

**Eastern & Midland
Regional Assembly**

Draft Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy

Appendices



Tionscadal Éireann
Project Ireland
2020



Tionól Reigiúnach Oirthir agus Lár-Tíre
Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly

Appendix A

Asset Based Criteria

Asset based criteria (ref Chapter 3 table 3.1)

Scale

A critical mass in population is identified as a key driver of economic growth, with the availability of development capacity including serviced sites, property solutions and quality infrastructure. The NPF has identified a number of centres of scale, which have the potential to meet the critical mass to drive regional growth. Population size and the rate and pace of development between 1996-2006 including the extent to which there are outstanding requirements for infrastructure and amenities, will be a consideration in determining how best to meet future needs.

Function

A settlement profile is needed to determine a distinction between the different roles settlements play in the Region, not just based on the population size. For example, the contrast between a commuting town which would be predominantly monofunctional and those that have a wide range of functions and therefore the potential to act as regional drivers. In aggregate terms, the overall urban catchment of a centre will also be influenced by the number as well as the extent of the functions provided by the centre, the 'image' and status of the centre and consumers perception and preferences.

The mapping of the Functional Urban Areas or FUAs is a useful spatial analysis tool in determining the commuting catchment¹ and degree of sprawl for a particular settlement. The scale of employment provision and net commuting flows and the extent to which a settlement is located inside or outside the Dublin Hinterland will also inform its characterisation as commuter focused or as more self-contained.

Human capital

One of the critical determinants of a region's enterprise development capacity is the availability of a skilled labour force. The spatial distribution of the labour force and the level of education and skills will inform the demands for housing, transport and employment and the capacity of the Region to attract high quality employers. Education and skills are closely related to employment opportunities. However there remain challenges in relation to disparities between rates of third level progression and education across the Region and there are increasing pressures on the labour market, reflected in skills shortages in key sectors.

The young demographic profile of the Region will lead to pressure for third level education places to ensure the right skills for the labour market and jobs that sustain good living standards. Co-operation with universities impacts positively on enterprise growth opening access to skills and to research, development and innovation. Third level infrastructures, labour demographics, skill matching and skills development are key assets to be considered in the development of the draft Growth Strategy.

¹ As set out in the National Planning Framework, the FUA is defined by the standardised EU/OECD as those Electoral Districts from which at least 15% of the relevant city area workforce is drawn.

Placemaking

The ability to attract and retain talent is one of the key factors in building local sustainable competitive advantages for investment. Quality of life factors and placemaking are increasingly recognised as key to developing attractive places in which to invest, live, study, visit and work including access to amenities, facilities, arts, culture and heritage. This is linked to 'Functionality' in terms of provision of suitable sites and property solutions to meet enterprise and labour force expectations.

Irish culture has a longstanding identification with place, however there has been some decline in sense of place in parts of the Region with the emergence of issues such as suburban sprawl, rural decline and hollowing of older inner city and town areas. Places that are typified by poor connectivity and lower residential and employment densities are characterised by lower rates of walking and cycling and a significantly higher rate of private car travel than their denser counterparts. Commitment to achieve compact growth and support the activation of urban development areas is key to enhancing the public realm, providing quality homes and jobs, supporting services and enabling infrastructure.

Ecosystem

Ireland is a highly open market economy that relies on enterprise development - that is the formation of new business, known as start-ups and the growth of existing business known as scale-ups. A diverse local sectoral mix is a strong determinant for entrepreneurship, and therefore economic growth. Growth of an enterprise is positively affected by the size of employment in the same sector, for example, employment growth in high-tech SMEs has been found to be much faster in clusters, but that the spatial scale over which the clustering benefit operates differs across sectors.

Enterprise development requires a co-ordinated and structured approach towards inward investment to develop 'insidership', the capacity to identify, access and benefit from co-location advantages leading to 'demonstration effects' and further attractiveness.

Connectivity

Enterprise capacity is determined by a number of factors including connectivity with broadband infrastructure and access to quality transport infrastructure. High quality international connectivity is critical to support enterprise and economic development. In addition to hard infrastructure, soft connections are also key - regionally, nationally and internationally through business, people and the research system.

Transport infrastructure influences people by determining the places in which they both live and work. Dispersed settlement patterns present challenges in relation to service provision, accessibility and rural isolation while compact settlements are more efficient in terms of provision of public transport, greenways and cycleways, which can enhance areas, contributing to liveable places. Strong rural-urban interdependencies are a feature of the Region, with positive correlations between rural economic performance and accessibility to viable urban centres, the national road network and rural transport options.

Natural Capital

The location of the urban centre and the physical geography of its hinterland has an impact on the potential growth of a settlement. For example growth may be limited by the coastline or constrained by a river or mountain range. At the same time, environmental sensitives can be viewed as key assets such as in the development of activity-based tourism and leisure opportunities.

The incorporation of open space and green infrastructure into settlements is proven to contribute to improved physical and mental wellbeing and in enhancing place attractiveness. The presence of green spaces also has a role to play in reducing air pollution, mitigating floods, protecting wildlife, addressing the effects of climate change and improving building energy performance.

Infrastructure

High-quality infrastructure is an important element of a modern society and economy, it provides essential functions and services that support societal, economic and environmental systems at local, national and European levels. It strengthens economic growth through enhancing efficiency, productivity and competitiveness, it creates sustainable and attractive places. It also underpins social cohesion through providing vital facilities for people in the form of schools, public transport, healthcare and housing. Enterprise capacity is determined by a number of factors including connectivity with broadband infrastructure and access to quality transport, housing, energy waste and water infrastructure.

Appendix B

Strategic Planning Area (SPA) and County Population Tables

SPA	2016	2026	2031
Dublin	1,347,500	1,489,000 - 1,517,500	1,549,500 - 1,590,000
Eastern	689,000	759,000 - 777,000	789,000 - 813,500
Midlands	292,500	318,500 - 324,500	329,500 - 337,000
Total	2,329,000	2,566,500 - 2,619,000	2,668,000 - 2,740,500

Local Authority	2016	2026 low 2026 high	2031 low 2031 high
Dublin SPA			
Dublin City	554,500	613,000 - 625,000	638,500 - 655,000
Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown	218,000	241,000 - 245,500	250,500 - 257,000
Fingal	296,000	327,000 - 333,000	340,000 - 349,000
South Dublin	279,000	308,000 - 314,000	320,500 - 329,000
Eastern SPA			
Kildare	222,500	249,000 - 254,000	259,000 - 266,500
Meath	195,000	216,000 - 221,000	225,500 - 231,500
Wicklow	142,500	155,000 - 157,500	160,500 - 164,000
Louth	129,000	139,000 - 144,500	144,000 - 151,500
Midland SPA			
Westmeath	89,000	96,500 - 98,500	100,000 - 102,500
Laois	84,500	92,500 - 94,000	95,500 - 97,500
Offaly	78,000	85,000 - 86,500	88,000 - 90,000
Longford	41,000	44,500 - 45,500	46,000 - 47,000

Appendix C

Economic Chapter Appendices

Appendix I: Overview of Enterprise Development Agencies
Appendix II: Activities within the Region that support enterprise development.
Appendix III: Health Place Audit
Appendix IV: RAPJs and LECs in EMRA.....



Tionól Reigiúnach Oirthir agus Lár-Tíre
Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly

Appendix I: Overview of Enterprise Development Agencies, and their role supporting transformation and resilience.

A number of agencies supporting enterprises

There are a number of agencies that provide supports to enterprises, aimed at stimulating increased economic activity. These include IDA Ireland, Enterprise Ireland and Science Foundation Ireland that operate under the auspices of DJEI. In addition the Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs) operate as the first stop shop for all small enterprises. The LEOs which have been integrated to Local Authorities now operate under the Department of Environment and Local Government although Enterprise Ireland continues to provide the overarching strategic policy direction and coordination services.

....and others....

Other bodies and agencies provide supports including for example Teagasc (primary production), Bord Bia (coordinated marketing of food products), the Irish Film Board (the film industry), Údarás na Gaeltachta and the Western Development Commission (both regionally focused), Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland and the LEADER programme (focused on rural development). This is not an exhaustive listing, and serves to highlight the somewhat complex environment, from the perspective of the enterprise, that exists today.

Each body has a particular mandate, and we need to ensure a cohesive, seamless and integrated delivery system and to caution against the potential for 'mission creep'².

Each agency has a distinctive role and mandate.

Enterprise Ireland

Enterprise Ireland is responsible for the **development and growth of Irish owned enterprises** (exporting and/or with the potential to do so) and reports to DJEI as its parent department. Enterprise Ireland supports companies in urban and rural areas throughout Ireland.

Based on forging a strong client relationship and with deep sectoral and market knowledge, Enterprise Ireland works in partnership with enterprises to help them start, scale, innovate and win export sales in global markets. The agency is also responsible for the attraction to Ireland of inward investment from foreign-owned food and beverage companies. Enterprise Ireland has offices in 28 countries throughout the world, reaching over 56 geographic markets.

Enterprise Ireland adopts a holistic, developmental approach and supports are tailored to address the needs of the enterprise depending on its stage of development. In this context, the suite of supports it offers is broad (regularly evaluated and modified to meet changing economic context and/or enterprise needs). Supports include leadership, management development and training, internationalization, Lean initiatives, RD&I, Capital investment and access to finance.

² For example, with Enterprise Ireland and Bord Bia in supporting food companies, with the enterprise development agencies and SEAI in terms of environmental supports, and with the LEOs and LEADER that have a regional (rural) focus

Enterprise Ireland's remit also extends to commercialization of state funded research and to stimulating RD&I collaboration between companies, both foreign and Irish-owned, and with research institutes. The Agency provides funding for Technology Centres (close to market).

At the centre of the agency's strategy, Build Scale, Expand Reach 2017 – 2020, are strategic national targets focused on:

- Assisting clients to create 60,000 new jobs by 2020 while sustaining the existing record level of jobs;
- Growing the annual exports of client companies by €5bn to €26bn per annum;
- Increasing the level of spend made by client companies in the Irish economy by €4bn to €27bn per annum by 2020; and
- Inspiring more Irish owned companies to have global ambition.

IDA Ireland³

IDA Ireland is our **national investment and promotion agency (IPA)** with the statutory remit to attract investment. It operates under the auspices of DJEI. Since 1949, the Industrial Development Agency has developed unique market and corporate connections and ability to meet investor needs. IDA Ireland is ranked amongst the best IPAs in the world⁴. Its track record is built on trust and credibility and deep sectoral and company knowledge. The agency presents prospective investors with value propositions tailored to meet their particular challenges and needs. The agency partners with potential and existing clients to help them establish or expand their operations in Ireland to serve EMEA and wider international markets. IDA Ireland's transformational agenda aims to help foreign owned entities already based in Ireland to continuously reposition themselves to remain strategically important to the parent entity. The primary financial supports include RD&I as well as training, capital and environmental supports. IDA Ireland has offices in 21 overseas locations, covering 55 countries and continuously reviews its strategic approach to ensure optimum reach that delivers support and advice to attract and win inward investment.

Science Foundation Ireland

Science Foundation Ireland is the **national foundation for investment in scientific and engineering research**, operating under the auspices of DJEI. Science Foundation Ireland invests in academic researchers and research teams who are most likely to generate new knowledge, leading edge technologies and competitive enterprises in the fields of science, technology, engineering and maths. SFI has supported the establishment of 17 National Research Centres, aligned with the research priority areas set out in Ireland's research prioritisation exercise (which is currently being refreshed).

³ Note – this text is contained in the published strategy Ireland Connected, and had been approved by the relevant agencies

⁴ Best to Invest Top IPA Awards, May 2016 – Ireland received top ranking for National Agency in Western Europe

The foundation plays a key role in developing international relationships in the research and innovation domain. Science Foundation Ireland informs research policy and advances academic and industry research collaborations around the globe. It is instrumental in raising Ireland's profile and visibility as a location of research excellence in international markets, thus strengthening Ireland's attractiveness for overseas investment.

[Bord Bia](#)

Bord Bia, the Irish Food Board, is responsible for the development of new markets and the promotion of Irish food, drink and horticulture, and reports to DAFM. The agency's mandate covers trade development, promotion, quality programmes, information provision and marketing support especially for export markets. Bord Bia operates in thirteen overseas locations. Its Origin Green programme is the only sustainability programme in the world that operates on a national scale, uniting government, the private sector and food producers.

[Tourism Ireland](#)

Tourism Ireland is the North South body with responsibility for marketing the island of Ireland overseas as a tourism destination, and is accountable to the North South Ministerial Council, with DTTAS as the sponsor Department in Ireland. Tourism Ireland has a substantial presence in its top four markets (Great Britain, US, Germany and France) and has representation in another 18 markets across the world including Europe, Australia, New Zealand and the Middle East, as well as in key markets of the future such as China, India and Russia. It delivers world class marketing programmes across the world and reaches a global audience of up to 600 million each year.

[Education in Ireland](#)

Enterprise Ireland's Education in Ireland brand works with DES, DFAT and the Embassy network, partnering with higher education institutions in Ireland, to attract international students, promote education and research collaborations and position Ireland as a global leader in the provision of high-quality education.

[Bord Scannán na hÉireann/the Irish Film Board](#)

Bord Scannán na hÉireann/the Irish Film Board (IFB) is the national development agency for Irish filmmaking and the Irish film, television and animation industry, investing in talent, creativity and enterprise. The IFB supports and promotes the Irish screen industries at major international markets and festivals, promotes inward investment, the use of Ireland as a location for international production and provides support for companies filming on location in Ireland. The agency provides a strategic vision for industry training through Screen Training Ireland. It operates under the auspices of The Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs (DAHRRGA).

[Embassy network](#)

Ireland's network of 80 Embassies, Consulates-General, Permanent Representations and other missions operates within the policy remit of Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Given its global presence, it provides a breadth of perspective on the evolving global political and economic scene. Ireland's Embassies provide a focal point for Local Market Teams and high-level political

engagement. It also facilitates the pursuit of opportunities in every location by promoting Ireland as a great place to live, study, visit and do business, and in developing Ireland's profile with media and local key influencers.

Embassies also provide vital understanding and perspectives on political and policy developments abroad which may affect Irish policies and strategies, as well as opportunities for Ireland's trade, tourism, investment and education offerings. In a number of locations without state agency coverage, in line with DFAT's new economic diplomacy initiative, Commercial Attachés based at Irish Embassies offer local market insights to agencies and business.

Ireland has a number of agencies within the remit of various Government Departments that deal directly with companies in the pursuit of export growth and FDI opportunities.

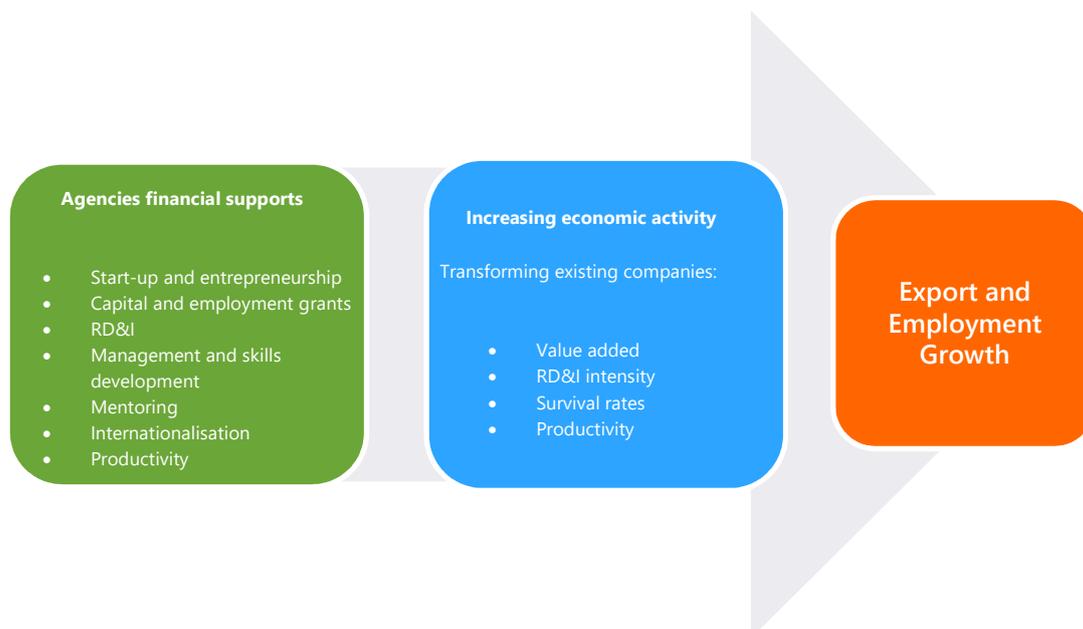
The role of the agencies Supporting transformation and resilience

Extract from Enterprise 2025 Background Report (page 183)

We are aware that the most impactful role for the State is to continue to enhance the business environment that encourages investment, entrepreneurship and growth. Nevertheless, the enterprise development agencies and the Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs) play a crucial role in delivering on enterprise policy objectives – in stimulating increased investments and delivering sustainable growth at the level of the enterprise and through focused investments in enhancing the business ecosystem.

State financial supports aim to stimulate additional economic activity - in the form of new business investments and/or through the transformation of existing companies to accelerate growth in exports and job creation. There is a suite of interventions available through the agencies aimed at stimulating increased and sustainable economic activity.

Financial supports available from the enterprise development agencies – delivering outcomes and impact



Source: DBEI

Direct financial interventions to support capacity building (in terms of capital and employment) are primarily targeted at those companies that are exporting and/or have the potential to do so. This will remain as a key principle of our enterprise policy over the coming decade. A range of ‘soft’ supports and advisory services are more widely available to small enterprises and facilitated through the Local Enterprise Offices and/or Enterprise Ireland.

The **emphasis of our policy interventions are increasingly focused on building capability** within enterprises - to enhance leadership skills, productivity and the potential to innovate in order to deliver on our objectives for sustainable job creation and growth over the longer term (and which are aligned with EU policy objectives).

Focused investments are made by the agencies to strengthen the RD&I infrastructures (including national research centres, technology centres and gateway centres) and to enhance the VC funding environment.

Our policy over the next decade aims to strengthen a systems approach in terms of how we engage with enterprise and optimise the use of available supports to deliver greater economic impacts.

In broad terms, the enterprise agency financial supports aim to either:

- **increase capacity** – to stimulate greenfield or expansion investments (increase the base of companies); or to
- **build capability** - in order to accelerate sustainable growth in job creation and/or exports, to strengthen resilience and/or to garner strategic responsibility within a global corporation (e.g. through leadership and management development, investments in RD&I, enhancing productivity and competitive positioning in an international context).

There is no ‘either/or’ in relation to the above objectives. The evaluations of agency programmes undertaken by DBEI reinforce the need to ensure an appropriate balance between activities focused

on capacity and capability building and the role of each in contributing to jobs and growth. Such a balance is based on the concept of a continuing spiral of '*competence building - capacity building – competence building...*' depending on life-cycle stage and baseline capability and/or strategic positioning within a corporate. The balance of supports may also be determined by the broader economic environment, by EU state aid guidelines and by the challenges and opportunities faced by enterprise at a particular point in time. Coming from an evidence base means that any such decisions are well informed.

The following enterprise policy aims will continue to apply over the coming years, with interventions being used by the agencies as appropriate:

Broadening the base of companies that:

- invest in Ireland (including start-ups, foreign direct investment, expansions, overseas entrepreneurs);
- are exporting and/or have the potential to do so;
- engage and invest in RD&I to develop and deliver differentiated products, services and solutions and address new market opportunities; and/or
- are involved in value added and productive activities.

Building depth in capability within enterprises:

- in core competences that are not easily replicable and that enable them to build scale and to gain leadership positions in markets;
- to set strategic, long term ambitious goals for growth with the ability to deliver on them;

in terms of Irish owned entities, strengthen strategic approaches to identifying and utilising appropriate sources of funding/financing at appropriate stages of development; and/or

in terms of foreign owned entities, to play a key strategic role within their corporation.

Delivering impact

DBEI has completed a comprehensive programme of evaluations of individual agency programmes. Overall the findings are positive and demonstrate a positive return on State investment. Agency supported enterprises demonstrated resilience and strong performance relative to the total enterprise base. The evaluations informed the design and development of individual interventions to ensure enhanced effectiveness and efficiency.

Observations in the context of Brexit

The core principles for support remain valid. The breadth of supports available continue to address specific market failures. The enterprise cohort is different for each of the agencies and therefore so too is the range, rationale and objective of each direct intervention.

In the current economic climate, additional resources have been provided to the agencies to enable them to support more companies, to raise awareness and to intensify activities. The agencies increasingly target supports to meet the specific needs of an enterprise, so that the right intervention is provided at the right time and delivers meaningful impact.

Appendix II: Activities currently underway within the Region that support enterprise development.

Regional Enterprise Development Fund

Enterprise Ireland is currently undertaking a major €60 million initiative to support regional enterprise development in every county throughout the country. In May 2017, the agency launched a new €60 million open competitive Regional Enterprise Development Fund. This competitive fund, provided by Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation through Enterprise Ireland, is a key action to support the Regional Action Plan for Jobs and the Action Plan for Rural Development. The competitive Fund will support significant collaborative regional initiatives to build on specific industry sectoral strengths and improve enterprise capability, thereby driving job creation.

Twenty-one successful applicants representing all regions of the country have secured up to €30.5m for their projects in the first competitive call under this fund. Over €11m for projects in the eastern and midlands region, over €14m has been approved for projects in the southern region, and over €5m has been approved for the northern and western region, subject to grant conditions.

Kildare Community Network Co CLG: The Mid East Regional Innovation Think Space (MERITS) is a new build project to cluster Irish and international new-technology companies, and provide mentorship and support in Naas County Kildare.

Dublin Enterprise & Technology Centre: The Dublin Enterprise & technology Centre (GEC2) gives physical expression to government policy in support of the entrepreneurial ecosystem by providing a world-class enterprise and co-working centre of excellence for start-ups.

Ghala DAC: Development of a new innovation centre at the Tower @ TTEC, located beside Grand Canal Dock in central Dublin.

Social & Local Enterprise Alliance DAC: This project, titled 'The Edge' is a dynamic new approach to the establishing, hosting, inspiration and empowerment of creative, innovative and artisan start-ups in South Dublin County creating a full-on and fertile enterprise experience for a new age of entrepreneur.

BPO Cluster Ireland CLG: BPO Cluster Ireland was set up to bring together key indigenous Business Processor Outsourcers (BPOs) to form a cluster group to actively promote the BPO sector in Ireland. This is a cluster development initiative focused on scaling the sector and growing turnover and employment. This cluster has the opportunity to seize emerging opportunities by collaborating together in a formal and structured way.

Irish Manufacturing Research CLG: Irish Manufacturing Research (IMR) is a not for profit CLG company that was formed in 2014 with the mission to facilitate significant growth and job creation in the Irish manufacturing sector. It does this by developing and commercialising next generation manufacturing technologies, deemed critical by Irish companies, through a collaborative industrial engagement business model. The Regional Enterprise Development Fund will develop in the region a significant and important research and development capability in the areas of Collaborative Robotics and Augmented Reality/Virtual Reality. IMR will do this in partnership with Industry such as Kuka, Pilz, National Robotics Steering Group and with our close Academic Partners from I-FORM, UCD and International foundation Smartlabs/VR First/An Saol.

New Frontiers Development Programme

Enterprise Ireland's **New Frontiers Development** Programme, the national entrepreneur development programme for early-stage startups, is run in partnership with 14 Institutes of Technology throughout the country. In 2017 this programme provided support to 164 entrepreneurs nationally and a total of 81 in the Eastern and Midlands region

New Frontiers Development Programme – Eastern and Midlands Region

Number of entrepreneurs supported 2017	
DIT + IADT	29
ITT Tallaght	13
Dundalk IT	13
IT Blanchardstown	13
Athlone IT	5
Maynooth	8

Competitive Start

Fund

In 2017 Enterprise Ireland approved 91 new early stage business investments of up to €50,000 each through a series of Competitive Start Fund calls. A total of 44 Enterprise Ireland Competitive Start Funds were approved in 2017 in the Eastern and Midlands region.

High Potential Start-Ups

In 2017 Enterprise Ireland provided equity support for 90 new High Potential Start Ups (HPSU) nationally, start-up businesses with the potential to develop an innovative product or service for sale in international markets and the potential to create 10 jobs and €1m in sales within 3 to 4 years of starting up. Over the period 2015-2017, a total of 189 innovative HPSUs were supported by Enterprise Ireland.

Disruptive Technologies Innovation Fund

A €500 million Disruptive Technologies Innovation Fund (NDIF) was committed to as part of Ireland 2040, the National Development Fund with an initial call in 2018, with the first approved projects anticipated in 2019. The key objectives of the fund are to stimulate greater levels of clustering activities, between enterprises and the higher education institutes & research centres. The aim is to ensure that Ireland remains at the forefront of technological innovation, market application and commercialisation – and that we harness the existing capabilities across research and enterprise to resolve well defined challenges. Successful projects are required to use disruptive technologies and to respond to the challenges set out in Project Ireland. The NDIF will likely be cross-disciplinary, multiparty, collaborative and with potential to scale.

Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Ireland

Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Ireland is the national innovation pre-commercial procurement initiative administered by Enterprise Ireland. SBIR Ireland's aim is to drive innovation across all sections of the Irish Public Sector via robust engagement with technology rich companies and organisations, through competitive challenges.

In 2018, 11 new SBIR Challenges launched on eTenders seeking innovative solutions. Through SBIR Enterprise Ireland is working with Local Authorities throughout Ireland and within each Regional Assembly area.

Regional Skills Fora

The RSF facilitate engagement with enterprise to identify training and skills needs and with the service providers within regions. The majority of enterprises involved in the process are SMEs, with an increasing engagement evident with micro enterprises. The main sectors that have been involved to date are in manufacturing (which in itself encompasses a range of sectors), ICT and construction, with increasing engagement by retail and internationally traded financial services sector. The RSF set their own priorities based on identified regional needs.

Appendix III: Health Place Audit

The need

It has been widely recognised the importance of ‘sticky’ places - those that are attractive to live, work and invest. Identifying the right attributes that make a place optimal for enterprise development has been challenging. Moreover, current competitive calls do not seem to include these attributes in their awarding/evaluation criteria.

A check list of features

A Health-Place check list has been conceptualised as a device to assess that the right attributes are in a place in specific locations. The list has been drawn from a literature review on enterprise development and from National Policy documents, such as the DBEI and its economic agencies submission to the NPF. It is important to highlight that different industries may display different requirements from each location. At this stage the list is general to any industry. Further refinements can be considered down the line.

This check list (Table 1) can be used to carry out an audit to places (giving due regard to their layer in the hierarchy of settlements, see Figure 1, City, Regional Centre, Towns, Villages, Sites) to systematically identify infrastructural gaps. This version is at a conceptual stage and it needs further refinement to reflect specific items to each relevant layer too.

What enterprises look for in a location

Industry needs in a location: Table 1 presents a list of items industry looks for to decide establishing or maintain operations in specific locations. This could be used as a basis for the measurement of “quality of places”. This “**Health place audit**” has the potential to measure the place stickiness to attract and maintain business and talent, and to enable ‘place-making’ as policy to achieve regional competitiveness.

The health place check list requires further development to determine the specific parameters to each item/feature. Then spider web graphs charts can be produced to each place to provide a snapshot of its current attractiveness profile. Figure 2 presents a hypothetical example of how the health place check list can be used for measuring Metropolitan Area Strategic Plans (MASPs).

Usefulness of Health-Place audit:

- **Systematic identification of gaps and deficits.** The graphs (see Figure 2) allow for an easy and systematic identification of gaps and deficits in features required to the make places attractive for enterprise development.
- **Selection criteria for competitive funds.** In addition, the items identified in the check list can serve as priorities to be considered in the selection/awarding criteria of competitive calls – either Regional Enterprise Development funds, the Urban Development Fund and/or EU Regional Development Funds.

Table 1: Health-Place check list

Urbanisation

- Availability of well-serviced sites (utilities and public transport services) and ‘place-making’ to develop attractive places to invest, live and work.
- Place-making must include development of attractive public realm and quality urban design; high quality architecture; development of public spaces, and social, cultural and recreational amenities.
- **critical mass** in population and urban centres;
- World class economic infrastructures and competitive services with capacity, resilience and quality;
- Availability of property solutions – including ‘ready-to-go’ commercial properties, ‘landing spaces’, co-working spaces and flexible property solutions.
- Choice and mix of affordable housing types. Appropriate location of housing developments (infill, brownfield, re-purposing) increasing density to support efficient public services.
- Mixed use developments including residential, commercial and other activities, creating an all-day active neighbourhood.
- Well-connected urban centre via foot, bicycle and public transport.
- Competitive, smart and integrated public transport networks within and between cities and urban areas.

Connectivity

- **Connectivity and access** is paramount – including nationally and internationally - enabled by physical and technology infrastructures with capacity resilience and quality. This has become even more critical in a post-Brexit environment;
- **Networking:** building connections regionally, nationally and internationally through business, people and the research system.

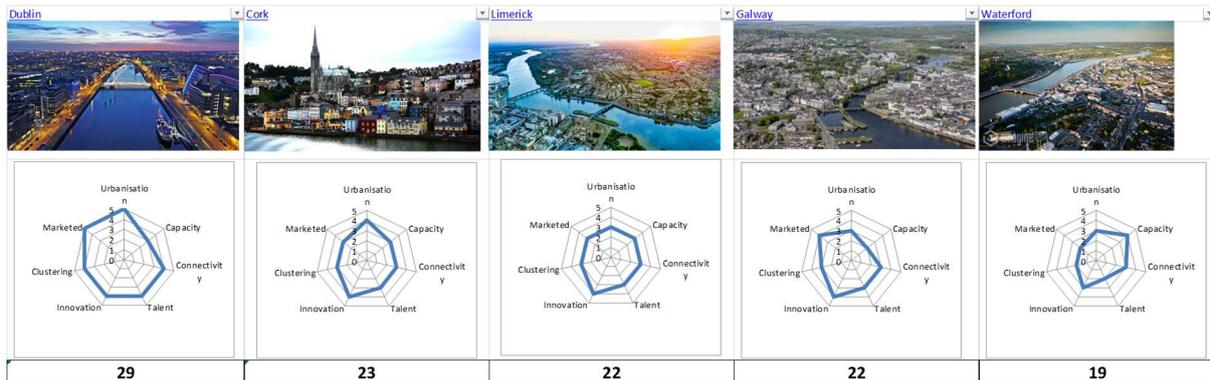
Talent and Innovation

- Relevant Talent available and ready
- Developing skills and attracting talent that is aligned with the needs of enterprise.
- Drive engagement between Third level institutes and industry, providing access to skills and research, development and innovation;
- Developing high quality third level infrastructure to attract students, academics and enterprise.
- Supporting enterprises to be innovative and building an innovation eco-system.
- Developing research and enterprise clusters to drive RD&I, collaboration etc.

Source: NPF (2018, p.83).

Similar approach in terms of differentiation of a hierarchy of settlements can be adopted by the health place check list for enterprise development.

Figure 2: Example of graphs displaying the current levels of attractiveness features for business location decisions at city level (hypothetical values).



The values presented above are hypothetical and they are presented to illustrate how the “health-place” check list would work.

Appendix IV: RAPJs and LECs in EMRA Regional Action Plan for Jobs (RAPJs)

“Since its launch in January 2015, the Regional Action Plan for Jobs (RAPJ) process has focused on ensuring that all regions of the country can fulfil their enterprise and job creation potential. A key objective of each of the Regional Plans is to have a further 10 to 15 per cent at work in each region by 2020, with the unemployment rate of each region not exceeding the State average by more than one percentage point.

Co-ordinated by DBEI, RAPJs were developed for each of the eight former NUTS III regions (North East/North West, Mid East, Midlands, Mid-West, West, South West, South East, Dublin). They were designed initially with a broad 2-3 year timeframe, concluding at end 2017. The regional Plans are modelled on the Action Plan for Jobs at the national level, i.e. with a strong focus on implementation and monitoring of actions. A key difference however is that the RAPJs are focused on a ‘ground up’ approach, with regional stakeholder consultation, buy-in and collaboration fundamental to their success. An Implementation Committee is in place in each region, comprising key stakeholders from the public and private sectors (including Local Authority Chief Executives, Enterprise Agency representatives, Enterprise Champions, and others), to drive and monitor their Action Plan’s progress. Each Committee is chaired by a senior private sector representative from the region^[1].

Given the strong progress that has been made to date both in terms of strengthening regional collaboration and also the emergence of new regional enterprise development initiatives, it is planned to undertake a refresh and refocus the Plans so as to remain active over the two-year period to 2020.”

^[1] With the Midlands as an exception where this committee is chaired by the Chief Executive of Westmeath Co. Council

LECPs in EMRA: Highlighted Regionally Strategic Issues and Initiatives.

Regionally Strategic Issues and Initiatives (selected highlights) by EMR LECPs			
Make places attractive to...	Dublin SPA	Eastern SPA	Midland SPA
Live in (Places for People)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to information (South Dublin Economic & Community Monitor) Good culture and heritage Address institutionalised deprivation and city centre drug problem Activating Dublin (Youth) Key commuting destination Address transport and housing bottlenecks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to information (Kildare Data Hub) Leverage good quality of life and natural environment Address emerging skills gaps between in county/out bound workers Improve quality of life for all and address car based commuting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linked Gateway Renewal (Athlone, Tullamore, Mullingar) Address population decline, deprivation and rural isolation Good quality of life and environment Leverage natural assets to create local opportunities
Work in (Sectoral opportunities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Services Pharma ICT/software Data analytics and IoT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism Equine (Kildare-Meath) Film/Creative (Wicklow) Food (Boyne Valley) Maritime/Port development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Economy/Renewables Tourism Rural Economy Agri-business
(Skills development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Technological University for Dublin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dundalk IT (DkIT) Wicklow Campus (with Carlow IT) Maynooth Knowledge Corridor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athlone IT
Invest in (Economic Development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International gateway Dublin-Belfast Corridor Joint Economic Strategy Smart Dublin initiative International Benchmarking 'Dublin Economic Monitor' Dublin Airport Zone Port expansion South Dublin industrial upgrade (Grangecastle) Digital Dun Laoghaire 'Silicon Docks' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to capital Dublin-Belfast Corridor Dundalk "Digital Payments Corridor" Kildare Meath Economic Strategy Attract large scale and second site FDI Meath FDI "Atlas Database" Kildare "Digital Hub" Port development (Wicklow, Drogheda, Dundalk, Bremore) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good road infrastructure and central location Offaly "Regional Energy Hub" (synergy with Kildare) Offaly Digital Economy/Big Data Reuse of Bord naMona/Peatlands
Visit (Tourism, Culture and Heritage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dublin City of Literature (Proposed world heritage status for historic city) Dublin Bay UNESCO biosphere designation Grow Dublin Tourism Alliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Louth-Meath Tourism Strategy Bru na Boinne World Heritage site Proposed world heritage monastic (Kells, Glendalough) and Royal sites (Tara, Dún Ailinne Hill of Uisneach) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient East/Midlands.ie brand Dublin-Galway Greenway Proposed world heritage status for Clonmacnoise

Appendix D

Environment and Climate Legislation and Policy Background

There is a significant legislative and policy input into all of the themes addressed in the draft RSES and the main such contexts for Chapter 7, Environment and Climate are set out below. They have informed the drafting of the RSES from its inception and are key elements throughout the whole process.

1.0.1 Legislative Background

Biological Diversity (CBD), the UNESCO Convention for the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy and the European Landscape Convention 2000. Other relevant underpinning EU Directives and regulation, policy and plans include;

Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) aims to protect the marine environment with a target of achieving or maintaining Good Environmental Status (GES) in marine waters by 2020. At national level the Marine Institute are implementing measures to achieve GES in Irish waters.

The Marine Spatial Planning Directive (MSP) establishes a framework for maritime spatial planning. At a national level a National Maritime Spatial Plan is currently being prepared by government.

Water Framework Directive (WFD) establishes a framework for the protection of all water bodies, including rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater, and their dependent wildlife and habitats with a target of achieving at least 'good' status by 2027, and that no deterioration occurs.

The Floods Directive sets out the framework for identifying, assessing and mitigating all types of flood risk, while also implementing the Water Framework Directive. The Office of Public Works (OPW) is responsible for coordinating and leading the implementation of the Floods Directive. The Directive required a National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) to identify communities at significant flood risk (AFAs), which were the focus of flood maps produced by OPW under the CFRAM programme.

Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (SEA) The European Directive on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (the SEA Directive), sets out the requirements for an environmental assessment to be carried out for all plans and programmes prepared by authorities at a national, regional or local level. The Habitats Directive also requires an 'Appropriate Assessment' (AA) for any plan or project which may have a likely significant effect on any designated site. The SEA process of the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) is informed by a Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (RFRA), which will provide an assessment of all types of flood risk to inform the strategic planning and development of the region and to inform the location of development and growth areas.

The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive protects the environment from the negative effects of discharge of domestic waste water, mixture of waste water, and certain industrial discharges.

The Birds Directive and Habitats Directives aim to protect biological diversity; the Birds Directive protects wild birds and the habitats of listed species through the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) while the Habitats Directive designates Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), sites which are important for species protection. The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) are responsible for SAC and SPA sites, which together form part of the Europe-wide "Natura 2000" network.

The Nitrates Directive supports implementation of the WFD by preventing nitrates from agricultural sources polluting ground and surface waters and by promoting the use of good farming practices.

The **Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000** provides statutory protection for sites designated as areas of high biodiversity, Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs). The Act also strengthens compliance with Conventions on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA) and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) are also important for their biodiversity as well as sites of geological interest.

The EU Environmental Noise Directive requires that local authorities prepare strategic noise maps and action plans setting out mitigation measures to minimise harmful effects of environmental noise.

The EU Green Infrastructure Strategy promotes investments in GI, aiming to restore ecosystem health, preserve connections between natural areas and allow the movement of species through their entire natural habitat.

Policy Background

Flood Risk and the Planning System

Flood risk prevention is aimed at avoiding or removing a flood risk. The National Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2018 requires certain public bodies to prepare local and sectoral adaptation plans. The OPW is required to review and update the 2015 Sectoral Adaptation plan for Flood Risk Management and Local Authorities are required to prepare Local Adaptation plans. The planning system plays a major role in land use and flood management, integrated through the planning hierarchy at national, regional and local levels, and is central to the strategic flood risk management pillar of 'Prevention'

The Guidelines on the Planning System and Flood Risk Management, 2009 jointly developed by the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government (DECLG) and the OPW, provide a systematic and transparent framework for the consideration of flood risk at all stages in the planning and development management processes. The Guidelines adopt a sequential approach when integrating flood risk assessment into the process of policy and plan making, based on avoidance, reduction and mitigation of risk.

The guiding principles of a risk-based sequential approach to managing flood risk in the planning system are set out in the Guidelines. They include⁵;

- Avoid development in areas at risk of flooding;
If this is not possible, consider substituting a land use that is less vulnerable to flooding.
Only when both avoidance and substitution cannot take place should consideration be given to mitigation and management of risks
- Inappropriate types of development that would create unacceptable risks from flooding should not be planned for or permitted.
- Exceptions to the restriction of development due to potential flood risks are provided for through the use of a Justification Test where the planning need and the sustainable management of flood risk to an acceptable level must be demonstrated.

⁵ Section 3.1. Flood Risk Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2009 sets out 9 Planning principles

Sustainable land use management and natural flood risk measures can also be used to increase retention and slow down the flow of water in catchments and rivers, for example by protection and/or rewetting of peatlands and bogs and by planting hedgerows across hillsides. Such measures will often not be able to solve severe flood problems on their own, but can form part of the solution and can also help to achieve environmental goals, including water quality, nature conservation / biodiversity and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Climate Change

In relation to Climate Change, the scale of the climate change challenge warrants a substantial response from the international community which has resulted in the creation of international and EU climate change policy to guide the development of national, regional and local policy. These policies frame the national objective of transitioning to a low carbon, climate resilient society by 2050. International and EU commitments to addressing climate change and to which Ireland have committed to in order to limit global temperature rise, reduce GHG emissions, improve energy efficiency, and increase energy consumption from renewable sources include:

- The Paris Agreement
- The UN Sustainable Development Goals
- EU 2020 and 2030 climate and energy targets as well as longer term 2040 and 2050 milestones and targets
- The Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy

At national level the *National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development* published in April 2014 establishes the fundamental national objective of achieving transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050. Statutory authority for the preparation of mitigation and adaptation plans was subsequently provided for in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015 (“the 2015 Act”).

As envisaged by the National Policy Position, the evolution of climate policy in Ireland will be a dynamic, iterative process, based on the adoption by Government of a series of national mitigation plans and national adaptation frameworks over the period to 2050 with the ultimate objective of achieving the National Transition Objective by 2050.

Ireland’s first National Mitigation Plan (NMP) was published in July 2017 and sets out, on a whole-of-government basis, what Ireland is doing and is planning to do to further our transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050.

Ireland’s first statutory National Adaptation Framework (NAF) was published in January 2018, and complements the mitigation approach by addressing the climate resilience challenge. The NAF specifies the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities in their administrative areas in order to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur. A key action under NAF requires each local authority in the country to prepare local climate adaptation strategies.

The 2015 Act provides that a ‘relevant body’ (the definition of which includes a local authority) must have regard to the most recently approved NMP and NAF in the performance of its duties. Under the

NMP and NAF four Local Authority Climate Action Regional Offices (CAROs) have been established to drive climate action at regional and local level in Ireland. This commitment by the Irish Government recognises the significant obligation which has been placed on Local Government to develop and implement its own climate action measures, as well as the need to build capacity within the sector to engage effectively with climate change. The CAROs will be operated by a lead Local Authority in four different regions grouped according to shared climate change risks. The establishment of these offices will enable a more coordinated engagement across the whole of government and will help build on the experience and expertise which exists across the sector. Two of these offices, covering the Dublin region and the Eastern and Midlands Region will be led by local authorities located in the EMRA region. Through these offices the Local Authorities can play a crucial role in driving practical policy and behavioral changes within our communities to encourage both businesses and citizens to embrace the need for climate action.

Appendix E

Functional Urban Area Methodology

The Functional Urban Area designation, carried out by the NTA, was formulated primarily using the methodology set out by the OECD in defining functional urban areas for their metropolitan database but adapted for an Irish context.

Identification of Urban Cores

The first step in the methodology identified all 1km grid squares (using the CSO Population grid) with a population density of 1000/sq.km or more. This was supplemented by also identifying all grids with an employment of 500 jobs or more using CSO employment data in order to capture significant trip generators.

These grids were then chosen and coded and any gap cells added as appropriate.

The next part of the methodology required that grid squares to be converted into CSO Small Areas in order to be able to apply trip distribution data. This proved problematic to do automatically using either an intersect or centroid approach in the GIS platform. Therefore a manual process was carried out whereby if a grid square covered some but not all of a Small Area, it was investigated for potential inclusion on the basis of whether the grid section covered a significant residential area or high density employment area. If so, the Small Area was selected and included.

Connecting non-contiguous urban cores belonging to the same metropolitan area:

This step identifies how dependant urban cores are on each other and how they correlate to create a metropolitan area. Looking at commuter data (journey to work only) between these urban cores, if more than 15% of an urban core's resident population commute to any other urban core, then they are said to correlate.

Using SAPS data, the population for each urban core was extracted and 15% of this was calculated.

Using POWSCAR, a trip distribution matrix was created for all the urban cores that were identified from Step 1.

Using that trip distribution matrix, if the trips from any urban core satisfied the 15% criterion, then that urban core was selected for inclusion in a functional urban area / metropolitan area.

The identification of the urban hinterland:

The OECD defines urban hinterlands as all municipalities with at least 15% of their employed residents working within a particular functional urban area / metropolitan area.

In the absence of defined municipalities, the NTA interpreted this as all urban cores (identified in Step 1) with at least 15% of their At-Work population working in a functional urban areas (identified in Step 2).

Appendix F

Designated sites in EMRA

Site Code	Site Name	County	Ha	Designation
000006	Killyconny Bog (Cloghbally) SAC	Meath	31.31	SAC
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	Dublin	538.70	SAC
000202	Howth Head SAC	Dublin	374.72	SAC
000204	Lambay Island SAC	Dublin	405.13	SAC
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Dublin	809.34	SAC
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Dublin	1474.35	SAC
000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Dublin	586.21	SAC
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	Dublin	741.80	SAC
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Offaly	2015.67	SAC
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	Westmeath	333.08	SAC
000396	Pollardstown Fen SAC	Kildare	266.07	SAC
000397	Red Bog, Kildare SAC	Kildare	36.47	SAC
000412	Slieve Bloom Mountains SAC	Laois	3266.12	SAC
000412	Slieve Bloom Mountains SAC	Offaly	1610.96	SAC
000440	Lough Ree SAC	Longford	4347.36	SAC
000440	Lough Ree SAC	Westmeath	3820.68	SAC
000448	Fortwilliam Turlough SAC	Longford	51.48	SAC
000453	Carlingford Mountain SAC	Louth	3099.87	SAC
000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Louth	5234.05	SAC
000566	All Saints Bog And Esker SAC	Offaly	369.52	SAC
000571	Charleville Wood SAC	Offaly	377.35	SAC
000572	Clara Bog SAC	Offaly	836.18	SAC
000582	Raheenmore Bog SAC	Offaly	209.92	SAC
000685	Lough Ennell SAC	Westmeath	1719.63	SAC
000688	Lough Owel SAC	Westmeath	1122.08	SAC
000692	Scragh Bog SAC	Westmeath	23.93	SAC
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	Dublin	12.48	SAC
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	Wicklow	12.22	SAC

000714	Bray Head SAC	Wicklow	264.19	SAC
000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	Wicklow	93.12	SAC
000719	Glen Of The Downs SAC	Wicklow	74.45	SAC
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	Dublin	3.63	SAC
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	Wicklow	86.13	SAC
000729	Buckrone-y-Brittas Dunes And Fen SAC	Wicklow	320.65	SAC
000733	Vale Of Clara (Rathdrum Wood) SAC	Wicklow	381.46	SAC
000781	Slaney River Valley SAC	Wicklow	511.62	SAC
000859	Clonaslee Eskers And Derry Bog SAC	Laois	278.67	SAC
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Dublin	149.23	SAC
001387	Ballynafagh Lake SAC	Kildare	53.71	SAC
001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	Kildare	67.33	SAC
001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	Meath	4.93	SAC
001459	Clogher Head SAC	Louth	23.74	SAC
001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Wicklow	74.61	SAC
001776	Pilgrim's Road Esker SAC	Offaly	69.73	SAC
001810	White Lough, Ben Loughs And Lough Doo SAC	Meath	36.38	SAC
001810	White Lough, Ben Loughs And Lough Doo SAC	Westmeath	79.90	SAC
001831	Split Hills And Long Hill Esker SAC	Westmeath	75.23	SAC
001957	Boyne Coast And Estuary SAC	Louth	366.73	SAC
001957	Boyne Coast And Estuary SAC	Meath	262.52	SAC
002120	Lough Bane And Lough Glass SAC	Meath	89.69	SAC
002120	Lough Bane And Lough Glass SAC	Westmeath	113.73	SAC
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Dublin	2579.77	SAC
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Wicklow	30351.6 1	SAC
002162	River Barrow And River Nore SAC	Kildare	551.53	SAC
002162	River Barrow And River Nore SAC	Laois	2530.69	SAC
002162	River Barrow And River Nore SAC	Offaly	93.14	SAC
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	Dublin	41.81	SAC
002249	The Murrough Wetlands SAC	Wicklow	605.85	SAC
002299	River Boyne And River Blackwater SAC	Louth	127.58	SAC

002299	River Boyne And River Blackwater SAC	Meath	1797.83	SAC
002299	River Boyne And River Blackwater SAC	Westmeath	337.60	SAC
002306	Carlingford Shore SAC	Louth	526.05	SAC
002331	Mouds Bog SAC	Kildare	590.94	SAC
002332	Coolrain Bog SAC	Laois	145.89	SAC
002337	Crosswood Bog SAC	Westmeath	206.52	SAC
002340	Moneybeg And Clareisland Bogs SAC	Meath	63.69	SAC
002340	Moneybeg And Clareisland Bogs SAC	Westmeath	300.47	SAC
002342	Mount Hevey Bog SAC	Meath	238.27	SAC
002342	Mount Hevey Bog SAC	Westmeath	245.31	SAC
002346	Brown Bog SAC	Longford	76.65	SAC
002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	Longford	214.93	SAC
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	Dublin	27313.86	SAC
003015	Codling Fault Zone SAC	Dublin	2982.23	SAC
002274	Wicklow Reef SAC	Wicklow	1532.56	SAC
000869	Lisbigney Bog SAC	Laois	35.59	SAC
000919	Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC	Offaly	6.24	SAC
002141	Mountmellick SAC	Laois	2.03	SAC
002147	Lisduff Fen SAC	Offaly	30.83	SAC
002236	Island Fen SAC	Offaly	12.02	SAC
002256	Ballyprior Grassland SAC	Laois	44.18	SAC
000717	Deputy's Pass Nature Reserve SAC	Wicklow	47.88	SAC
001757	Holdenstown Bog SAC	Wicklow	4.05	SAC
002121	Lough Lene SAC	Westmeath	490.74	SAC
002313	Ballymore Fen SAC	Westmeath	42.71	SAC
000925	The Long Derries, Edenderry SAC	Offaly	30.37	SAC
000575	Ferbane Bog SAC	Offaly	151.90	SAC
002336	Carn Park Bog SAC	Westmeath	247.15	SAC
002341	Ardagullion Bog SAC	Longford	116.44	SAC
000585	Sharavogue Bog SAC	Offaly	236.39	SAC
000679	Garriskil Bog SAC	Westmeath	351.29	SAC

002201	Derragh Bog SAC	Westmeath	37.62	SAC
002202	Mount Jessop Bog SAC	Longford	71.92	SAC
002203	Girley (Drewstown) Bog SAC	Meath	32.27	SAC
002205	Wooddown Bog SAC	Westmeath	49.86	SAC
000391	Ballynafagh Bog SAC	Kildare	155.23	SAC
002333	Knockacoller Bog SAC	Laois	129.27	SAC
000576	Fin Lough (Offaly) SAC	Offaly	73.98	SAC
000581	Moyclare Bog SAC	Offaly	129.95	SAC
000580	Mongan Bog SAC	Offaly	206.51	SAC
001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Longford	1333.82	SAC

Site Code	Site Name	County	Ha	Designation
004006	North Bull Island SPA	Dublin	1943.47	SPA
004014	Rockabill SPA	Dublin	5227.09	SPA
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	Dublin	645.35	SPA
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	Dublin	262.65	SPA
004017	Mongan Bog SPA	Offaly	129.33	SPA
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	Dublin	2193.17	SPA
004025	Broadmeadow/Swords Estuary SPA	Dublin	764.63	SPA
004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	Louth	13237.90	SPA
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	Dublin	1367.64	SPA
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	Wicklow	28646.67	SPA
004043	Lough Derravaragh SPA	Westmeath	1130.09	SPA
004044	Lough Ennell SPA	Westmeath	1397.66	SPA
004045	Glen Lough SPA	Longford	24.43	SPA
004045	Glen Lough SPA	Westmeath	57.84	SPA
004046	Lough Iron SPA	Westmeath	933.35	SPA
004047	Lough Owel SPA	Westmeath	1118.64	SPA
004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	Longford	214.45	SPA
004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	Westmeath	28.92	SPA

004063	Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA	Kildare	30.41	SPA
004063	Poulaphouca Reservoir SPA	Wicklow	1979.09	SPA
004064	Lough Ree SPA	Longford	3934.95	SPA
004064	Lough Ree SPA	Westmeath	3609.85	SPA
004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	Meath	453.30	SPA
004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	Westmeath	323.71	SPA
004069	Lambay Island SPA	Dublin	599.30	SPA
004078	Carlingford Lough SPA	Louth	595.12	SPA
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	Louth	407.46	SPA
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	Meath	185.97	SPA
004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	Offaly	407.00	SPA
004091	Stabannan-Braganstown SPA	Louth	251.89	SPA
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Offaly	1979.10	SPA
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	Westmeath	333.38	SPA
004101	Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA	Longford	1195.60	SPA
004102	Garriskil Bog SPA	Westmeath	324.11	SPA
004103	All Saints Bog SPA	Offaly	322.64	SPA
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	Dublin	207.73	SPA
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	Dublin	214.43	SPA
004122	Skerries Islands SPA	Dublin	217.12	SPA
004127	Wicklow Head SPA	Wicklow	195.05	SPA
004137	Dovegrove Callows SPA	Offaly	124.51	SPA
004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	Meath	229.68	SPA
004160	Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA	Laois	15114.24	SPA
004160	Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA	Offaly	6660.23	SPA
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	Dublin	83.04	SPA
004186	The Murrough SPA	Wicklow	940.78	SPA
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	Louth	4.14	SPA
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	Meath	423.66	SPA
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	Westmeath	23.95	SPA
004233	River Nore SPA	Laois	111.03	SPA

Site Code	Site Name	County	Ha	Designation
000422	Aghnamona Bog NHA	Longford	62.97	NHA
000564	River Little Brosna Callows NHA	Offaly	570.62	NHA
000565	Clonydonnin Bog NHA	Offaly	76.54	NHA
000565	Clonydonnin Bog NHA	Westmeath	61.54	NHA
000570	Black Castle Bog NHA	Offaly	167.70	NHA
000652	Monaincha Bog/Ballaghmore Bog NHA	Laois	93.33	NHA
000674	Ballynagrenia And Ballinderry Bog NHA	Westmeath	287.38	NHA
000677	Cloncrow Bog (New Forest) NHA	Westmeath	234.33	NHA
000684	Lough Derravaragh NHA	Westmeath	1408.36	NHA
000691	Rinn River NHA	Longford	239.16	NHA
000694	Wooddown Bog NHA	Westmeath	196.54	NHA
000890	Cangort Bog NHA	Offaly	105.91	NHA
000921	Screggan Bog NHA	Offaly	179.65	NHA
000985	Lough Kinale And Derragh Lough NHA	Longford	318.83	NHA
000985	Lough Kinale And Derragh Lough NHA	Westmeath	40.17	NHA
001218	Skerries Islands NHA	Dublin	217.21	NHA
001324	Jamestown Bog NHA	Meath	201.24	NHA
001388	Carbury Bog NHA	Kildare	131.23	NHA
001393	Hodgestown Bog NHA	Kildare	128.98	NHA
001423	Cloonageeher Bog NHA	Longford	147.97	NHA
001448	Forthill Bog NHA	Longford	121.98	NHA
001450	Mount Jessop Bog NHA	Longford	147.54	NHA
001580	Girley Bog NHA	Meath	146.39	NHA
001582	Molerick Bog NHA	Meath	88.58	NHA
001725	Nure Bog NHA	Westmeath	225.36	NHA
001812	Lough Garr NHA	Westmeath	218.99	NHA
002033	Daingean Bog NHA	Offaly	179.59	NHA
002323	Milltownpass Bog NHA	Westmeath	118.40	NHA

002355	Hawkswood Bog NHA	Offaly	135.31	NHA
002357	Clonreher Bog NHA	Laois	184.49	NHA
Site Number	Site Name	County	Ha	Designation
335	Slieve Bloom Mountains	Offaly, Laois	2,230	Ramsar
406	North Bull Island	Dublin	1,436	Ramsar
412	Rogerstown Estuary	Dublin	195	Ramsar
413	Baldoyle Bay	Dublin	203	Ramsar
415	Clara Bog	Offaly	460	Ramsar
416	Mongan Bog	Offaly	127	Ramsar
417	Raheenmore Bog	Offaly	162	Ramsar
474	Pollardstown Fen	Kildare	130	Ramsar
832	Sandymount Strand/Tolka Estuary	Dublin	654	Ramsar
833	The Broadmeadow Estuary	Dublin	546	Ramsar
834	Dundalk Bay	Louth	4,768	Ramsar
847	Lough Derravaragh	Westmeath	1,120	Ramsar
848	Lough Ennell	Westmeath	1,404	Ramsar
849	Lough Glen	Westmeath	81	Ramsar
850	Lough Iron	Westmeath	182	Ramsar
851	Lough Owel	Westmeath	1,032	Ramsar

Appendix G

Glossary

Action Plan for Rural Development

Strategy developed by the Government aimed at unlocking the potential of rural Ireland through a framework of supports at national and local level.

Cluster

A concentration of economic activities.

Cluster initiatives (or clustering)

Actions that create, maintain, or upgrade an economic stronghold, by strengthening linkages or facilitating collective action to improve the cluster-specific business environment. Modern cluster policies aim to put in place a favourable business ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship in which new players can emerge and thus new value chains and emerging industries.

County/City Development Plan (CDP)

A County or City Development Plan is a 6 year strategic plan prepared by a local authority setting out the overall planning strategy and policies for that period.

Disruptive Technology

A disruptive technology is a new technology which displaces an established technology and has implications for the relevant industry or product.

Dublin Belfast Economic Corridor

The largest economic agglomeration on the island of Ireland, with the cities and towns along the corridor home to a population of around 2 million people, exclusive of wider catchments. The corridor links the two largest cities and several of the largest towns on the island by high-capacity road and national rail links and plays a critical role in supporting economic growth and competitiveness. Drogheda-Dundalk-Newry play an important role with growth potential and for regional development.

Dublin Regional Enterprise Strategy

The Dublin Regional Enterprise Strategy provides a coherent and coordinated approach to promoting enterprise, employment and entrepreneurial activities in the Dublin Region for the period 2017-2019

Economic Engine (see spatial economic drivers)

Highly urbanised locations, or cities of large scale that provide opportunities for greater economic growth and competitiveness that may spillover to adjacent locations.

Economic Resilience

The capacity of an economy to reduce vulnerabilities, to resist shocks and to recover quickly.

EMRA

Eastern & Midland Regional Assembly

Enterprise 2025 Renewed

Ireland's national enterprise strategy

European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

A European level fund that aims to redress regional imbalances in the European Union by funding certain initiatives.

Europe 2020

The European Union's strategy for growth and jobs, emphasising smart sustainable and inclusive growth as a way to overcome the structural weaknesses in Europe's economy, improve its competitiveness and productivity and underpin a sustainable social market economy.

Filtered permeability.

Filtered permeability refers to the provision of a competitive advantage to walking and cycling by creating or maintaining linkages for these modes in the absence of links for motorised transport. In other words, for any trip in a built up environment, it should be most direct by walking and cycling, but not necessarily by car.

Green Infrastructure

A strategically planned network of nature and semi-natural areas with other environmental features designed to deliver ecosystem services

Greenway

A recreational or pedestrian corridor for non-motorised journeys development in an integrated manner which enhances both the environment and quality of life of the surrounding area.

Higher intensity industrial lands

Higher intensity industrial lands are lands where the industrial processes that are being carried out are of a nature that may impact on neighbouring amenities by virtue of noise, vibration, odour, fumes, smoke, dust etc.

Ireland 2040 – National Planning Framework (NPF)

The Government's high level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of Ireland out to the year 2040.

Large-scale trip intensive development

Large-scale trip intensive development is a form of development that, by nature of either the intensity of the process being carried out or by the attraction characteristics of the process or product, is likely to generate a significant number of transport trips to that location.

Low intensity industrial lands

Low intensity industrial lands are lands where the industrial processes that are being carried out are of such a nature that they could be carried out without detriment to a neighbour by reason of noise, vibration, odour, fumes, smoke, dust etc.

Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP)

A 6 year plan prepared at local authority level that sets out the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic and community development of the relevant local authority area.

Local Enterprise Office

A Local Authority facility that aims to provide advice, information and support for business, particularly focussed on start-ups.

National Adaptation Framework

National strategy to reduce the vulnerability of the country to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of positive impacts.

National Development Plan 2018-2027 (NDP)

The Government's capital expenditure plan for the period 2018-2027, integrated with the NPF.

National Strategic Outcome (NSO)

10 overarching shared sets of goals that have been identified in the NPF

Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS)

The subdivision on a regional scale of the European Union. There is a 3 tier hierarchy with NUTS 1 relating to major socio-economic regions, NUTS 2 relating to basic regions and NUTS 3 relating to smaller regional areas.

Regional Action Plan for Jobs (RAPJ)

An action plan published by the department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation aimed at raising employment levels in the regions and facilitating them to achieve their economic potential

Regional Enterprise Development Fund (REDF)

Competitive funding set up by Government and led by Enterprise Ireland to support significant regional initiatives to build on social strengths and/or to better leverage identified resources to improve enterprise capability

Rural Regeneration and Development Fund (RRDF)

As part of the NPF, Government commitment to providing an additional €1 billion rural regeneration and development fund for the period 2019-2027.

Smart City

Although there is no single definition, at its simplest, the concept envisages a smart city as one that has digital technology embedded across all city functions

Smart Specialisation Strategy

It is a place-based approach characterised by the identification of strategic areas for intervention based both on the analysis of the strengths and potential of the economy and on an Entrepreneurial Discovery Process (EDP) with wide stakeholder involvement. It is outward-looking and embraces a

broad view of innovation including but certainly not limited to technology-driven approaches, supported by effective monitoring mechanisms.

Spatial planning

Spatial planning refers to the discipline of guiding the strategic direction of development in a given geographic area and influencing the distribution of people and activities.

Spatial economic drivers (See economic engine)

Significant concentrations of people and human activity, which by reaching critical mass, enable dwellers people and enterprises to enjoy advantages such as access to a wide variety of goods and services, location economies and gains in productivity. Nevertheless, disadvantages may arise due to emerging issues, such as congestions.

Strategic Planning Area (SPA)

Regional Assembly areas are broken into Strategic Planning Areas to align with European NUTS III level. The EMR has 3 SPAs; Dublin, Eastern and Midlands.

TEN-T Network

Trans-European transport network policy directed towards the development of a Europe-wide network of roads, railway lines, inland waterways, maritime shipping routes, ports airports and road-rail terminals.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals developed by the United Nations are a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges being faced, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice.

Urban Regeneration and Development Fund

As part of the NPF, Government commitment to provide €2 billion to support the compact growth and sustainable development of Ireland's five cities and other large urban centres

Acronyms used

AA – Appropriate Assessment

CDP – County or City Development Plan

DBEI – Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation

DCCAIE – Department of Communication, Climate Action and Environment

DFAT – Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

EDT – Ecosystem Development Teams

EI – Enterprise Ireland

EMR – Eastern & Midland Region

ERDF - European Regional Development Fund

ESRI- Economic and Social Research Institute

FDI – Foreign Direct Investment

GDA- Greater Dublin Area

HEI – Higher Education Institution

HPA – Health Place Audit

ICT- Information and Communications Technology

IDA – Industrial Development Authority

IGEES – Irish Government Economic and Evaluation Service

IoTs – Institutes of Technology

LECP – Local Economic and Community Plan

LEOs – Local Enterprise Offices

NPF – National Planning Framework

NSC – National Skills Council

NSO – National Strategic Outcome

NDP – National Development Plan

N&W – Northern & Western Region

RAPJ – Regional Action Plan for Jobs

REDF – Regional Enterprise Development Fund

RSES – Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy

RSO – Regional Strategic Outcome

RPO – Regional Policy Objective

RRDF – Rural Regeneration and Development Fund

SEA – Strategic Environmental Assessment

SPA – note dual use Strategic Planning Area and Special Protection Area

SR – Southern Region

TEEB – The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity

URDF – Urban Regeneration and Development Fund

Appendix H

Flood Relief Schemes

Schemes with estimated cost greater than €15m

County	Measure
Louth	Carlingford & Greenore Scheme
Louth	Dundalk and Blackrock South Scheme
Louth & Meath	Drogheda Scheme

Schemes with an estimated cost between €1m and €15m

County	Measure
Dublin	Loughlinstown Scheme
Kildare	Naas Scheme
Laois	Mountmellick Scheme
Laois	Portarlington Scheme

Schemes with an estimated cost below €1m

County	Measure
Kildare	Leixlip Scheme
Laois	Clonaslee Scheme
Louth	Ardee Scheme
Meath	Mornington Scheme
Offaly	Rahan Scheme
Wicklow	Avoca Scheme