.^[2] Based on the 2022 census the Dublin Region has grown by 8% since 2016. This is a slower rate of growth than would have been expected mainly because immigration slowed during the Covid19 pandemic. However since restrictions eased at the start of 2022 population growth appears to be reverting to pre-pandemic levels.

Since 2016, population growth was seen across all ages groups with two thirds of it occurring in the 15-64 years “working population” and the remainder split between the under 14 year old and the 65+ year old cohorts. This means that the 65+ year dependency ratio has only ticked up marginally from 18.1% in 2016 to 18.7% in 2022.

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



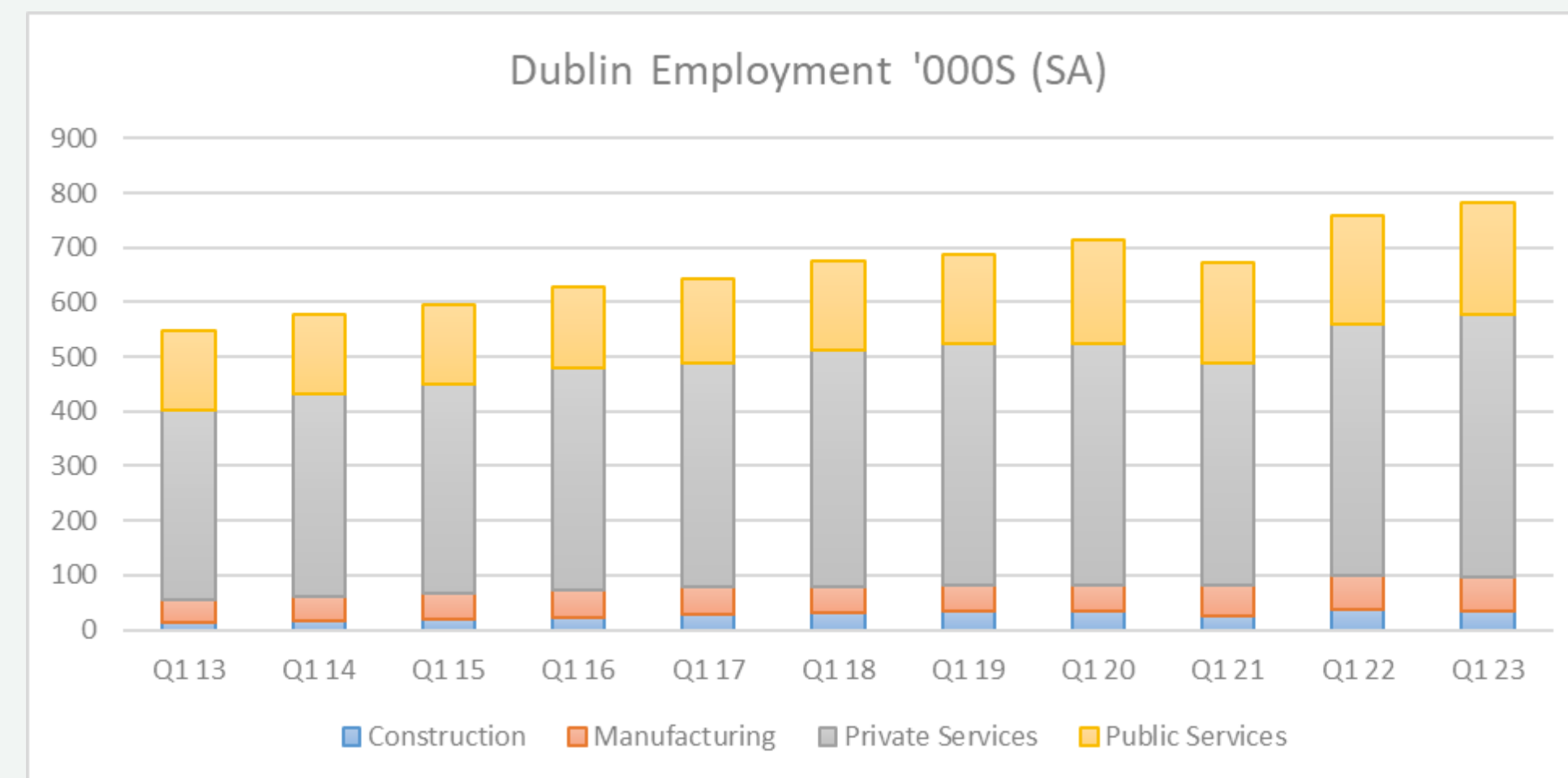
[1] <https://data.cso.ie/table/FY003B>

[2] <https://www.cso.ie/en/csolatestnews/pressreleases/2023pressreleases/pressstatementcensusofpopulation2022-summaryresultsdublin>

Sustainable, Inclusive, Economic Development

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

Like other mature economies, Dublin is dominated by services with public and private services accounting for 88% of total employment.



Source: CSO

The unemployment rate for greater Dublin has also dropped from 7.5% (SA 2016 average) to 5.1% (SA Q1 2023). Comparable 2022 census data shows that 5.2% of the 15+ age group in Dublin indicated that they were unemployed versus 5.8% for the Dublin City Council area continuing the trend for higher unemployment in the City versus the Region.

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

The 2020 enterprise profile of Dublin shows that c33% of all enterprises nationally are in the region. This proportion rises to 52% when it comes to Information and Communications enterprises and 64% for Financial and Insurance Services. The largest sector as measured by enterprise numbers is Professional Services, followed by Construction, Retail and Logistics.

Dublin has been very successful at attracting multinational companies to the Region. In 2022 there were 133.9K[1] jobs in foreign owned companies in the Capital representing 17% of total employment. This has almost doubled in the 10 years since 2013 and the employment share has risen from 13%.

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

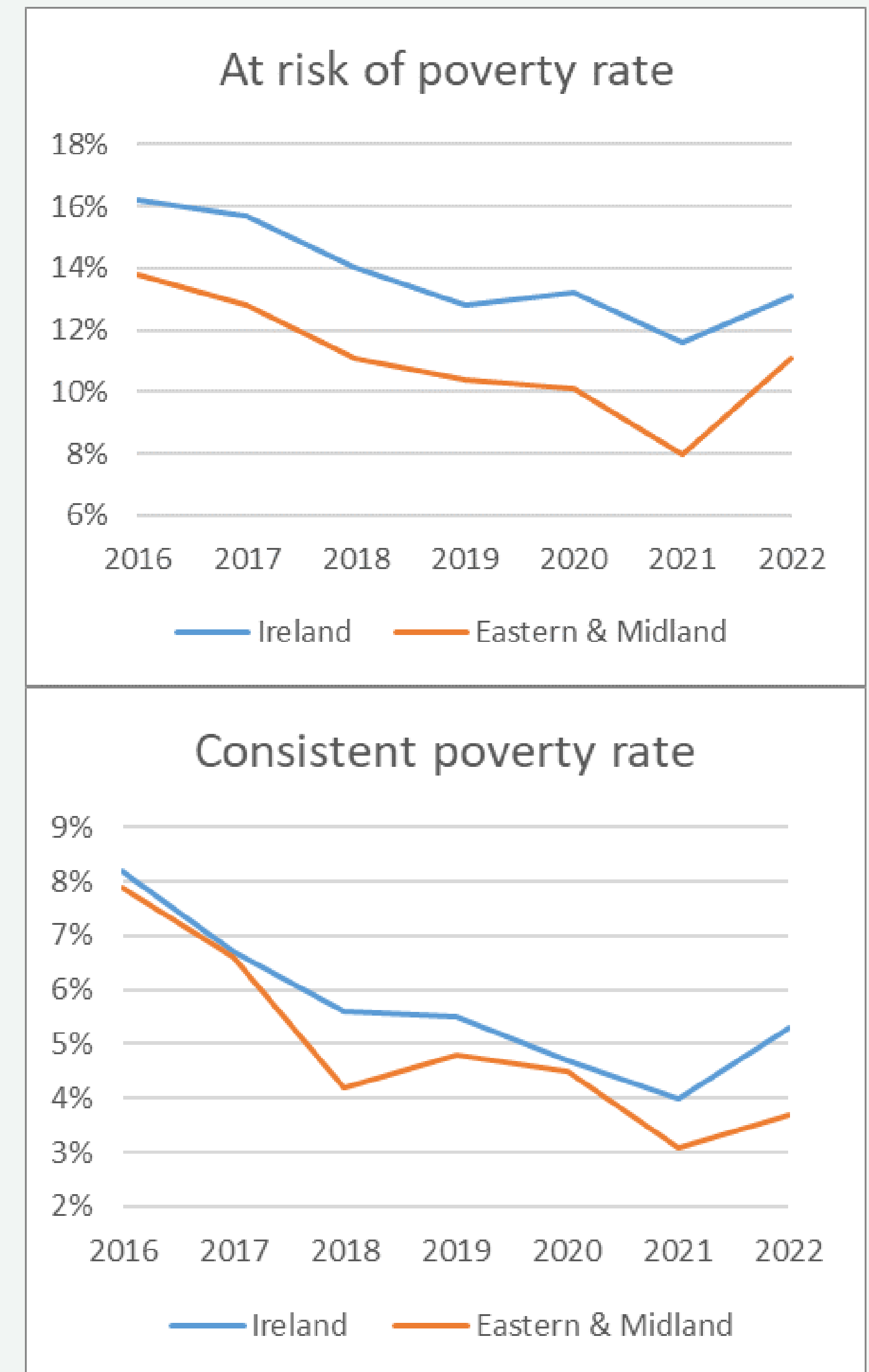
Diversity and Inclusion

Dublin is a diverse city. In terms of nationality, the Dublin City Council area is home to a diverse population with the highest number of resident non-Irish nationals of any local authority.

Dublin City's residents also experience vastly different socio-economic realities, and inequalities. According to recent statistics, the proportion of the population either already in 'Consistent Poverty' or at 'Risk of Poverty' has been improving since the 2016 census. There was an acceleration in the contraction in both rates in 2021 which is likely to do with pandemic-related social transfers, however, 2022 saw a reversal to the mean trend as those social transfers were phased out and cost of living challenges took hold. Given the rapidly rising cost of living, it is important that these measures continue to be assessed at regular intervals to account for recent changes.

The Consistent Poverty Rate for Ireland has fallen from 8.2% in 2016 to 5.3% in 2022 and from 7.9% to 3.7% in the Eastern & Midland region[3] while the At Risk of Poverty rate contracted from 16.2% to 13.1% for the country as a whole and from 13.8% to 11.1% for the Eastern & Midland region over the same time frame.

EU data shows that the factors negatively impacting poverty rates include age (younger), educational attainment (lower), and dependent children (higher). This is particularly true for single adult households in Ireland.[4]



[3] The Eastern & Midland region is the smallest NUTs region with comparable statistics available. Dublin accounts for c60% of the population of the region (CSO population estimates)
[4] Eurostat

Housing

Quality Housing and Sustainable Neighbourhoods are a key aspect of Dublin City's Development Plan, which outlines the need for 40,000 housing units between 2022-28.[5] Proposed strategies include brownfield infill, targeted development along transport corridors, more compact and '15-minute city' concepts.

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

Unaffordability is a significant aspect of the ongoing housing crisis. Residential property prices have increased at a rapid rate over the past 10 years with the residential property price index for Dublin more than doubling from 67.8 to 146.1 between March 2013 and March 2023. Residential rents have followed a similar trend to residential property prices since the Global Financial Crash in 2008. In Q4 2022, the average rent for a property in Dublin stood at €1,908, a 75% increase in the 10 years since Q4 2012.

In addition to increasing housing costs, identifying, and improving existing housing stock to a decent quality for habitation is also important for addressing current high demand and improving residents' quality of life. Indeed, under-occupancy of existing housing is seen as a particularly important area for intervention, with more than 4 out of 5 respondents in the

'Your Dublin Your Voice' survey feeling that Dublin local authorities should promote schemes to address this - with the preferred measure being incentives for utilising vacant spaces.

Dublin City Council's Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) identifies potential issues and pressures in the housing market. In the current HNDA there will be a higher need for social and affordable housing provision.[6] As forecast rents in the DCC HNDA are estimated to grow at a slightly faster pace than incomes, and as household incomes in lower deciles rise above the eligibility limits for social housing, consequentially the 'affordability constraint sector' is forecast to grow over the plan period.

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

[5]<https://www.dublincity.ie/sites/default/files/2021-11/executive-summary.pdf> (p.7)

[6] [Appendix 1 - Housing Strategy Incorporating Interim Housing Need Demand Assessment \(HNDA\).pdf](#) (dublincity.ie)

Sustainable Communities

Supporting sustainable communities starts with understanding how residents' experience their area and services, what they consider important for a thriving personal and collective life, and how stable they feel in their communities. Chapter 5 of Dublin City's Development Plan sets out an array of strategies and policies to support sustainable neighbourhoods, with a vision of liveable, compact, healthy, accessible, inclusive placemaking based around local neighbourhood development and community infrastructures and amenities.[7]

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

Infrastructures, facilities, and services are integral aspects of any sustainable community. Educational, health, and social infrastructures are present across Dublin City, however this distribution merits further investigation to ensure their location reflects community density, demographics and needs. While the city centre generally has a higher density of such services and infrastructures, less centrally located communities in Dublin City Council have different levels of provision and access. For instance, the prevalence of hospitals, GPs, health centres and pharmacies appears to be less dense in the North of Dublin City Council's area. Meanwhile, there appears to be a relatively even

distribution of schools throughout Dublin City Council, however current provision would need to be assessed alongside local demographics and projected housing increases.

People move within and between geographic and social communities for a variety of purposes in their everyday life. Ensuring good transport and safe and accessible mobility options is crucial for supporting communities to be more sustainable and thrive. In Ireland, before the pandemic, it was clear to note that people have been preferring to have private vehicles than to take public transportation or to cycle[8]. However, in Dublin city, there is less car use and more bus usage when travelling through the city. Persons living in Dublin were significantly less likely to drive than those in the rest of the country. In 2021, over half of all journeys by Dubliners (52.2%) were by car as driver compared with nearly seven in every ten (68.7%) journeys taken by those living in the rest of the country[9].

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

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

[8] [How We Travelled - CSO - Central Statistics Office](#)

[9] [How We Travelled - CSO - Central Statistics Office](#)

Health and Wellbeing

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

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

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

Promoting wellbeing is a crucial aspect of the council's efforts. The "Your Dublin Your Voice" Survey provides insights into residents' satisfaction levels, with room for improvement. While opportunities for in person wellness and physical activity have largely returned in the last year, many people continue to benefit from having access to virtual options - particularly for those who continue to be at high risk of severe illness. Access to healthy food is also emphasised, Dublin City Council has a book list that gives tips for families on how to eat well and manage their weight in a healthy manner, tips on how to grow your own veggies in your home, and tips on how to cook healthy meals.

there are numerous initiatives aimed at improving food security and justice amongst Dublin's residents; an example is the Ballyfermot Chapelizod Partnership, which addresses food and health inequalities using a range of events and projects that focus on improving awareness of healthy eating, cooking on a budget, and food safety.

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

Climate Action and Environment

Dublin City's climate is changing, and this is already having implications for residents, the built environment, and local ecologies. According to the Dublin City's Climate Change Action Plan (2019-24), an assessment of 30 years of weather events has led to projected risks for different climate variables. The climatic trends Dublin City is likely to face are extreme weather events, rising sea levels, flooding, and air pollution..

Dublin is also at risk of extreme weather events and has already begun to experience changes in climate. In addition to temperature increases and associated declines in air quality, Dublin's annual rainfall has increased in terms of frequency and volume, resulting in a 5% increase in average yearly rain between 1961-2010.

Wind is also projected to increase in winters, with implications for infrastructure, and increasing wave heights, which could contribute to erosion and habitat damage or loss. Sea levels are expected to rise around Ireland by approximately 35mm per decade, with Dublin City being significantly impacted by such rises and potentially exacerbated by more frequent and intense coastal storms.

Dublin's Biodiversity Action Plan (2021-25) notes that the Dáil Éireann declared a biodiversity crisis on May 9th, 2019, following reports that "91% of protected habitats in Ireland are in poor or inadequate condition and more than 50% are declining, while 14% of species assessed were considered as endangered."

ShareCity research project's agri-food profile of Dublin notes that, "the wider county of Dublin is a particularly fertile region, and the 800 farms in operation account for one fifth of the total economic contribution to agri-food nationally. Fishing is also a substantial food industry in Dublin, with Howth being one of six national Fishery Harbour Centres."

Assessing Dublin's climate action and environmental circumstances also means understanding residents' attitudes towards Dublin's environment. The 'Your Dublin, Your Voice' survey respondents had variable views of the quality of their environment, with highest rates seeing water quality as good or excellent (61%) followed by air quality (59%), noise levels (44%), and traffic levels (22%).

Total and per capita material consumption in Ireland has increased steadily since 2010. Across Ireland, household waste generation has gradually risen since 2012, with a sharp increase of 18% from 2019 to 2020, presumably because of extended lockdowns and home working during the Covid-19 global pandemic. The estimated quantity of waste generated per person in Ireland is 372kg per year. Nationally, municipal waste (which includes, but is not limited to, household waste) data for Ireland estimates that in 2019 52% of Ireland's waste came from households and 48% & from commercial sources.

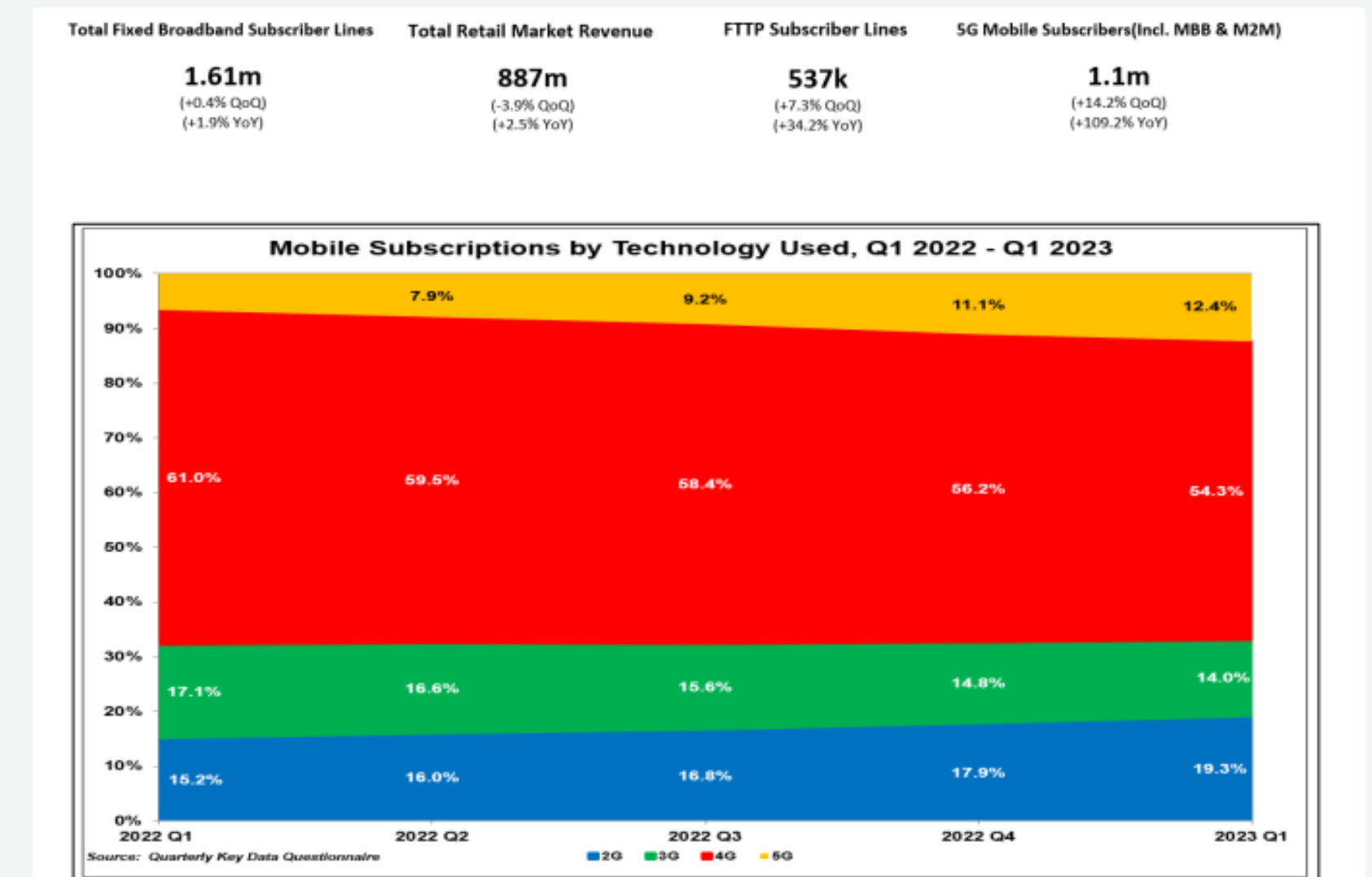
These statistics provide insights into the changing climate, environmental challenges, and waste management practices in Dublin City.

Digital Connectivity

According to the 2022 Census, 94% of households in the Dublin region had access to the internet, with 93% using broadband, and the proportions were broadly similar at 92% (any access) and 91% (broadband) in the Dublin City Council area.

This confirms the 2020, the Information Society Statistics which showed that broadband access had risen to 92%^[10] of households in the Dublin region, an increase of 9 percentage points, or c.11% in 4 years. These statistics also showed that on a national basis mobile traffic rose by 145% between 2018 and 2020 and mobile subscriptions rose by 18% over the same timeframe it is reasonable to assume that this pattern was also seen in Dublin.

Besides good connectivity, household composition and income levels are factors determining broadband access with the former being the bigger driver. National figures show that single adult households with no children (76% access) are c15% less likely to have broadband than 2 adult households with dependent children (89% access). While very disadvantaged households (82%) are c10% less likely to have broadband than the very the affluent quintile (92%).



Source: Comreg

Expanded internet access and usage has been facilitated by advances in technology, including the introduction and expansion of 5G networks in late 2021. Furthermore, Covid-19 pandemic restrictions accelerated movies online, particularly for work, retail and education.

[10] Dublin has the highest rate nationally and compares favourably to the Border which has the lowest rate at 73%
[

Culture, Arts and Engagement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vision Statement

The vision for Dublin City as set out in the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 is as follows:

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



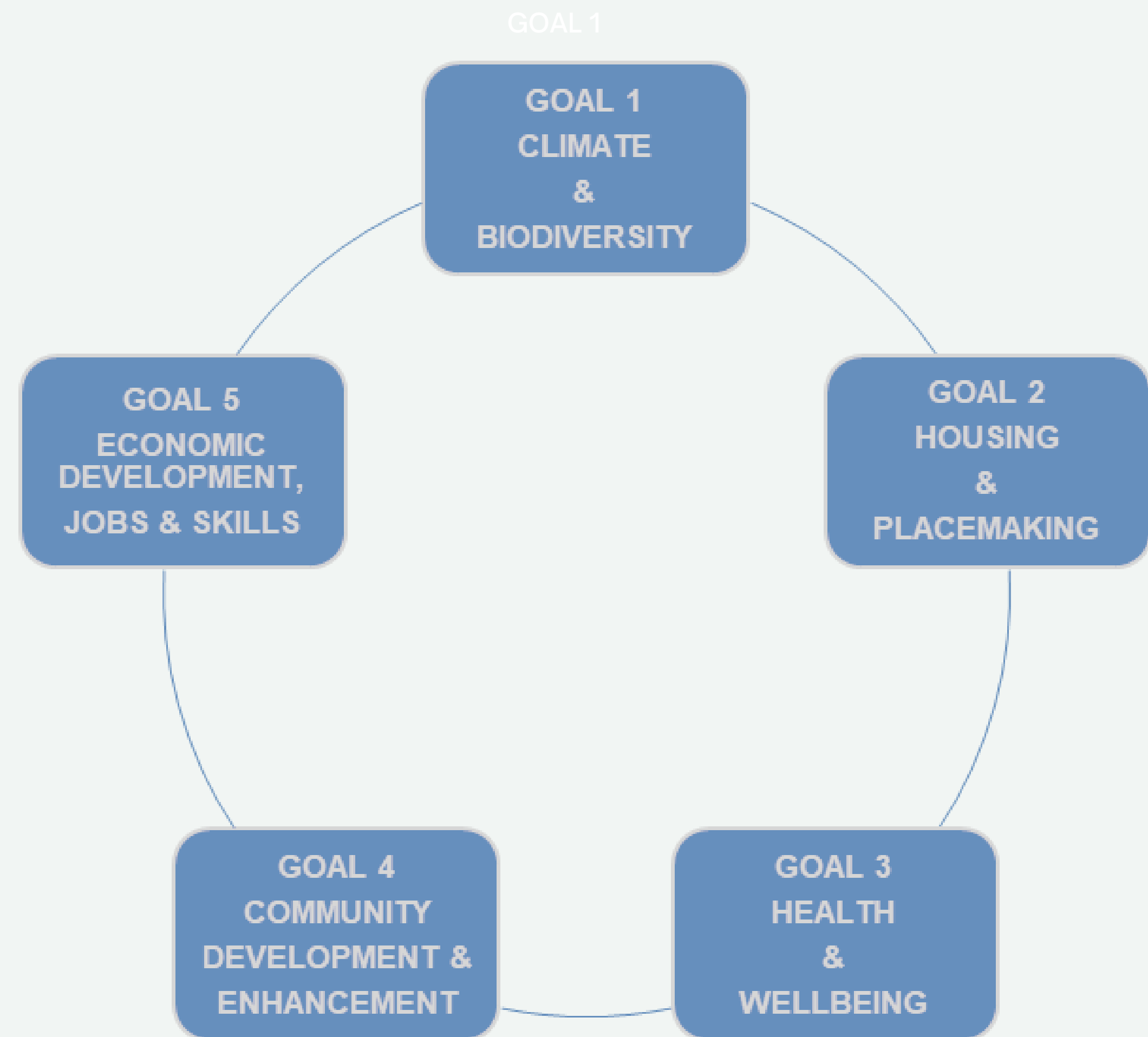
Have your say on Dublin City's new Local and Community Development Plan

The Socio-Economic Analysis provides information required to engage stakeholders to share their views on the shape of the LECP and how they would like to see Dublin City develop over the next six years.

High Level Goals

A critical aspect of the LECP is to set out a limited number of key goals to be achieved over the life of the new plan. These will in turn set the overall direction of the plan in its objectives to be achieved and how these are to be achieved in the form of high-level goals and underpinning strategic actions. The socio-economic statement is about giving those interested in Dublin City an opportunity to contribute to the process of setting the goals for the city and their underpinning objectives. Doing so will allow the drafting of the full plan and key actions which will be implemented over the coming years, especially over the coming two years to ensure the city is moving in the right direction towards the overall vision of the LCDC and ESPC.

The current draft high-level goals therefore is set out in this document. As further Census data is released, and the consultation process takes place, these goals are likely to evolve and change based on the information and submissions received.





GOAL 1

Climate and Biodiversity

'Dublin will respond vigorously to the climate crisis by urgently reducing emissions, encouraging micro generation and renewable energy, improving greening, ecological restoration and biodiversity that builds climate resilience and reduces the city's negative environmental impact'.

Objective 1.1: Increase responsible commodity and service production and consumption and reduce waste generation by expanding circular economy activities and services.

Objective 1.2: Improve air quality through the reduction of transport emissions , expanded public transport infrastructure and active public mobility supports for walking and cycling.

Objective 1.3: Increase insulation and energy efficiency in all public buildings that support a just transition to renewable energy use.

Objective 1.4: Support delivery of the Dublin City Council Climate Action Plan and the Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025.

GOAL 2

Housing and Placemaking

'Dublin's residents will be supported to access secure, affordable, sustainable, energy efficient, accessible, quality housing and places comprising a variety of types and forms for public and private tenures'.

Objective 2.1: Increase the supply of new housing stock to meet the housing demand and needs of all Dublin residents through innovation in design and delivery mechanisms for social and affordable housing including cost rental and affordable purchase.

Objective 2.2: Improve and broaden housing options for Dublin residents through investment to renovate and retrofit unfit and poor quality housing and accommodation.

Objective 2.3: Convert and adapt buildings to allow increased residential occupancy, tackle dereliction and vacancy.

Objective 2.4: Promote compact, higher density neighbourhoods and places with excellent connectivity and high proximity to services and infrastructure.





GOAL 3

Health and Wellbeing

'Dublin will expand provision of social and civic infrastructure and services that contribute to residents' health and wellbeing, safety and overall quality of life and that enhances biodiversity and access to it'.

Objective 3.1: Invest in sustainable green and blue infrastructural development in parks, nature trails, rivers and waterways that improve the socioeconomic determinants of health and wellbeing for all Dublin's residents.

Objective 3.2: Expand public service delivery in the areas of play, recreation and physical activity, diet and food, walking, cycling and assistive active mobility across all ages and abilities.

Objective 3.3: Invest in community-led integrated, inclusive service models (including peer-support mechanisms) delivering holistic wellbeing services for all Dublin residents focusing on healthier lifestyles, harm reduction, trauma recovery, psychosocial wellbeing and personal development.

GOAL 4

Community Development and Enhancement

'Dublin's residential communities will become sustainable, thriving, dynamic, caring, inclusive and liveable neighbourhoods and places'.

Objective 4.1: Deliver dedicated place-based community development programmes to tackle social exclusion, poverty and marginalisation in disadvantaged areas.

Objective 4.2: Ensure all communities and neighbourhoods have local access to a range of services, amenities and community-led spaces of which residents can freely avail – including libraries and other social, civil, sporting and cultural infrastructure spaces and platforms for diverse modes of expression, exchange and community development.

Objective 4.3: Support Community Wealth Building (CWB) initiatives and Community Gain Clauses in the procurement and tendering of services that contribute towards greater inclusion and integration among Dublin's residents at the city and neighbourhood level.

Objective 4.4: Enable Dublin city to be more responsive to people's needs, interests, and perspectives by delivering mechanisms for democratic participation and enhancing skills for greater civic engagement, including making digital consultation easier for all.





GOAL 5

Economic Development, Jobs and Skills

'Dublin City economy will be innovative, sustainable and inclusive through the promotion of economic, enterprise, innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem development'.

Objective 3.5.1: Support all to engage in the Dublin City economy through seeking to identify and address barriers to participation and through encouraging the creation of quality and inclusive employment and skills development opportunities.

Objective 3.5.2: Support the creation and development of placemaking initiatives and clusters in key economic and enterprise sectors that enhance Dublin City, its economy and ecosystem as a place to live, work, learn and start/develop an enterprises.

Objective 3.5.3: Promote and brand Dublin as an attractive, unique, proactive place and economy and support investment opportunities that can contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development.

Objectives 5.5.4 Enhance the ecosystem and economy through monitoring, developing supports, encouraging collaboration, promoting Dublin as a testbed and supporting new approaches and transitions such as the social economy, digitalisation and circular economy.

We want to hear from you, the people of Dublin City your vision for your city.

Do you agree with the analysis?

Share your thoughts and ideas by completing the survey in the below link:

Link: https://consultation.dublincity.ie/culture-recreation-and-amenity/local-economic-and-community_plan-2023-2029

Send us your written submissions to:

Dublin City Local Community & Economic Committee,
C/o Community & Social Development,
Dublin City Council,
Civic Offices Block 2, Floor 3,
Wood Quay,
Dublin 8.
Eircode- D08 RF3F

Deadline: 15th December 2023

In case of queries

Email: LECP@dublincity.ie

Next Steps

During the period of November 13th to December 15th, 2023, there will be comprehensive public consultation programme where all views and submissions received will be reviewed. These submissions will be used to shape the initial two year implementation plan, as well as future plans over the next six years.

Presented By
Local Community Development Committee
and
Economic Development Strategic Policy Committee
of
Dublin City Council