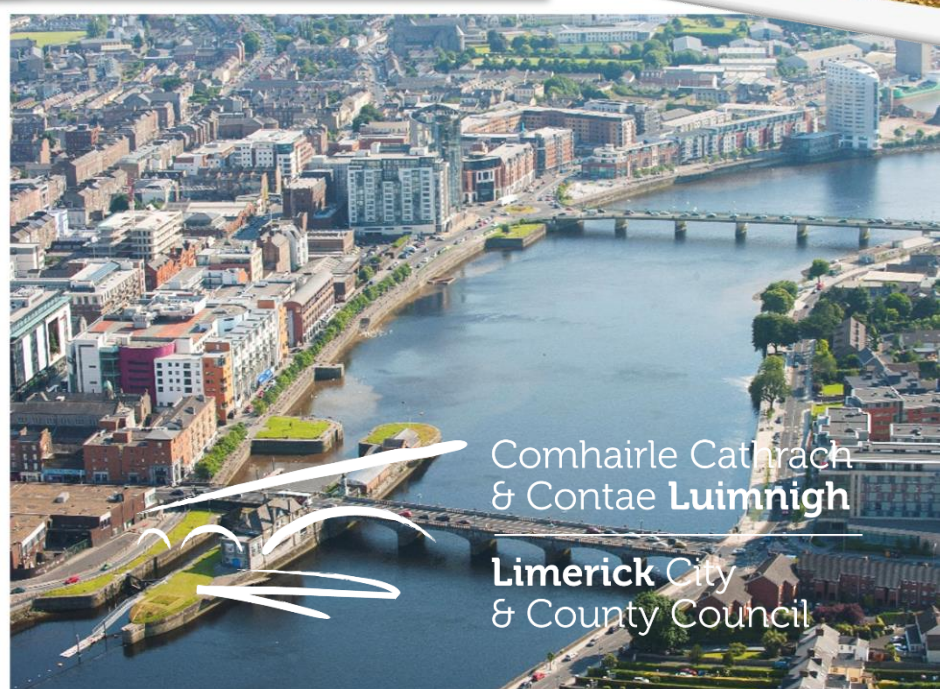
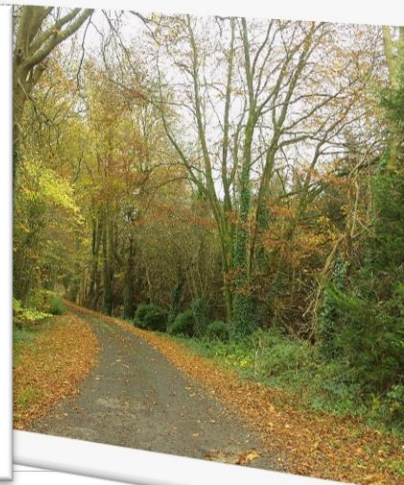


Draft 2/ 24 January 2023

Local Economic and Community Plan for Limerick City and County 2023-2028

Vision and High-Level Goals



ATLANTIC EDGE
LIMERICK
EUROPEAN EMBRACE

Comhairle Cathrach
& Contae Luimnigh

Limerick City
& County Council

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1. Local Economic and Community Plan Vision and High-Level Goals

1.1. Background and strategic issues

The next LECP (2022-2028) for Limerick City and County will be important to promote sustainable recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and adaptation to new ways of living and working in a world facing the enormous challenge of climate change. These priorities are reflected in *Ireland's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (2021)* which incorporates *NextGenerationEU* – the European Union's response “to address the economic and social impact of the pandemic and make European economies and societies more sustainable, resilient and better prepared for the challenges and opportunities of the green and digital transitions”.

The LECP 2022-2028 will need to provide a comprehensive framework identifying strategic priorities and, at the same time, being flexible to respond to new challenges that may emerge. In 2022, the war in Ukraine was an unexpected challenge. It brought an influx of refugees to Ireland, broken supply chains for food products and energy and high energy costs. Increased migration to Ireland from other parts of the world that are also in war situations or facing humanitarian crises are further examples increased challenges. Other factors include faster cycles of economic growth and recession and Ireland's vulnerability to external shocks, as an open economy and island nation; higher interest rates; demographic change including an ageing population and greater population diversity; and the impact of disruptive technologies which bring opportunities but can also leave some areas and sections of the economy and society behind.

Lessons from the experience of COVID-19 point to the strength of community in Ireland. Our recent experiences showed the functions that can be brought back to local village centres and towns and the possibilities to live and work in the same place. Our experiences also showed the need for quality outdoor space and recreation, and the importance of social interaction to mental health and well-being. The possibilities for education, business, healthcare, culture and arts and social networks opened up by expanding the use of digital technologies and creating the skills and infrastructure to make services available online were clearly demonstrated.

The experience of the last few years showed the vulnerability of certain sectors badly impacted by COVID-19. These include hospitality, tourism, travel, culture and arts, construction and “bricks and mortar” retail. Recovery post-COVID has been more difficult for some sectors and businesses due to labour supply issues, skills shortages and changing consumer patterns and more recently high and escalating energy costs. COVID-19 also accelerated pre-existing trends - in particular the shift of retail to online shopping. These trends together with shifts to remote working have impacted on footfall / business activity and prospects for regeneration of city centres based on the “old model” of thinking.

Changes have also had adverse impact on certain groups in society such as children, young persons and families and older persons without the equipment and skills to access services such as education, healthcare, banking and other services on line; women and children affected by domestic violence; people experiencing rural isolation; people seeking asylum / in or leaving Direct Provision; and vulnerable people and families with complex social problems, suffering from addiction, with mental health problems, lacking own accommodation or homeless. Other sections of the population are known to be at higher risk of exclusion including people with disabilities, Traveller families, people with chronic health conditions, people in the criminal justice system and facing challenges such as discrimination.

Certain sectors and section of the population will face greater challenges linked to climate change including agriculture and farm families, transport and people highly reliant on the car for everyday

needs, lower income households and older people dependent on older energy systems and living in energy inefficient housing.

Local authority services, in recent years, have been required to respond to severe weather events including flooding in cooperation with other emergency services. Flood defences have been strengthened in areas where there are risks. This is an on-going programme of works, adapting to climate change. Local authority services are actively engaged in other areas of climate change mitigation and adaptation in cooperation with other services – e.g., dealing with invasive species, biodiversity loss, water quality and river catchment area management. Local authorities have led out on local services coordination and support for community responses to COVID-19. Currently, the local authority is leading coordination of the local services response and accommodation needs in the Ukrainian refugee crisis.

At the same time, Ireland is developing its role, its reach and influence in an international setting. Internationalisation, building links with institutions, places, business and people abroad has a local dimension. Such links are important to our identity, our reputation and can bring tangible benefits to local areas and communities.

1.2. Strategic Vision and High-Level Goals

Against this backdrop, the strategic vision for the LECP is:

To create healthy resilient communities with good infrastructure and services and a resilient sustainable economy providing quality jobs and decent incomes for people. Households, communities and businesses are supported to adapt to the green transition and sustainable living. Equality, civic participation and social inclusion are promoted in a diverse and multi-cultural Limerick where people and places are connected to each other. Drawing on innovation and creativity, our communities find solutions to challenges and Limerick continues to build its attractiveness and reputation in the regional, national and international context.

This vision is supported by four High Level Goals which are shown in the Figure below. These High Level Goals are further elaborated in Sustainable Community Development Objectives, Sustainable Economic Development Objectives and Integrated Objectives.

The High-Level Goals interact with and work off each other. This reflects the dynamic quality of the LECP as a framework plan. This framework is comprehensive in its scope and adaptive to changing conditions.

The High Level Goals are:

- **HLG1: People & Community - Well-being, inclusion, participation & placemaking.** To achieve health and well-being for all, progress social inclusion by reducing poverty and exclusion, progress equality, increase civic participation including volunteering and community initiatives in our more diversified and multi-cultural society, grow civic leadership and promote placemaking to create safe and sustainable urban and rural communities in Limerick.
- **HLG2: Environment & climate action – Sustainability, adaptation & transition.** To promote sustainable communities and economy working towards carbon neutrality. This means making adaptations to the way we live and conduct economic and commercial activities and taking measures to respond to climate change. It also means preparing for sustainable living through education and skills training and taking advantage of



new opportunities for jobs, enterprise and investment in “green” sectors and gaining benefits from more efficient energy systems and energy generation from renewable sources.

- **HLG3: Economic resilience, regeneration & development.** To promote a strong and resilient



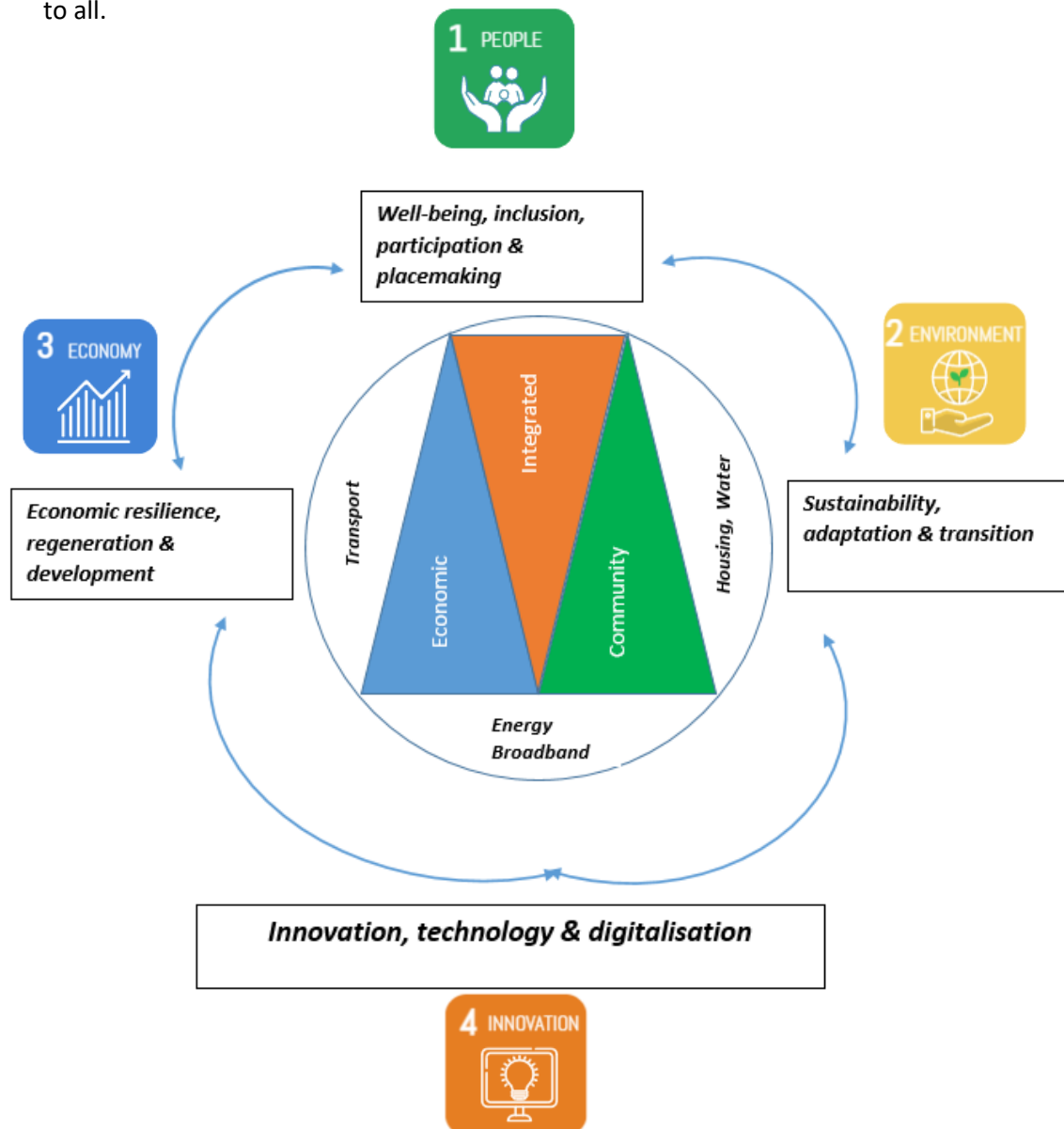
local economy with a diversified base, create additional and sustain quality jobs, increase the numbers in work and access to jobs by those in economic exclusion and achieve compact growth and vibrant living communities in our city, towns and villages. This means bringing more investment to Limerick, generating new and building competitive enterprises, retaining and attracting talent in terms of educated people and the skills, investing in sustainable regeneration and development of the physical fabric of the city and town and village settlements in rural Limerick.

- **HLG4: Innovation, technology & digitalisation.** To promote innovation in our economy,



society and local communities finding solutions to major challenges and enhancing our competitiveness. This includes creating opportunities for the wide application of innovation and creativity, expanding the application of technology and digitalisation to strengthen our economy and improve access to quality services for people, taking measures to make these technologies and digital services accessible

to all.



The Sustainable Community Development Objectives (SCDOs), Sustainable Economic Development Objectives (SEDOs) and the Integrated Objectives are developed with reference to the HLGs.

The HLG have a thematic focus – HLG1 People & Community; HLG2 Environment & Climate Action; HLG3 Economic Resilience & Regeneration; underpinned by HLG4 Innovation, Technology & Digitalisation – but actions in the separate elements of the LECP cross-cut all of the HLGs. Each HLG is relevant to Economic, Community and Integrated elements of the LECP.

Local objectives under the LECP are supported by main areas of government policies and core local authority functions in: Housing, Water Services and Water Infrastructure, Energy systems / Energy generation / Energy networks, Broadband / the National Broadband Plan, Transport (roads, rail, airports / connectivity infrastructure) as well as essential public social infrastructure in Housing, Health (hospital, health centre) and Education (colleges, schools). These broader national sectoral policy frameworks and public investment are needed to achieve the local goals, as set out in the LECP.

LECP objectives are delivered under other separate strategies and action plans of the local authority. These include:
















- Limerick Development Plan 2022-2028
- Limerick City and County Council Housing Strategy 2021
- The Limerick Shannon Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy 2022
- Limerick City and County Council Climate Action Plan (in development)
- Limerick Tourism Development Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2023
- Limerick Cultural and Arts Strategy (new strategy in development)
- Limerick City and County Council Digital Strategy 2017-2020
- Limerick Rural Development Strategy incorporating LEADER 2016-2020
- Limerick 2030 Economic and Spatial Strategy (updated 2022)
- Limerick Regeneration Framework Implementation Plan 2013-2023
- Limerick City and Environs Greenway and Blueway Infrastructure Strategy (in development)
- Limerick Age-friendly Strategy (new strategy in development)
- Belonging to Limerick – Limerick City and County Integration Plan 2019-2023
- Regional Enterprise Plan to 2024 – Mid-West
- Learning Limerick Strategic Plan 2018-2022
- Retail Strategy for Limerick – Shannon Metropolitan Area and County Limerick 2022 –2028













The LECP development and implementation applies the following principles:

- Public sector equality and human rights duty: meaning that the local authority is committed to eliminating discrimination, promoting equality of opportunity and protection of human rights to whom services are provided and staff of the local authority
- Inclusive participation in the preparation of the LECP framework plan and implementation plans and reviews of implementation including consultations with groups that are not traditionally involved in such processes
- Collaborative partnerships with stakeholder groups across the public, voluntary and community sector and business and sectoral interests (e.g., environment, farming community, rural and urban).

1.3. Sustainable Community and Sustainable Economic Development Objectives



Sustainable Community Development Objectives (SCDOs), Sustainable Economic Development Objectives (SEDOs) and Integrated Objectives are presented below. These fit with Goals and Objectives at higher levels of the planning hierarchy – the *National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040* (NPF), the *National Development Plan to 2027* (NDP), the *Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Southern Region* (RSES). Objectives are mapped with reference to UN Sustainable Development Goals (17 SDG) and the LECP High Level Goals. The fit with the 10 National Strategic Outcomes (NSOs) in the NPF / NDP, Regional Strategic Objectives (RSO) and Regional Policy Objectives (RPOs) of the *RSES for the Southern Region* and the *Limerick Development Plan 2022-2028* are also shown in Appendix I. A summary of the SEDOs, SCDOs and Integrated Objectives are shown in the Table below.

HLG	Economic SEDOs	HLG	Integrated	HLG	Community SCDOs
	E1. Labour market activation		I1. Limerick City Centre regeneration		C1. Education & learning
	E2. Entrepreneurship & enterprise eco-system		I2. Disadvantaged urban neighbourhoods		C2. Families, children & youth
	E3. Diversification & resilience, targeting challenged sectors		I3. Connected city & sub-urban neighbourhoods		C3. Health & well-being
	E4. Business expansion, targeting high value added sectors & clustering		I4. Town & village renewal & connected settlements		C4. Ageing well & age-friendly Limerick
	E5. Business infrastructure, investment & connectivity		I5. Culture, arts, heritage & sport		C5. Social inclusion & personal empowerment


HLG	Economic SEDOs	HLG	Integrated	HLG	Community SCDOs
	E6. Tourism product expansion & marketing		I6. Internationalisation, branding & promotion		C6. Sport, recreation & community buildings
	E7. Cultural & creative industries		I7. Innovation & technology application		C7. Societal / community awareness climate action
			I8. Active travel/sustainable travel		C8. Civic life & social capital
			I9. Mitigation / climate action natural resources		C9. Integration of migrants & non-mainstream cultural communities
			I10. Green energy /energy systems		C10. Community safety & crime prevention

1.3.1. Economic: Sustainable Economic Development Objectives (SEDOs)


HLG	Economic SEDOs
 	E1. Labour market activation
  	E2. Entrepreneurship & enterprise start-up
  	E3. Infrastructure & services for micro and small businesses
 	E4. Diversify & support recovery of businesses in sectors facing big challenges
 	E5. Business expansion, targeting high value added sectors & clustering
 	E6. Business infrastructure, investment & connectivity
  	E7. Tourism product expansion & marketing
 	E8. Cultural & creative industries

Policy Framework	Sustainable Economic Development Objectives
SEDO No. E1	Labour Market Activation <i>Support unemployed people to get jobs especially long-term unemployed people, people with disabilities, people with low education and lacking skills, other groups that have very high unemployment rates and people who have been out of work for a long time or are no longer looking for work (economically inactive)</i>
LECP HLGs	 
UN SDGs	1 No poverty; 2 Zero Hunger; 3 Good health & well-being; 10 Reduce inequalities; 17 Partnership for the Goals
Rationale	Why is this important?
	We are at a level of almost full-employment and there isn't a shortage of jobs in Limerick. However, we have 18 unemployment blackspots, all except one (Rathkeale) in disadvantaged areas of Limerick city. We also have a large percentage of people of working age who are not in work -for instance, due to long-term illness, disability, looking after family or for other reasons. Again, this is especially the case in Limerick City where the employment rate (% of the working age population in work) is 53%, below the city and county average (60%) and the state average (64%) in 2016. Unemployment rates are very high for certain groups. These include people with disabilities, Travellers, people with very low education, people coming off welfare payments, people leaving the prison system, coming out of addiction, migrants and asylum seekers lacking English language skills or not understanding how our labour market works, older workers and those with skills

	<p>that are no longer needed. There is a presence of all of these groups in Limerick, in urban and in rural areas. As well as representing a loss of economic potential, unemployed and economically inactive people have low incomes and may be living in poverty or are at highest risk of poverty. With the right supports and access to learning, many in these situations may find jobs and get back into work, benefitting themselves, their families and contributing to the economy. Active labour market policies and other complementary programmes – social inclusion, education and learning – aim to get more people into work, targeting long-term unemployed and groups that have highest unemployment and inactivity rates. Under the <i>EU Pillar on Social Rights Action Plan</i>, one of the three high level targets to 2030 is to increase the employment rate of people aged 24 to 64 years to 78%. The target agreed for Ireland is 78.2% by 2030. The mainstream national plan to address and minimise the risk of poverty and social exclusion, the <i>Roadmap for Social Inclusion 2020-2025: Ambition, Goals, Commitments</i> includes as one of its seven goals, to “<i>extend employment opportunities to all who can work</i>”. Local Intreo Offices operating under the Department of Social Protection and the Regional and Local Employment Services are in place in local community settings, targeting supports on long-term unemployed to support them into work. The <i>Social Inclusion and Community Activation (SICAP)</i> programme, delivered by the Local Development Companies, support these groups into employment while at the same time addressing barriers they face and other aspects of exclusion.</p>
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information and job search services to find jobs - Education and training - Engagement with employers - Additional supports to address barriers to individuals in accessing work
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What priority groups should be targeted for support? - What actions are most needed to support unemployed people or people not working to get back into work? - In addition to existing services – information, advice, and training – what else could be done?

Policy Framework	Sustainable Economic Development Objectives
SEDO No. E2	Entrepreneurship & enterprise start-up <i>Encourage people of all ages and backgrounds and community and voluntary bodies to get involved in enterprise, contributing to the local economy and job creation</i>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	4 Quality Education; 5 Gender Equality; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p>Business start-ups are important to job creation. They contribute to creating a vibrant local economy bringing new products and services to the market, bringing innovation and adding to local economic activity. It is important to promote enterprise amongst young people, amongst groups such as migrants and women so they consider this as an option for them to participate in the economy.</p>



	Enterprise can be promoted and enterprise education offered in schools and higher education settings. Innovative enterprises can spin out from R&D in higher education. Community and voluntary organisations can and do get involved in setting up social enterprises. These can be in any product or service sector. They are often enterprises that aren't viable on a for-profit basis in disadvantaged communities but they provide services or products needed and create employment for local unemployed people. Social enterprise can also bring innovation in responding to social and environmental challenges and can be in areas that involve re-use of waste, upcycling and the circular economy. The <i>Limerick Local Enterprise Office</i> (LEO) is the main local agency supporting entrepreneurship and providing a range of information, advice, training and mentoring programmes as well as access to finance and workspace for enterprise start-up. Other organisations in local communities including the Local Development Companies provide supports especially targeting unemployed, under-employed people and community and social enterprise. Enterprise education and student enterprise projects are also promoted in schools and colleges.
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of enterprise as a career option - Enterprise start-up supports – training, advice, workspace, access to finance - Enterprise education / skills programmes and initiatives in schools and colleges (UL/MIC/TUS) - Social enterprise - Special initiatives to encourage migrants, women, young people to set up in enterprise
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What types of actions could be taken to encourage people into enterprise? - What groups of people could be targeted for enterprise start-up? - What organisations could be targeted to drive such initiatives? - Do you have ideas for social enterprise?


Policy Framework	Sustainable Economic Development Objectives
SEDO No. E3	Infrastructure and services for micro & small businesses <i>Put in place workspace, business services and help with access to finance to set up new and support existing small businesses</i>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	4 Quality Education; 5 Gender Equality; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production
Rationale	Why is this important?
	Small businesses are important to the local economy, for local employment and a source of innovation. In 2020, 93% of all enterprises located in Limerick were small enterprises and 31% of all jobs in private businesses in Limerick were in companies with 10 persons or less working in them. Infrastructure such as workspace, digital


	<p>connectivity, venues / places and online platforms to develop sales, business services providing information, advice, mentoring, training programmes in business skills and access to finance are the types of supports needed by start-ups and new businesses so they get established and grow. The Limerick <i>Local Enterprise Office</i> (LEO) provides such supports and services as well as workspace for enterprises. In addition, development and expansion of enterprise in the knowledge economy, in digital and creative sectors are supported by <i>Innovative Limerick</i>, a special company set up by Limerick City and County Council to drive innovation. <i>Innovative Limerick</i> also cooperates with other local authorities in delivering enterprise support services across the Mid-West Region, and the development of a network of digital hub across Limerick, Clare and Tipperary (the “Happen Network”). Having business infrastructure and services in local areas are important to develop and retain local businesses and employment in Limerick. Local businesses trading with each other, initiatives such as buy local campaigns, and business networks can also support expansion and growth and innovation.</p>
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workspace / co-working space for self-employed, new enterprise start-ups and expanding small businesses - Enterprise Hubs and digital services - Business support services - Access to finance - Business networks
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What types of business workspace are needed and where? - What services should be prioritised to help small businesses get established? And grow? - What else is needed to support small enterprises in Limerick?

Policy Framework	Sustainable Economic Development Objectives
No. E4	<p>Diversify and support recovery of businesses in sectors facing big challenges <i>Support businesses in sectors facing the greatest difficulties so they can survive in business and adapt to change. These include sectors worst affected in economic recovery after COVID, and those facing new challenges due to the war in Ukraine, increased energy costs and other issues</i></p>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	4 Quality Education; 5 Gender Equality; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p>Business sectors that face challenges include retail, due to changes in the way people shop, agriculture and construction, because of increased costs of supplies and change related to climate action, and some manufacturing enterprises that have strong reliance on the UK and are affected by Brexit. Many sectors face difficulties in recruitment of skilled staff and higher costs generally. Retail, construction, hospitality and accommodation and manufacturing make an important contribution to employment in urban and rural Limerick. Service sector employment accounts for more than 50% of all jobs in private enterprise in</p>


	<p>Limerick, manufacturing some 20% of jobs, enterprise and construction over 10% (2020). Retail, food and hospitality are important to bring vibrancy to our city and town and village centres. The difficulties faced by these businesses are reflected in high commercial vacancy rates in our city and town and village centres. Vacancy rates are approaching or in excess of 20% in Limerick City Centre and at approximately 22% in some county towns (Abbeyfeale and Newcastle West). New models of retail including blended retail are developing where shops combine a traditional “bricks and mortar” function providing display of goods and customer service with online sales (click and collect, delivery). The potential of this for our county towns is outlined in government’s <i>Town Centre First</i> policy document. Recognising the importance of retail to city centre-regeneration and its role in bringing footfall to our city and towns, Limerick City and County Council has developed a <i>Retail Strategy for Limerick Shannon Metropolitan Area and County Limerick (2022-2028)</i>. The experience of lockdowns and restrictions on indoor gatherings during COVID led to support for cafés, pubs and restaurants to develop outdoor space for their businesses. This has enhanced the ambience of streets as well as supporting trading / operation of the businesses.</p> <p>In relation to agriculture, this sectors is particularly affected by the agenda for climate action. Adaptation will require change in land use and farm management practices. Agriculture is also impacted by supply chain difficulties (animal feeds) and increased energy costs linked to the war in Ukraine. Changes in agriculture are supported under the new <i>CAP Strategic Action Plan for Ireland (2022)</i> with measures including incentives to transfer land from older to younger farmers, knowledge and capacity building to support new approaches to land management, farming practice, organic farming development and renewable energy on farms.</p> <p>The construction sector is impacted by skills shortages combined with high demand, supply chain issues and high energy costs. <i>Building Future Skills: Government’s policy document, The Demand for Skills in Ireland’s Built Environment Sector to 2030</i> (2020) identifies the skills required by the Built Environment sector over the next decade to deliver on ambitions related to housing, infrastructural development and climate change mitigation. Although there is high demand in the sector, this is affected by uncertainty in the economic climate including higher interest rates and inflation.</p>
Action Areas	<p>Target sectors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retail and hospitality businesses (cafes, restaurants) - Agriculture /farming and agri-related such as local food - Construction - Parts of manufacturing - Others? <p>Types of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills training and support to recruit workers - Support to develop new products or services - Support to expand the customer base / develop new platforms, methods and outlets for sales
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What actions are needed to support any of these sectors facing challenges? - Are there other sectors of businesses that need special support? - Are there locations in the city and county that need special attention in support businesses facing big challenges?

Policy Framework	Sustainable Economic Development Objectives
SEDO No. E5	Business expansion, targeting high value added sectors & clustering <i>Support established businesses in growth sectors, to expand their businesses in Limerick and grow their workforce</i>
LECP HLGs	 
UN SDGs	4 Quality Education; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production
Rationale	Why is this important?
	Limerick has been successful in attracting foreign direct investment with some 24,500 jobs announced and €3.4b investment since 2013. There is a number of large multi-nationals located in Limerick and engaged in advanced R&D – such as Johnson & Johnson, Regeneron and Edwards Life Science. There are also successful indigenous enterprises – in manufacturing, food and business services – located in Limerick. Large enterprises, while they comprise less than 1% of all private businesses, account for over 20% of jobs in private enterprise. Limerick has third level education institutions providing a supply of skilled graduates. These institutions also have R&D Research Centres attracting significant investment. They lead research programmes in software design, pharmaceuticals and advanced manufacturing. Building clusters of enterprises including connections between large and small firms, foreign-owned and indigenous companies and R&D / university and industry links can help consolidate existing operations in Limerick, and support expansion and attraction of new investment in similar / related sectors. This is important in creating sustainable jobs with decent incomes for workers. Limerick City and County Council, <i>Innovate Limerick</i> and other partners have been working to build an innovation culture and the infrastructure and services to support that.
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innovation, R&D in Higher Education Research Centres and industry and technology transfer - Education, training, upskilling in skills needed by high value-added industries in Limerick - Enterprise clusters in high value added sectors – engineering, pharma, computer software, food, new sectors developing in Limerick (SportsTech)
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority actions to continue to attract enterprises in knowledge economy sectors to Limerick and support their expansion? - What actions are needed to grow successful indigenous enterprises in the knowledge economy? - What locations in the city and county should be prioritised for these industries?

Policy Framework	Sustainable Economic Development Objectives
SEDO No. E6	Business infrastructure, investment & connectivity <i>Plan and develop business accommodation such as modern office accommodation, factory and other types of space, continue to bring foreign direct investment to Limerick and work to improve the road, rail, air and digital connectivity needed to attract businesses to set up and expand existing operations in Limerick</i>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p>Attracting foreign companies to locate in Limerick – especially in sectors in advanced manufacturing and services in the knowledge economy - has been very important in expanding and strengthening the local and Mid-West Regional economy and expanding employment that offers decent wages. These companies have also been an important source of innovation. Attracting mobile foreign investment is competitive internationally and within the state as a whole. IDA Ireland’s latest strategy includes a target for 50% of companies being attracted to Ireland to locate in areas outside of the greater Dublin region. It is important that Limerick can compete to attract its share of such investment. Having suitable business accommodation, zoned lands, an educated and skilled workforce, good transport connectivity, high speed broadband, security in energy supply, social and public infrastructures (housing, schools, healthcare) and quality of life are factors that attract such investment to Limerick. The major public investment programmes of government in housing, strategic transport infrastructure, energy and broadband under-pin this objective. The development of strategic sites, especially focused on Limerick city centre, under the <i>Limerick 2030 Economic and Spatial Plan</i> (updated in 2022) including Opera Square (in construction) and Cleeves Riverside Park development (design and planning) in the city centre and expansion and upgrading of enterprise centres in county towns are contributing to this objective. Continuing to show a competitive edge in attracting investment and enterprises to locate in Limerick is an important priority.</p>
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modern office accommodation for commercial operations - Enterprise centres, workspace / E-hubs in rural towns - Transport infrastructure improvements / service improvements through Shannon Airport - Port of Foynes - National transport road and rail upgrades - Expanded housing supply – of different types / units – across private, affordable and social housing
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority actions in business infrastructure, transport and other infrastructures to continue to attract investment to Limerick? - Are there priority locations for such infrastructures – what actions and in which locations?

Policy Framework	Sustainable Economic Development Objectives
SEDO No. E7	Tourism product expansion & marketing <i>Develop more things to see and do in Limerick, indoors and outdoors, and bring more visitors to Limerick all year round</i>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p>Limerick is developing in tourism both in city-based and rural tourism. As part of this, Limerick is linking into new trends in cultural, heritage, activity and sports tourism and building and marketing its strengths in these areas. In 2019, Limerick had 602,000 overseas visitors generating revenue of €254 million and 349,000 domestic visitors generating revenue of €51 million. Tourism and international travel were severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, visitor numbers to Limerick were still below the levels of 2019. However, passenger numbers through Shannon Airport in October 2022 were at 97% of the seat capacity of October 2019 and hotel occupancy rates are also close to 2019 figures. There is good connectivity to bring overseas visitors directly into Limerick / the region via Shannon Airport. Limerick is also well-located in terms of motorway / main national transport routes. There is a number of visitor attractions in Limerick (e.g., King John’s Castle, the Hunt Museum, the Limerick City Gallery of Art) and there has been public and private investment in tourism infrastructure – such as the Limerick Greenway, Foynes Flying Boat and Maritime Museum, upgrading / expansion of hotels (e.g., Adare Manor) and outdoor facilities (Lough Gur). However, Limerick has not realised its tourism potential. There are opportunities to draw on the natural assets of Limerick to expand in tourism – the river Shannon for leisure-based activities and nature watching, landscapes of east and west Limerick, cultural heritage including history and architectural heritage of the towns and villages along the Estuary, castles and churches in east Limerick towns (Kilmallock, Kilfinane), the railway heritage associated with the Limerick Greenway (developed along the main railway line, the Great Southern, from Limerick to Tralee), the heritage town of Adare, the pre-historic site of Lough Gur and the modern culture (music, literature, arts) of the city and rural towns and villages. Tourism and related industries are an important source of job creation in a labour intensive sector that offers flexible work in a variety of occupations. Limerick City has been designated a <i>Gateway City</i> to the <i>Wild Atlantic Way</i> by Fáilte Ireland which will expand the reach of marketing and promotion of Limerick to visitors. Tourism product development and marketing initiatives are being rolled out to promote Limerick “as a destination”. Rural operators in both east and west Limerick are also collaborating to develop rural tourism destination towns and villages – in the Ballyhoura Mountain and in towns and villages in west Limerick on or traversing the Limerick Greenway. Limerick City and County Council has developed <i>Limerick Tourism Development Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2023</i> which maps out the key area and targets to expand tourism in Limerick.</p>
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism infrastructure – greenways, blueways & recreation areas - Outdoor attractions and facilities


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indoor attractions - Various types of tourist accommodation - Festivals and events to bring visitors to Limerick - Tourism marketing and promotion
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority actions to attract more visitors to Limerick? - Are there key locations where tourism infrastructure is needed – what is needed and where? - What types of activities and events could be developed to attract more visitors to Limerick, especially all year round? - In what ways can we expand the marketing and promotion of Limerick?

Policy Framework	Sustainable Economic Development Objectives
SEDO No. E8	Cultural & creative industries <i>Support creatives to earn income from their skills and talents and build up the cultural and creative industries / businesses emerging in Limerick</i>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p><i>This objective under the Economic element of the LECP focuses on the contribution to economic activity and jobs of cultural and creative industries. Other objectives under the Community and Integrated elements support social, community and environmental benefits from culture and the arts and heritage.</i></p> <p>Limerick City has a profile and assets to develop as a creative and cultural city and has recently had a great deal of success in developing a film industry. Assets include Limerick School of Art and Design, the School of Architecture and product design at UL, the Irish World Music Academy and Creative Writing Centre at UL, Troy Studios and the Film Skills Academy in the city as well as community arts projects and centres in the city and rural Limerick. These operations in themselves generate a body of artistic and creative talent. Limerick has large-scale commercial concert / theatre venues (University Concert Hall, Lime Tree) and new venues for major events (King John’s Castle, the Milk Market, Thomond Park, TUS / Gaelic Grounds). Cultural and creative industries add to the attractiveness of Limerick as a place to live, to visit and as a location for investment and enterprise. Cultural and creative industries are a route to expand the economy and job creation. Creative skills are found within all types of industries and commercial activities including graphic design, communications, publishing, ICT services, engineering / manufacturing design, architecture and other sectors. An economic impact assessment of the contribution of creative industries (in the widest sense) to the Irish economy over 10 years ago (Indecon Economic Consultants, 2011) showed an estimated contribution of €4,703.9 million, 49,306 direct jobs and 78,900 total jobs in 2010. Under <i>Creative Ireland</i>, the <i>Creative Communities Economic Action Fund</i> supports local authorities and other partners including the Local Enterprise Offices and voluntary and community organisations to develop innovative projects</p>

	<p>that leverage the potential of the creative industries to support local and regional economic development.</p> <p>In addition to its economic impact, culture and creativity can build pride of place and improve quality of life and health and well-being for residents. This is addressed in other parts of the LECP.</p>
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop the emerging film industry sector in Limerick - Larger-scale city-based festivals and events - Events and festivals in rural towns and villages - Infrastructure, creative space, venues for individual creative artists & community arts - Fashion, art & design - Expand the night-time economy
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority actions to expand cultural and creative industries in Limerick? – e.g., infrastructure / creative space, skills and training, promotion of Limerick? - Are there key locations where creative and cultural industries could be developed – what and where? - What groups could be targeted for support?


1.3.2. Community: Sustainable Community Development Objectives (SCDOs)

HLG	Community SCDOs
	C1. Education & learning
	C2. Families, children & youth
	C3. Health & well-being
	C4. Ageing well & age-friendly Limerick
	C5. Social inclusion & personal empowerment
 	C6. Sport, recreation & community buildings
  	C7. Societal / community awareness climate action
	C8. Civic life & social capital
	C9. Integration of migrants & non-mainstream cultural communities
	C10. Community safety & crime prevention

Policy Framework	Sustainable Community Development Objectives
SCDO No. C1	<p>Education & learning</p> <p><i>Make education and learning accessible to all over their life course, and to people from all backgrounds, keep young people in education to get a Leaving Cert or equivalent and support people that have low education to get back into learning</i></p>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	1 No poverty; 3 Good health & well-being; 10 Reduce inequalities
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p><i>This objective is addressed to education and learning for all especially supporting those with low education or at risk of low education into a process of learning. While low education is a characteristic of people living in urban areas that are socially deprived, this objective is addressed to people wherever they live. The Integrated Objective related to disadvantaged city neighbourhoods is addressed to an area-based approach to deprivation which includes responding to educational disadvantaged in that setting.</i></p> <p>In line with the national trend, the level of education in the population in Limerick has been increasing. In 2016, 30% of adults in Limerick have a third level</p>

	<p>educational qualification – and while increasing, this is lower than the national average (33.4%). In certain parts of Limerick – such as the suburbs of the city - some 44% of adults have third level education. At the other end of spectrum, Limerick has a problem of low education – where 13.5% of the adult population have at most primary education or no formal education and this is higher than the national average at 11.6% (2016). At an area-based level, the problem of low education is concentrated in Limerick City, in disadvantaged communities. In 2016, there were nine Electoral Divisions where 30% and upwards of the adult population had Primary Education only or no formal education and eight of these small areas were in the city.</p> <p>In relation to the young population, the retention of young people in school to complete Leaving Cert has improved significantly in Limerick. Limerick City and County as a whole (93.6% retained to Leaving Cert) performs above the state average (91.5%). Limerick City schools are performing within 1% of the national average (from a gap of 4% not going on to sit the Leaving Cert in Limerick City 10 years ago). Certain groups are at higher risk of leaving school early – Travellers, pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds especially males and young people with mental health difficulties. The vast majority of young people on leaving school progress to third level education (80-84% from all Limerick schools in recent years). A larger percentage of students from schools serving disadvantaged areas (DEIS Schools) now progress to third level education (60%-66% from DEIS schools in recent years). However, the gap in progression rates to third level education between non-DEIS and DEIS schools remains significant – a gap of 24% in the case of Limerick City schools in 2021.</p> <p>As low education is associated with poorer outcomes for people – such as unemployment, precarious work, low incomes, poorer health, poorer child well-being – access to education and learning for those with lowest education is important in the interest equality and social justice. With the pace of change and faced with major social challenges such as climate change and increased digitalisation, lifelong education is increasingly important.</p> <p>There is a developed education infrastructure in Limerick – schools, further education and training, adult and community education, third level colleges – and opportunities for adults to continue their education over their lifecourse. A <i>Lifelong Learning Strategy</i> for Limerick has been agreed by key stakeholders including the local authority, Limerick and Clare Education and Training Board and the third level educational institutions in Limerick. Under the new <i>EU Under the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan 2030</i>, Member States have committed to three headline social targets. One of these targets to be achieved by 2030 is that at least 60% of all adults should participate in training every year. Ireland has set its target on this indicator at 64.2%. Ireland’s <i>National Further Education and Training Strategy 2020-2024 (FET)</i> aims to transform learning in communities with the approach based around three strategic pillars: (1) building skills; (2) fostering inclusion and (3) facilitating pathways, and putting a strong focus on digital skills development.</p>
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adult education and learning programmes - In school / out of school projects to support pupils that are at risk of under-achievement or leaving school without qualifications - Facilities in community settings in urban and rural areas for education and learning


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education and learning initiatives in specific areas – e.g., digital skills, climate change, English language training for migrants - Initiatives to support progression of disadvantaged groups in their education – through school, into college, in adult learning
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority actions to address low education in our adult population? - What are the priority actions to support young people at risk of early school leaving? And underachievement in education? - What actions are needed to get adults to engage in lifelong learning? - What could be the key focus areas for lifelong learning?

Policy Framework	Sustainable Community Development Objectives
SCDO No. C2	<p>Children, young people and families</p> <p><i>Improve the social infrastructure, amenities, safe recreation space and services for families, children and young people in Limerick so they can reach their potential and enjoy a good quality of life. Involve young people in community life, designing amenities and services for them and in decision-making</i></p>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	1 No poverty; 3 Good health & well-being; 4 Quality Education; 10 Reduce inequalities; 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p><i>This objective in the LECP is addressed to children and young people, wherever they live in Limerick. Other objectives address engagement with and support for children, youth and families in area-based settings and in relation to thematic issues such as arts and culture and climate action.</i></p> <p>Limerick City and County has a large population of young people with one-quarter of the population aged under 18 years and one-third of the population under 25 years. Certain parts of the city and county – the inner and outer suburbs, some county towns and villages and outer areas of towns and villages – are dominated by family-based households with young and school-going children. We have a developed infrastructure of childcare facilities and primary and secondary schools across Limerick City and County. With changing population bases / demographic shifts, there has been a need to expand the social infrastructure (childcare facilities, schools), amenities, facilities and services to meet needs and improve our infrastructure and services for families with children. Further population growth, as projected for Limerick, will require expansion of infrastructures and amenities and enhanced services. While child outcomes (their well-being across various indicators) in general in Limerick City and County are mostly in line with the national average, outcomes are worse for certain groups of children and families. This is especially the case for children living in deprived areas of the city and towns and villages and living in households with low work intensity and low incomes. Children living in one-parent families dependent on social welfare as the main source of income and where the mother has a low level of education, Traveller children and children in homeless emergency accommodation are</p>


	<p>amongst the groups at risk of poorest well-being and more likely to experience difficulties in their childhood and adult lives. Children with disabilities, child carers and youth with non-binary identity also face additional difficulties and are amongst vulnerable groups of children / youth. Children referred into and/or in the care of Tusla, children at risk of offending and referred to Garda Youth Diversion projects (dominated by males) and minors in the criminal justice system are also most at risk.</p> <p>Limerick in recent years and particularly in the last 12 months has more children and families from migrant backgrounds, especially concentrated in Limerick City centre, but also in county towns and villages. A sub-group of these are asylum seekers / in the state under international protection and have experienced significant trauma.</p> <p>A recent study which examined needs of young people in rural Limerick identified a number of issues presenting as challenges for youth. Young people would like more opportunities to be involved in designing services and amenities for them and a voice in civic life. The mainstream government programme to promote well-being of children and youth 0-24 years in Ireland is <i>Better Outcomes: Brighter Futures</i>. This is structured around five national outcomes for children and youth: (1) active and healthy with physical and mental health; (2) achieving full potential in all areas of learning and development; (3) safe and protected from harm; (4) having economic security and opportunity and (5) connected, respected and contributing to their world.</p> <p>The <i>Limerick Children and Young Persons' Services Committee</i> (CYPSC) is a local inter-agency structure, led by Tusla, to promote coordination of services so that they can achieve the national outcomes set out by government for children and youth.</p>
<p>Action Areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School and childcare provision in areas across city and county - Amenities for children and youth - Programmes to support children most at risk – Travellers, children / young people at risk of offending, migrant children - Programmes to support families with complex problems - Youth work projects - Youth in civic life and volunteering - Keeping safe, health & well-being for children and youth
<p>Questions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What social infrastructure for children and families needs to be developed or expanded? And in what locations? - What actions are needed to support children at risk – Traveller children, migrants, children living in social deprivation, children with disabilities, child carers? - What actions are need to keep children and youth safe from harm? - How can we involve young people in decision-making and volunteering?

Policy Framework	Sustainable Community Development Objective
SCDO No. C3	Health & well-being <i>Improve health and well-being for all taking into account all of the factors that can affect people's health. Put the infrastructure, amenities and services in place so that people can have healthy lifestyles</i>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good health & well-being; 10 Reduce inequalities; 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities; 1 No poverty
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p>Health and well-being is increasingly important to us as a society and goes hand-in-hand with economic progress. Health is about more than the absence of disease but encompasses achieving each individual's potential to enjoy good physical and mental health and well-being throughout all stages of life. Well-being is connected to quality of life and is about focusing on those aspects of daily living that allow the individual to thrive. A <i>social determinants approach</i> to health takes into account all of the factors that impact on health and well-being. These include education, employment, income, quality housing, amenities and recreation facilities, health-related behaviours including nutrition, physical activity, smoking, clear air and water quality and access to health services.</p> <p>Limerick City and County area has a health profile generally in line with the national average with 86% of the population rating their health as good or very good (2016) and 10.6% rating their health as fair, bad or very bad (2016). In the more deprived areas of the city and parts of county towns, especially Rathkeale with a large population of Travellers, a larger proportion rate their health as fair, bad to very bad (20% and over). Health inequalities in these areas are connected to factors of social deprivation (low education, low incomes, unemployment etc.). Poorer mental health is also more prevalent in socially disadvantaged populations. High rates of deliberate self-harm and suicides – where very high rates are recorded in Limerick City for females and males – are an indicator of poor mental health in the population. In the interest of equality, social justice and fairness, it is important to address such health inequalities.</p> <p>Groups in the population that tend to have poorer health include Travellers, older people and people with disabilities. Lifestyle factors in the general population (poor nutrition, smoking, alcohol and substance abuse, lack of physical activity) and lack of social connection are also associated with poorer health status and higher incidence of chronic disease including obesity, diabetes, heart disease and cancers.</p> <p>The <i>Healthy Ireland Programme</i> and <i>Sláinte Care Healthy Communities</i> programme are specific national programmes in place to promote positive public health in local communities - good nutrition, physical activity, quit smoking, social connectedness etc. Under <i>Healthy Ireland</i>, local authorities have a key role in implementation of annual programmes of health promotion, local health initiatives and distribution of small grants to community projects that support positive health and health behaviours in local communities. <i>Sláinte Care Healthy Communities</i> is specifically addressed to promoting healthy lifestyles – e.g., quit smoking, social prescribing – in the most disadvantaged areas of Limerick City. This programme is addressed to reducing health inequalities.</p>



Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health promotion and services to support people in healthy lifestyles - nutrition, stop smoking, address drugs misuse, participation in physical activity and in community - Recreation space and amenities - Access to health services – physical and mental health services - Community-based physical and mental health programmes and services
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority areas for action? - What is needed and in what locations? - What is needed to support groups that have poorest health – Travellers, older persons, people living in disadvantaged areas, migrants?

Policy Framework	Sustainable Community Development Objective
SCDO No. C4	Ageing well & age-friendly Limerick <i>Put in place the infrastructure and services so that people can age well in their own homes and communities for as long as possible and involve older people in community life and decision-making</i>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	1 No poverty; 3 Good health & well-being; 7 Affordable and clean energy; 10 Reduce inequalities; 17 Partnership for the Goals
Rationale	Why is this important? <p>The population of Ireland is ageing. In Limerick and County, over one-fifth (14.1%) of the population is aged 65 years and over. Limerick City and County has an old age dependency ratio of 21.4 (slightly higher than the state average, 20.4) and this has been increasing. There is variation in demographics of ageing across the local authority area, with parts of the city, for instance, having a higher proportion of older residents and the suburbs having large young populations. Some towns and villages have older populations, especially living in the core of towns. However, there are also elderly people living in rural areas, some in rural isolation. The general trend has been in favour of longer life expectancy and an increase in the proportion of oldest old – people aged 80 years+. An increase in life expectancy is a positive achievement but also brings challenges.</p> <p>It requires adaptations to infrastructure (housing, pathways, amenities, community facilities, transportation) and services (education, social and health care) to meet changing needs of an ageing population and to support older people to live independently and adapt to changes such as digitalisation.</p> <p>Limerick City and County Council was one of the early leaders in developing an age-friendly strategy and initiatives to plan for, and introduce adaptations, to meet needs of an ageing population. As part of the <i>Age-friendly Limerick Strategy</i>, an inter-agency structure is in place to support this. An older person’s council, to give a voice to older residents in strategy and action, is also in place. People in older age groups are important in the civic life of urban and rural communities, with many volunteers being in older age groups. Within the broad group of older people, those on low incomes are at higher risk of poverty, poorer housing, energy poverty and poor health.</p>


Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age-friendly principles applied in planning and design of neighbourhoods / housing, local facilities, amenities / recreation areas, buildings, transport - Housing adaptations & supports for independent living - Education, social and cultural activities - Health and social care - Digital inclusion initiatives - Actions to address needs of vulnerable and isolated elderly
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority areas for action in planning for an age-friendly Limerick? - What are the priority actions to support well-being of older people generally? - What are the priority action to support older people to live independently for as long as possible? - What is needed to support vulnerable elderly people?

Policy Framework	Sustainable Community Development Objective
SCDO No. C5	Social inclusion & personal empowerment <i>Work to build social inclusion in society, reduce poverty and support people and households who are socially and economically disadvantaged, wherever they live, to improve their life chances and well-being</i>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	1 No poverty; 2 Zero Hunger; 3 Good health & well-being; 10 Reduce inequalities; 17 Partnership for the Goals
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p><i>This objective is addressed to people living in or at risk of poverty wherever they live. We know that certain areas, especially parts of urban areas / social housing estates / former estates and parts of our larger towns have clusters of people living in deprivation. However, more people who are poor or at risk of poverty live outside of those areas. Because they aren't clustered into specific areas, they tend to be more difficult to reach and to target for support.</i></p> <p>While living standards of people in Ireland have improved significantly, in 2021, 11.6% of households were at risk of poverty, meaning that their income was at or below the poverty threshold of 60% of median disposable income; 13.8% of households experienced enforced deprivation where they are unable to afford two or more basic items considered the norm for society and 4% of households experience consistent poverty meaning they are both under the threshold of 60% median income and living in enforced deprivation.</p> <p>Households that are most at risk of poverty and deprivation include those headed by: people unable to work due to illness or disability which have the highest poverty rates under all measures, unemployed people, people with lowest education, adults living alone and in one parent households with young children and people in rented housing (particularly local authority-rented and on rent-support schemes). Travellers and persons coming out of or in Direct Provision / International Protection system are also at highest risk of poverty and deprivation.</p>


	<p>Rural areas have higher rates of at risk of poverty (based on 60% or less median disposable income) but lower rates of enforced deprivation and consistent poverty compared with urban areas. Isolation, lack of transport, unemployment /under-employment and poor access to services are characteristics of rural deprivation.</p> <p>Local data for Limerick shows that we have relatively large numbers, particularly in the city, that are not in work (due to unemployment, long-term illness / disability or otherwise inactive) and with the characteristics of poorest households. In 2016, 15% of the population of Limerick City and County have a disability; some 17,000 adults across the city and county had primary only or no formal education in 2016 and just over 15% of all households in Limerick City and County were lone parent households with at least one child under 15 years (2016). In 2022, between local authority housing stock and rent subsidy scheme for households in housing need on low means, there were some 9,200 households in social housing provision.</p> <p>The concept of social inclusion incorporates having sufficient means or income but also access to services and participation in society (Ireland’s <i>Roadmap to Social Inclusion</i>).</p> <p>At EU / national policy level, under <i>the European Pillar on Social Rights Action Plan</i>, Member States have agreed a poverty reduction target. The target set by Ireland is to reduce the number in poverty by 90,000 by 2030. Under national policy, <i>the Road Map to Social Inclusion</i>, the ambition is to reduce the consistent poverty rate to 2% or less by 2025 and for Ireland to be one of the most inclusive states in the EU.</p> <p>There are many policies and programmes in place to reduce poverty – income support, education, active employment measures, family support, health interventions – and promote social inclusion. The <i>Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP)</i> is the mainstream programme delivered in local urban and rural Limerick to support inclusion. This programme is delivered in urban and rural Limerick by the Local Development Companies – PAUL Partnership in the city, West Limerick Resources in west Limerick and Ballyhoura Development in east Limerick. Attitudes in society so that they are supportive of social justice and social inclusion and anti-discrimination require on-going attention.</p>
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information and advice services for individuals in or experiencing exclusion to access services they need - Support to get into the workforce and earn income from employment - Group-based programmes and activities to build social inclusion and get people to participate in society - Support to groups at highest risks – e.g., Travellers, migrants, homeless people, people with mental health issues, young people not in education training or employment
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which are the highest priority groups in Limerick? - What are the priority actions to support people in social exclusion and at highest risk of poverty? - What types of actions are needed in different types of areas – urban, rural, towns, villages – and locations? - What is needed to support inclusion of specific groups – Travellers, migrants, people with disabilities etc.

Policy Framework	Sustainable Community Development Objective
SCDO No. C6	Sport, recreation & community buildings <i>Put in place sport and recreation facilities and multi-purpose community buildings in areas where such facilities are lacking and there is a community need, improve existing facilities to meet changing community needs, upgrade them to modern standards and to be more energy efficient</i>
LECP HLGs	 
UN SDGs	3 Good health & well-being; 10 Reduce inequalities; 11 Sustainable cities and communities
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p>Sport and recreation facilities and community buildings as meeting places are important to quality of life for local communities.</p> <p>In relation to sports, there is large number of playing pitches – especially soccer and GAA – across the city and county. There are varying needs for pitch extension and improvements such as lighting, all weather surfaces, dressing rooms, club house and other facilities. There is provision for other sports – golf, hockey, tennis. With the completion of the Regional Athletics Hub in Newcastle West, a new state-of-the-art outdoor athletics track is now based in west Limerick. There is a number of swimming pools in urban and rural Limerick including two public swimming pools owned / part owned by the local authority and many in hotels and leisure centres available for public use via membership. There is generally good provision of large and a number of small parks and open spaces. There are significant areas of unused or passive green space that could be developed as recreation space, natural play areas, nature areas and bio-diversity corridors.</p> <p>Limerick has the 40km Limerick Greenway traversing west Limerick and now expanding to join with the north Kerry greenway. The 1.3km Castletroy Urban Greenway connecting shops, residential areas, schools and amenities was opened in 2021 and provides a model for other suburban areas. A number of additional routes are at different stages of feasibility assessment and planning. There are also outdoor recreation routes in both urban and rural areas that give access to nature. While playgrounds are distributed across Limerick, there may be deficits in provision as population bases have changes / with population shifts. As with other recreation infrastructure, there is a need for improvement / upgrading works to many existing playgrounds. There is a small number of MUGAs / skate parks in built up residential areas. As the population grows and with the focus on compact growth – to create living city and living towns and villages - there will be a need to expand and enhance the amenity and recreation infrastructure in local residential areas.</p> <p>Library Services / Library branch offices across the city and county provide for cultural, educational, social and information uses offering services in the physical settings and online services. They also offer meeting places for community use as well as space for cultural activities, exhibitions and other events.</p> <p>In relation to community buildings, there is generally good provision especially in disadvantaged areas of Limerick City and throughout rural Limerick. However, community facilities are lacking in some areas - especially in sub-urban areas where community organisation may be less advanced and in parts of the city. Generally, many community buildings require upgrading, re-design to modernise</p>

	<p>them and to meet changing needs (new activities, disability access, assistive technologies and other aids for people with impairments) as well as works to improve energy efficiency. Other buildings may be able to expand their use to a wider public and social and cultural groupings.</p> <p>There are public funding streams in place such as the <i>Sports Capital</i> programme, the <i>Community Centres Fund</i>, the LEADER programme to support new and improved facilities and CLÁR in rural areas suffering depopulation. The <i>Outdoor Recreation and Infrastructure Scheme</i> supports walkways, cycles and access to nature in countryside areas. Within larger-developments and urban / town regeneration projects, amenity and multi-use community facilities could be part of an overall scheme of development projects.</p>
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parks, playgrounds, natural play areas - Outdoor and indoor sports facilities, especially multi-use facilities - Outdoor recreation infrastructure in rural areas, providing access to nature, rivers / waterways - Physical improvement works to community buildings - New multi-purpose community centres
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority actions needed to expand and improve recreation, amenity and community buildings? - For what groups? - What locations?

Policy Framework	Sustainable Community Development Objective
SCDO No. C7	<p>Societal / community awareness climate action</p> <p><i>Deliver awareness-raising and education events for people across all age groups, backgrounds and communities on climate change and environmental sustainability so that we have a better understanding of how we need to change our behaviour and take action to protect our environment for our own and future generations</i></p>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production; 13 Climate Action; 17 Partnership for the Goals
Rationale	<p>Why is this important?</p> <p>We are faced with the global crisis of climate change where urgent action is needed to change behaviour, to mitigate effects of climate change and make adaptations linked to changes that have already occurred. Action is needed at all levels – in public bodies and institutions, businesses, communities, households and individuals. The agenda for action is wide-ranging – transport and travel, energy consumption, the food we eat and where we source it from, our buildings, consumer products and waste, nature, natural resources and biodiversity. It needs the buy-in of society as a whole.</p> <p>Ireland is legally bound to achieve set climate action targets – to achieve a target of a 51% reduction in Green House Gas (GHG) emissions by 2030, from a baseline in 2018, and net zero by 2050. Ireland has also signed up to the <i>UN Sustainable Development Goals</i>. While people are generally aware of the need for climate</p>


	<p>action, depth of understanding of the urgency of the crisis, what needs to be done and what individuals, households and communities can do are lacking. There may also be insufficient awareness of the new opportunities presenting with climate change (e.g., green energy, circular economy, local supply chains, new skills areas, jobs and businesses in the green economy).</p> <p>Under the <i>UN SDGs</i>, Ireland’s second implementation plan identifies as strategic priorities: the expansion of public awareness of the SDGs and their relevance, stakeholder participation in implementation and follow-up and support to local communities and their organisations to make their own contribution to achieving the goals. Government has put in place a <i>Climate Action Fund (2022)</i> to invest in community climate action projects and initiatives and education and capacity building. The programme aims to support and empower communities to shape and build low carbon, sustainable communities in a coherent way. Local projects that draw on creativity and the arts to build awareness around climate change and empower citizens to make meaningful behavioural change are being supported in a new <i>Creative Climate Action II: Agents of Change programme (2022)</i>. This is a joint initiative of Creative Ireland and the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications.</p>
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education and awareness programmes on climate change, the “green” transition / environmental sustainability - Capacity building of community and voluntary organisations in planning for sustainable living - Climate action awareness and initiatives for businesses / commercial operations - Local plans, initiatives and campaigns in climate action areas such as waste, circular economy, local food projects, community buildings and facilities - Local arts & creative projects addressed to climate change
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What action can be taken to advance this objective? - What groups could be targeted? - How can communities be supported to advance climate action plans and initiatives?

Policy Framework	Sustainable Community Development Objective
SCDO No. C8	<p>Civic life & social capital</p> <p><i>Develop volunteering by people across all age groups and social and cultural backgrounds, build up skills and capacity of voluntary and community organisations and support them to get involved in all aspects of community life</i></p>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 5 Gender equality; 10 Reduced inequalities; 16 Peace Justice and Strong Institutions; 17 Partnership for the Goals
Rationale	Why is this important?
	Across Limerick City and County, there is a large number of active local community and voluntary groups. They play an essential role in their communities. They bring people together within local community associations, build civic spirit and pride of

	<p>place, get together to do things for themselves, provide support to vulnerable groups in communities, work to empower vulnerable groups and represent local communities and the community voice in wider civic and representative structures such as Council committees. Local community and voluntary groups are organised into the <i>Public Participation Network (PPN)</i> – the representative body of the sector - with the Network Secretariat supported by a Resource Worker based within the Council. Established local and community groups provide important services to their local communities – ranging from social activities, adult education and training, health and well-being activities, childcare and out of school care, local environmental projects, tidy towns, local tourism projects, cultural and heritage activities and development and management of recreation space. Some groups in both urban and rural areas run community enterprises bringing services to local communities that can't be provided by the market. These enterprises bring economic benefits including platforms to sell local products and services and create local employment. Many state services could not be delivered into local disadvantaged communities without the involvement of the community and voluntary sector.</p> <p>Local community and voluntary groups across the city and county played a very important role during the COVID-19 pandemic supporting those who were most vulnerable. However, the pandemic in particular showed challenges faced by the sector including ageing of the volunteer base, working towards inclusiveness in a more diversified society and financial sustainability. Local community and voluntary organisations need on-going support to help them address such challenges. Community and voluntary groups can also play an important role in addressing current challenges including climate change, population ageing and migrant / refugee integration.</p> <p>Government recognises the important contribution played by the community and voluntary sector in general, as presented in the policy document, <i>Sustainable, Inclusive and Empowered Communities: A five-year strategy to support the community and voluntary sector in Ireland 2019-2024</i>. The strategy sets out the long-term ambitions for community and local development and underlines the role of the sector in creating vibrant and civic community and democracy, with particular attention to their role in marginalized communities. <i>The Road Map to Social Inclusion</i> identifies the role of the sector in building inclusive communities and in supporting social inclusion. The role of the sector is identified in other areas of policy including creativity and the arts (<i>Creative Ireland</i>), social enterprise and climate action (<i>Climate Action Fund</i>).</p>
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building to set up and run local community and voluntary organisations - Local area-based planning and community projects - Volunteering initiatives - Develop the membership base of the PPN and support its operation and mission to represent the sector - Support existing groups to develop and become sustainable
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What priority actions to support volunteering and community and voluntary sector organisations in Limerick? - What is needed in specific areas / locations – urban, rural, suburban Limerick? - What groups could be targeted to get involved in civic life and volunteering?


Policy Framework	Sustainable Community Development Objective
SCDO No. C9	Integration of migrants & non-mainstream cultural communities <i>Support people from different cultural backgrounds including migrants to settle in Limerick, to access the services they need and get involved in all aspects of social, economic and community life</i>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 5 Gender equality; 10 Reduced inequalities; 16 Peace Justice and Strong Institutions; 17 Partnership for the Goals
Rationale	Why is this important? Limerick, like Ireland in general, is more culturally diverse than it has been in the past. In 2016, 15% of residents were from non-Irish backgrounds. Since that time, the cultural diversity of the population has increased linked to on-going migration as part of Ireland’s response to arrival of refugees, asylum seekers / people entering under international protection due to wars, human rights abuses and famines in other parts of the world. Within Limerick inner city, there is now a relative large non-Irish population including families with young children. Rural towns / villages are also the location of buildings / sites to accommodate refugee populations. Under the coordination of the local authority and working with voluntary organisations and public services, refugees / asylum seekers are being supported to adapt to their new circumstances including re-settlement in Limerick. Increased cultural diversity brings many positives (enrichment from exposure to new cultures, knowledge, skills, business and workforce). It also brings challenges to respond to needs particularly in areas where there are already pressures – housing, health, education. A migrant integration strategy, <i>Belonging to Limerick – Limerick City and County Integration Plan 2019-2023</i> , and an Integration Working Group are in place in Limerick. There is also a specific forum to coordinate services for Ukrainian refugees in Limerick under international protection. In addition to people not born in Ireland or non-Irish nationals, there are other cultural communities or non-mainstream communities that face particular disadvantages. Access to services can be impeded by discrimination and other forms of exclusion. Travellers are a most disadvantaged group. While only some 1% of the population of the city and county identified as White Irish Traveller in 2016, the actual size of the population is greater than this. There are also some parts of Limerick (within urban Limerick, towns) where there are relatively large Traveller populations. Specific interventions are needed to support Traveller engagement, organisation and access to services. Other non-mainstream cultural communities experience or are at risk of exclusion and may be affected by discrimination including LGBTQI+ groups.
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural, social, recreational & other initiatives to promote integration of different cultural communities (migrants, Travellers) - Inter-cultural awareness initiatives - Anti-racism campaigns - Support to migrants / Travellers to access local services - Access to employment / enterprise by non-mainstream cultural communities - Networks / representative structures


Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority actions to support well-being and integration of migrants / non-mainstream cultural groups? - For what groups? - Are there specific locations that need to be targeted?
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Policy Framework	Sustainable Community Development Objective
SCDO No. C10	<p>Community safety & crime prevention</p> <p><i>Work in cooperation with public agencies including An Garda Síochána and voluntary and community organisations to set up local initiatives to prevent crime and create safe and civic communities in urban and rural Limerick</i></p>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 5 Gender equality; 10 Reduced inequalities; 16 Peace Justice and Strong Institutions; 17 Partnership for the Goals
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p>Sense of personal safety in day-to-day life and community safety are extremely important factors in quality of life and mental health and well-being. Safety from harm, tolerance and low crime are also factors under-pinning a successful local economy where businesses can operate effectively and skilled people are attracted to live and work in Limerick. Building community trust in policing is an important part of building civic communities. As well as community policing, use of technology has been applied to enhance community safety and prevent crime. Limerick City has had a negative reputation in relation to serious and organised crime. This situation was brought under control with additional policing resources, new responses from the criminal justice system and working in cooperation with local communities. Crime, however, remains an issue that impacts on local communities. There are differences in urban compared with rural crime and in policing and community responses.</p> <p>Crime statistics show that certain types of offences consistently account for the largest number of reported offences across Limerick Garda Division - thefts, public order offences, damage to property and environment, attempts / threats to assaults, harassment and controlled drugs offences. Drug-related crime and anti-social behaviour particularly affect quality of community life. Certain types of crime are increasing or increasingly reported including gender-based violence / domestic violence. Cyber crime and staying safe online are also increasing in their incidence. Cyber crime can affect all but older people lacking digital skills may be especially vulnerable. Staying safe online particularly affects children and young people.</p> <p>Certain groups in society are more at risk of being drawn into criminal activity – and / or are vulnerable as victims of crime – people living in deprivation, people with low education, young early school leavers, people suffering from addiction and migrants. The <i>Joint Policing Committee of Limerick City and County Council</i> (with representation of An Garda Síochána, elected members and officials of the Council, members of the Oireachtas and community and voluntary sector) provide a forum and a plan to address community safety and policing issues in Limerick. Other inter-agency structures include representation of An Garda</p>

	Síochána / the justice system (e.g., the Limerick Children’s and Young Person’s Services Committee, Healthy Ireland, Ukrainian Response Forum, Emergency Response to Adverse Weather and other events). These structures also promote community safety and respond to challenges as part of community policing.
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter-agency initiatives to deal with specific issues – e.g., anti-social behaviour, domestic violence, racially-motivated crime - Local community safety and crime prevention plans - Campaigns, awareness-raising, education – e.g., road safety, cyber crime, staying safe online
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority actions to prevent crime in local communities and create safe communities? - What groups or communities need attention as at higher risk of experiencing crime or being victims of crime? - Are there specific locations that require more attention?

1.3.3. Integrated


HLG	Integrated
	I1. Limerick City Centre regeneration
	I2. Disadvantaged urban neighbourhoods
	I3. Connected city & sub-urban neighbourhoods
	I4. Town & village renewal & connected settlements
	I5. Culture, arts, heritage & sport
	I6. Internationalisation, branding & promotion
	I7. Innovation & technology application
	I8. Active travel/sustainable travel
	I9. Mitigation / climate action / natural resources / biodiversity
	I10. Green energy /energy systems

Policy Framework	Integrated Objectives
Integrated No. I1	Limerick City Centre regeneration <i>Create a living busy multi-cultural city centre with vibrant businesses, spaces and places for people to meet and green space and recreation</i>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good health & well-being; 6 Clean water & sanitation; 7 Affordable & clean energy; 8 Decent work & economic growth; 11 Sustainable cities and communities; 13 Climate action
Rationale	Why is this important?
	Limerick City is the largest urban centre in the Mid-West Region. The economic function and vibrancy of the city are important for its rural hinterland and the region as a whole. As an economic centre, Limerick urban area – the city and suburbs - has a large daytime working population (44,600). Over half of those working in the city and suburbs commute into the area from other locations. This shows that more needs to be done to achieve the “living city” where people predominantly live and work in the same place. Apart from public offices in the city centre, areas which have the largest numbers of jobs are in sub-urban locations in Dooradoyle / Raheen, Castletroy / Plassey / Annacotty and Ballysimon.


	<p>The core of the city has suffered decline. This is reflected in high levels of commercial vacancy in Limerick City (19.1% in Q2 2022), predominantly in the older stock of buildings that are not well suited to modern office or other commercial use. Under the <i>Limerick 2030 Economic and Spatial Plan</i> (updated 2022), large-scale regeneration projects have been progressed in recent years funded by government (including the Urban Regeneration & Development Fund) and with loan (European Investment Banks) and investment funding. These include public realm projects - the boardwalk development along the riverfront, the O’Connell Street works (nearing completion January 2023) – development of modern office accommodation in Garden’s International, Henry Street (2020) and the Opera Square project, a multi-use development of public and private office space, civic space, library, retail, hospitality and accommodation which is currently underway. Other large-scale strategic projects are at different stages of planning and design including the Cleeves Riverside Park and the Colbert Quarter Development, the latter led by the <i>Land Development Agency</i>. Initiatives are underway to rejuvenate the housing stock in Georgian Limerick. There are challenges in delivering on this agenda connected to costs of re-development of buildings that are protected structures and considered uneconomic to private investors and families wishing to settle in the city centre.</p> <p>The population of the core of the city has grown in recent years. The numbers living in private rental accommodation and in forms of social housing in the city centre have grown significantly. Parts of the city centre have concentrations of migrant populations. City centre businesses and employment were badly affected during the COVID-19 pandemic with much reduced footfall to the city centre due to lockdowns and people working from home. New patterns of remote working, the trend to shop online as well as the longer-established pattern of shopping at out-of-town shopping centres continue to impact on city centre footfall. This brings new challenges to regeneration and job creation / job growth in the city centre. However, city centre regeneration is an important priority for government as well as the local authority and is reflected in the National Strategic Objective to promote Compact Growth under the <i>National Planning Framework Ireland 2040</i>, in the <i>Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy for the Southern Region</i> and in the <i>Limerick Development Plan 2022-2028</i>.</p>
<p>Action Areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery / completion of Opera Square - Detailed planning, financing and phased delivery of other strategic sites – Cleeves Riverside Park, Colbert Quarter, Arthur’s Quay - Public realm, civic and cultural space in city centre - Re-development of vacant and derelict buildings for residential use, commercial use, tourism & community use - New infill housing - Advance the Georgian Quarter Living Limerick Initiative - Green space / recreation areas within the city centre - Transport and mobility options into the city centre - Retail, hospitality businesses in the city centre
<p>Questions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority actions to regenerate the city centre? - What needs to be done in specific locations?

Policy Framework	Integrated Objectives
Integrated No. 12	Disadvantaged city neighbourhoods <i>Lift our disadvantaged neighbourhoods in the city out of poverty and exclusion</i>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	1 No poverty; 2 Zero Hunger; 3 Good health & well-being; 7 Affordable & clean energy; 8 Decent work & economic growth; 11 Sustainable cities and communities; 13 Climate action
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p><i>This objective of the LECP focuses on delivery of an integrated and targeted approach to meet the needs of the most disadvantaged communities in the city, bringing the supports and services into these communities in a coordinated way. An integrated and coordinated approach is consider good practice to deal with the multifaceted and higher level / more complex needs of these areas. Other objectives of the LECP, across community and economic development objectives are also relevant to addressing the needs of these areas.</i></p> <p>In Limerick city, there is a high level of social inequality across the neighbourhoods that make up the city. These range from extremely and very disadvantaged neighbourhoods, through average neighbourhoods to affluent areas. In the city in 2016, some 20,000 persons live in areas that are classified as disadvantaged through to extremely disadvantaged. More than half of those (10,400) live in areas that are extremely or very disadvantaged. The measure used for area-based disadvantage, the HP Pobal Deprivation Index, is based on clusters of characteristics of people living in an area. These characteristics include low education, lone parent households, high unemployment rates, lower social class based on occupations, loss of population from the area and overcrowded housing. The most disadvantaged areas of the city are the “regeneration areas” – St. Mary’s Park and Moyross on the northside of the city and Southill and Ballinacurra Weston on the southside. However, other neighbourhoods adjacent to those are also very disadvantaged or have pockets of social deprivation – Ballynanty, Killeely / Thomondgate, parts of Kings Island, parts of Garryowen and areas within the inner city.</p> <p>Social inequality is bad for society and is associated with many social ills including higher crime rates, higher suicide rates, poor health and higher mortality rates, lack of civic spirit and anti-social behaviour. Taking Limerick City as a whole, higher rates of deliberate self-harm, imprisonment and youth at risk of offending are associated with social deprivation and inequalities.</p> <p>A major regeneration programme for the most disadvantaged areas of Limerick City, the <i>Limerick Regeneration Framework Implementation Plan</i>, has been in implementation by Limerick City and County Council for some 10 years – funded with approximately €300 million from central government. This is addressed to new housing and upgrades / renovation of existing housing, public realm, community facilities / recreation and other physical works to improve connectivity of the these neighbourhoods to the city (approximately €260 million) and a social and economic programme (€40 million). The social and economic programme provides grants to local community and voluntary organisations to support community development, services for families and youth, education and learning initiatives, training and work opportunities and health and well-being initiatives.</p>

	<p>While progress has been achieved on many fronts – housing, estate management, education levels, skills and access to work - more needs to be done as deep social inequalities remain. Continuation of an integrated area-based approach is needed to respond to the long-term challenges and achieve sustained neighbourhood regeneration. Connecting these areas with opportunities for education, work, cultural activities and services in the wider area of the city is an important objective. There are many mainstream policies and programmes in place to reduce poverty – income support, educational supports, active employment measures, family support, health interventions – and promote social inclusion. The <i>Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme</i> (SICAP) is the mainstream programme delivered to support inclusion and access to services for people in exclusion. Under the programme, disadvantaged areas are targeted for support – with a target of more than 50% of individuals supported to be residents of disadvantaged areas. This programme is delivered in Limerick City by the PAUL Partnership working with a consortium of community partners in the disadvantaged areas of the city.</p>
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community development to build participation in civic and community life - Education and learning and health and well-being initiatives targeted to needs - Family support services, youth development and services to children and young people - Training and work initiatives - Social enterprise - Recreation and community facilities - Estate management - Community policing - Access to addiction services and post-services support
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority actions to advance regeneration of the most disadvantaged areas of the city? - How can disadvantaged communities best be supported to engage in driving regeneration of their areas - What needs to be done in specific locations?


Policy Framework	Integrated Objectives
Integrated No. 13	<p>Connected city & sub-urban neighbourhoods <i>Build up residential neighbourhoods in the city and suburbs that are walkable, connected to each other with good public transport as well as amenities, services and accessible work opportunities so they can work as “10 minute” neighbourhoods</i></p>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good health & well-being; 11 Sustainable cities and communities; 13 Climate action
Rationale	Why is this important?

	<p>This objective is important to promote good quality of life in residential neighbourhoods that make up Limerick city and suburbs, to support adaption to climate change and create sustainable local communities. Creating 10-minute neighbourhoods is one of the core objectives of the updated <i>Limerick 2030 Economic and Spatial Plan</i>. It is strongly reflected in the <i>Limerick Development Plan 2022-2028</i>, and in national and regional spatial planning frameworks – the compact growth objective under the <i>National Planning Framework Ireland 2040</i> and the <i>Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy for the Southern Region</i>.</p> <p>Planning for 10-minute neighbourhoods is the approach going forward - with recreation, amenity, green space, education, health, childcare services and work opportunities within walking or cycling distance of where people live and good public transport services and sustainable travel networks for walking and cycling across the city. This is supported under the <i>Limerick Shannon Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy (2022)</i>. “Walkable” neighbourhoods, public realm and space where people can meet and mingle and having the key everyday services and work within an area allow residents to spend more time in their neighbourhoods and get to know people living in the community. This, in turn, helps to build civic spirit, social capital and community associations that can represent the interests of the local community.</p> <p>Increasing housing supply within the footprint of existing urban areas and settlements is amongst the highest priorities of government. There is also significant government investment (<i>National Transport Authority</i>) in the development of sustainable travel infrastructure and expanded public transport. In consultation with local communities, new schemes are being rolled out across the greater urban area.</p>
<p>Action Areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing development - Neighbourhood-based community facilities, enterprise hubs - Other services and facilities - Planning and delivery of sustainable travel – cycleways, walkways - across neighbourhoods in Limerick City and Suburbs - Walkways and cycleways within neighbourhoods, to schools, crèches, places of work, public and community services - Expanded public transport services - Community organisation / community development – e.g., expanding residents associations and other organisations that represent the community <p><i>See Objective and Action Areas under Sustainable / Active Travel below</i></p>
<p>Questions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority actions under this objective in Limerick City and suburbs? - What needs to be done in specific locations?


Policy Framework	Integrated Objectives
Integrated No. 14	<p>Town & village renewal & connected settlements</p> <p><i>Re-design towns and villages, remove dereliction and find new uses for vacant buildings and sites in town / village centres to create living vibrant villages and towns with shops, services, public space and work opportunities. Make our rural villages and towns more sustainable by connecting nearby settlements with safe walking routes and cycleways and public and / or community transport services and support holistic rural development led by local communities</i></p>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good health & well-being; 11 Sustainable cities and communities; 13 Climate action
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p>The regeneration and development of our towns and villages is most important to strengthen our rural economies and for sustainable development of rural communities. Limerick has a large number of rural settlements. This is dominated by a pattern of few large towns and many smaller towns and villages dispersed across the county. The profile and development needs of the settlements show much diversity. This means that different approaches and actions are needed to support their renewal and development. A “one size fits all approach” won’t work. Local plans informed by analysis of the development needs and opportunities and engaging local stakeholders is the appropriate approach.</p> <p>Specific development needs are influenced by where the settlement is located in the territory and factors including proximity to transport networks and location of employment. Development needs and potential are influenced by other factors including their demographic base and social characteristics, built infrastructure, service base / function, history and cultural and heritage resources. The future and sustainability of rural areas including open countryside is strongly connected to the renewal and vibrancy of rural settlements.</p> <p>Newcastle West is the largest town with a population of 6,619, followed by Abbeyfeale (2,023), Kilmallock (1,668) and Rathkeale (1,441). Of the towns, Newcastle West has the largest daytime working population but Abbeyfeale and Rathkeale are important economic centres with both of these towns as well as Newcastle West having more daytime jobs compared with the number of residents of the towns at work. Of the rural towns, Abbeyfeale has the largest proportion of residents who live and work within the settlement (51%), followed by Kilmallock (42%).</p> <p>Data for Limerick as a whole show a pattern of cross-commuting the city and county to work and home. This highlights the need to create the economic opportunities, infrastructure and services to allow and incentivise people to live and work within the same area.</p> <p>Many local areas across rural Limerick have experienced growth in population over the last census period while changing work patterns during COVID-19 and public investment in key infrastructure (including broadband and remote working hubs) has made rural living more attractive and possible.</p> <p>With social and economic change, the core of many of the towns and villages is affected by dereliction and vacancy. In 2022, County Limerick is amongst those counties with relatively higher rates of commercial vacancy. Abbeyfeale is</p>

	<p>amongst the 15 towns in the state with the highest rates of commercial vacancy (at 22.1% in Q2 2022) with the rate also very high in Newcastle West (21.6%). The built infrastructure of many of the towns have important heritage and architectural value. Some have significant potential for tourism development (e.g., Kilmallock, Kilfinane, Askeaton, Foynes, Glin).</p> <p>As well as vacancy, longer-standing trends have shown a shift in population, especially family-based households with children, from the core of towns and villages to the outskirts and into rural areas. All of these trends have increased reliance on the car as the main mode of everyday transport. This is unsustainable in the face of challenges presenting with climate action.</p> <p>Generally, rural Limerick has a significant young population with more than 25% of population of the former county under 18 years in 2016 – but there is much variety in demographic and social structure across the settlements. Rural Limerick has a 122 child care facilities, a large number of primary schools and a good infrastructure of secondary schools including some new schools. The consolidation / amalgamation of smaller secondary schools and upgrading of school buildings in towns and villages has happened in recent years. However, other services – health, mental health, social care, family support services – are lacking or less accessible to rural communities.</p> <p>Creating living, socially and economically sustainable rural towns and villages is a key objective of <i>Our Rural Future</i> and of the <i>National Policy Framework Ireland 2040</i>, the <i>Regional Economic and Spatial Plan for the Southern Region</i> and the <i>Limerick Development Plan 2022-2028</i>. Regeneration and development of towns and villages out from the core is the overall objectives of government’s <i>Town Centre First</i> Policy. This approach is based on preparing an overall plan developed with multi-stakeholder involvement including public agencies, local businesses and the community. Funding streams are in place to support this agenda including the <i>Rural Regeneration and Development Fund</i> (RRDF) for transformative projects of scale, the <i>Town and Village Renewal Scheme</i>, investment in remote working hub / enterprise hubs and <i>Connected Communities</i> and measures to renew vacant buildings and sites for residential use and new housing development under government’s <i>Housing for All</i> Action Plan.</p> <p>In relation to rural villages, the SMART villages concept is also a key approach to be delivered as part of the new LEADER programme, working with a community-led local development approach. With a large number of smaller settlements in Limerick, the future sustainability of villages in terms of having a service base, offering economic and social opportunities lies in cross-village / cross-settlement links, shared resources / shared services and cooperation, supported by public and community transport and sustainable travel connections.</p> <p>Adopting a place-based approach to rural development to meet the needs of different areas in an holistic way, investing in empowering rural communities to design and deliver responses that meet their local needs and actively involving young people in rural areas in decisions that affect them and their future are all identified in <i>Our Rural Future</i> as priorities to create vibrant and living rural areas with good quality of life. The LEADER programme is a key funding stream focused on building community capacity and delivering of local community-led development.</p>
<p>Action Areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Masterplans for key towns based on the Town Centre First approach - Re-use of vacant and derelict buildings and sites for housing, economic services / workspace, tourism and community use

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Town / village re-design to open up “back lands” for development - Public realm plans, public realm works and civic and cultural space - Green areas, amenity and recreation - Inter-settlement sustainable travel infrastructure and public and community transport services - Shared services including childcare, elderly care / facilities / sport & recreation / enterprise / economic services / tourism <p>See Objective & Action Areas under Sustainable / Active Travel</p>
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority actions to create vibrant, living towns and villages? - What needs to be done in specific locations? - What is needed to involve communities and local businesses in the process of reimagining their town / village and plan-making

Policy Framework	Integrated Objectives
Integrated No. 15	<p>Culture, arts, heritage & sport</p> <p><i>Preserve and build pride in our culture, heritage, history and sport in Limerick, support people and communities to get more involved in them, and use these activities as a way of improving our social, community and economic well-being</i></p>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good health & well-being; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 10 Reduce inequalities; 11 Sustainable cities and communities; 17 Partnership for the Goals
Rationale	Why is this important?
RSES	<p>Culture, arts, heritage and sport are part of our identity; they bring enjoyment and enrich the lives of individuals and communities. All of these activities can bring economic opportunities as well as social, health and well-being and community benefits. They can promote social inclusion, build community pride and community spirit and provide therapeutic interventions to promote positive mental health and social inclusion.</p> <p>Arts, culture and heritage have a strong profile in Limerick – in terms of history, architecture / built environment, music, literature and other forms of arts. Limerick also has significant cultural infrastructure and resources including venues for music, theatre and other production, from large to small scale; cultural venues for visitors such as the Hunt Museum, King John’s Castle, Limerick City Gallery of Art; programmes of festivals and events; internationally renowned art and design centres (Limerick School of Art and Design, Product Design at UL); architecture in the School of Architecture UL and music and dance (Irish World Music and Dance Academy at UL). It has numerous community-based arts projects (e.g., Dance Limerick, Music Generation, The GAFF, the Honey Fitz at Lough Gur, Friar’s Gate Theatre Kilmallock etc.).</p> <p>Limerick also has a strong sporting tradition and profile across different area of sport – GAA, rugby, soccer, hockey, swimming, river-based sports, athletics and outdoor activities – and with strong community support.</p>

Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community arts projects especially focused on social inclusion (disadvantaged groups, people with disabilities, other group) - Creative projects to build awareness of, and promote climate action - Festivals and cultural events - Further develop venues in Limerick for hosting major events - Marketing and promotion of culture, arts & sport - Cultural venues, infrastructure and space - Preserve and protect the built heritage in the city, towns and villages and in street design - History & literature, local culture - Arts and sport as a therapeutic intervention
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority actions to promote and expand participation in arts, culture, heritage and sport? - What needs to be done in specific locations? - What groups need to be supported – for what?

Policy Framework	Integrated Objectives
Integrated No. 16	<p>Internationalisation, branding & promotion</p> <p><i>Build up the international profile of Limerick, expand our role in global development issues and humanitarian aid and promote Limerick as an attractive and welcoming place for people to live, to work, to visit, to study and for cultural activities</i></p>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 4 Quality Education; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p>Limerick is building its reputation as a successful and attractive small city in an international context. The Council, in particular, and other public sector partner agencies (Fáilte Ireland, the IDA, Limerick’s third level educational institutions) engage in promoting Limerick as a great place to live, to work, to invest in, to visit and to come to study.</p> <p>Internationalisation of Limerick is consistent with objectives to build the international reputation of the region as part of the agenda to promote balanced regional development and to attract a greater share of internationally mobile investment to regions outside of Dublin. It contributes to a strong economy in other ways by expanding markets for the sale of products and services of businesses located in Limerick.</p> <p>Limerick City and County Council has developed and now applies its brand – <i>Atlantic Edge European Embrace</i> – in promotion and marketing; Limerick is being promoted as a <i>Gateway City</i> to the <i>Wild Atlantic Way</i> bringing more visitors; the Council is engaged with mobilising the <i>Global Limerick Diaspora</i>; the Council and other public and voluntary and community organisations are involved in <i>EU Cooperation Networks</i> and partnerships in different thematic areas (energy, climate action, migration).</p>


	As well as expanding our reach, our reputation and bringing investment and visitors, international links provide opportunities to exchange information and bring new knowledge to Limerick. Programmes such as ERASMUS / ERASMUS+ provide opportunities for young people to study and train in other EU countries, broadened their horizons, knowledge and skills base. Limerick is also playing its role in global development issues – e.g., FairTrade – and in responding to Ireland’s international commitment to host and support re-settlement of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers - Ukrainian, Afghan and other nationalities arriving in Ireland due to wars, famine and human rights abuses in other parts of the world.
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development aid and humanitarian interventions in areas of the world affected by wars, famine, climate change and refugees - Promotion of and engagement in EU Cooperation Networks and exchanges (public bodies, community and voluntary bodies, young people) - International trade missions, events and international digital trade platforms - Engage with the Limerick Global Diaspora
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority actions to promote internationalisation of Limerick? - And for what purposes? - What types of opportunities should be further developed?

Policy Framework	Integrated Objectives
Integrated No. 17	Innovation & technology application <i>Find new ways of doing things, find new solutions to challenges we face and use technology and digital / online services to improve social, community and economic well-being</i>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 4 Quality Education; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure; 16 Peace Justice and Strong Institutions; 17 Partnership for the Goals
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p>The types of global and societal challenges presenting in 21st Century Ireland and the pace of change require that all players – public bodies, businesses, community and voluntary sector organisations and communities themselves – look to find new ways of doing things and new solutions to the challenges faced. Innovation applies to public services, the economy, social issues and communities.</p> <p>Innovation in local settings can be linked to the SMART Cities and SMART Towns and Villages concept. While this incorporates developing strategies that solve problems with technology especially digital tools, it goes beyond technology to include using local knowledge, assessing resources and working collaboratively to improve economic, social or environmental conditions. SMART strategies can be about improving access to services using digital tools and alternative ways of delivery, finding better responses to reducing or eliminating waste, shortening</p>


	<p>local supply lines, expanding local food markets, reducing energy use, expanding energy generation from renewal sources, finding alternative solutions to meeting housing / accommodation needs, alternative / better ways of engaging people with disabilities in education, work and social life, alternative / better ways of supporting older people to age well in place, new forms of agile transport, mobility solutions for those with impairments etc.</p> <p>Technological advances have brought with them many positives. Particularly linked to COVID-19, there has been a shift to digital services. There has been significant investment by government in improving the digital infrastructure in our cities, towns and villages to support online delivery of education, training, enterprise, services – i.e., enterprise hubs, co-working space, remote e-working space, health and community service hubs.</p> <p>However, all sections of society have not benefitted to the same extent. Some groups may be left behind, at risk of being left behind or they are negatively impacted by technological advances. Innovation in all forms and across all stakeholders is needed to develop solutions that can work for all, to protect and enhance our environment, improve economic and social well-being, social inclusion and quality of life.</p> <p>The shift to digital, technological advancement and innovation are amongst the policy priorities to create a competitive and smart Europe which is resilient and socially inclusive. Under Ireland’s <i>National Resilience Plan</i> to promote economic recovery post COVID-19, as part of the overall recovery package for the EU, one of the priorities of that plan is addressed to “<i>accelerating and expanding digital reforms and transformation</i>”. The new framework for support under the <i>European Regional Development Fund</i> and Operational Programmes under the Irish Regional Assemblies include as a priority SMART Cities, SMART Regions supporting innovation, digitalization and economic transformation. The forthcoming LEADER programme will also support development of the SMART Villages concept and plans.</p>
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SMART City and Digital City and SMART Villages concept - Local innovation strategies - E-hubs, enterprise hubs, health and service hubs in urban and rural communities - Libraries as information centres for businesses, community, schools, health services - Skills and capacity development programmes for people in all age groups for the digital age. - e-health initiatives
Questions	<p>What are the priority actions to support innovative and wide adoption of technology and the digital tools</p> <p>What specific groups need to be supported to adapt to the digital age? And how?</p> <p>What needs to be done in specific locations?</p>

Policy Framework	Integrated Objectives
Integrated No. 18	Active travel/sustainable travel <i>Deliver active travel / sustainable travel initiatives in the city, suburbs and towns and villages (cycleways, walkways, paths) and improve public and community transport services so that we can reduce our reliance on the car and promote the living city, living towns and living villages initiatives</i>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 11 Sustainable cities and communities; 13 Climate Action
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p>Transport is amongst the sectors that has a strong negative impact on Green House Gas emissions that are damaging to the environment. A key problem is the strong reliance on the car for everyday travel to work, school and / or college and for shopping and leisure and on transport vehicles that use fossil fuels. This is unsustainable. Dispersed living patterns in rural settlements and open countryside, where alternative transport options are not developed, and the significant numbers in the workforce that commute to work make this a challenging issue to address.</p> <p>Other objectives in this LECP seek to support / promote compact growth – inner city regeneration, the 10-minute neighbourhood, renewal of towns and villages - so that people can live, work, access services and engage in recreation in the same place. These objectives need to be under-pinned by development of active / sustainable travel routes (cycleways, pathways, safe crossings) and better public transport services. Connected neighbourhoods across the urban structure – See the <i>Limerick Shannon Metropolitan Transport Strategy (2022)</i> - and inter-settlement connectivity also need to be supported by improved transport connections. These include integrated multi-modal travel solutions. Improved connectivity can support shared resources and shared services across settlements, improving access and efficiency in delivery of services and contribute to improved quality of life.</p> <p>Other issues to be addressed include the need to reduce congestion in our cities, towns and village centres, reduce the need for car parking especially in places that could be utilised as civic, cultural or recreation space in the centres of our towns and villages, improve design of pathways and crossings to improve mobility options for people whose mobility is impaired and to improve safety in general for cyclists, pedestrians and all categories of users (school children, parents using strollers, older people, shoppers, visitors).</p> <p>There is significant public investment by government in sustainable travel, funded by the <i>National Transport Authority</i>, with a key role played by local authorities, in planning, design and delivery, with community and other stakeholder engagement. There is also significant additional investment in public and community transport in both rural and urban areas. In addition to infrastructure and services, much work needs to be done to promote walking and cycling as an alternative to the car and to achieve the behavioural change in society and communities to buy-in to this agenda.</p>

Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Redesign of road space to create segregated cycle lanes, improve access to footpaths, pedestrian routes / crossings to make them accessible to all including vulnerable road users - Extension of footpaths to allow for walking to schools, shops, play and amenity areas - Develop network of connected routes for active travel users – cycle networks, greenways – that offer a realistic alternative to the car - Planning / feasibility for connecting rail links across the metropolitan area - Promotion of walking and cycling, promote behavioural change and campaigns in schools, colleges, large employers - Expansion of public and community transport services - Roll-out of Electric Vehicle Charging points in sites across the city and county
Questions	<p>What are the priority actions to deliver on the sustainable travel agenda?</p> <p>What action is needed with local communities and other groups to support adoption of walking, cycling and public transport?</p> <p>What is needed in specific locations?</p>

Policy Framework	Integrated Objectives
Integrated No. 19	<p>Mitigation / climate action natural resources</p> <p><i>Deliver actions and local initiatives that protect bio-diversity and our natural environment – habitats, landscapes, rivers and lakes, air quality</i></p>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	<p>3 Good Health and Well-being; 11 Sustainable cities and communities; 13 Climate Action; 15 Life on Land; 14 Life Below Water</p>
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p>The natural environment is irreplaceable and necessary to sustain life. There is greater understanding in society on the urgency for action to mitigate effects of climate change and to adapt to the changes in our climate that have already occurred. Already, there has been significant loss of bio-diversity. This needs to be halted and reversed as far as possible. As part of the transition to sustainable living, some sectors / areas of activity / traditional practices will be impacted worse by change – e.g., farming, transport.</p> <p>The key areas of action in natural resources relate to quality of water in our rivers and lakes, air quality, noise from transport and other activities, impact of land management and farming practices on life on the land, impact of adverse weather events, how we appreciate and manage nature and natural settings, as well as light pollution / dark skies. As well as public agencies, local communities, community organisations, sectoral associations, schools, colleges and research institutions, tourism operators and business and commercial interests all have a key role to play. Groups like Tidy Towns, community tourism organisations, schools, local businesses and farmers / groups of farmers can all play an important role in protecting, preserving and enhancing the natural environment and bio-diversity.</p>

	<p>These issues are reflected in key government framework policies including the <i>National Planning Framework Ireland 2040</i> (e.g., in National Strategic Objectives to promote transition to a low carbon climate resilient society and sustainable management of water, waste and other environmental resources). It is key element of the EU’s overarching policy framework for environmental sustainability, to drive economic recovery and competitiveness with social cohesion. The <i>European Green Deal (EGD) for the European Union</i> (EU) is a statement of the European Commission’s commitment to tackling climate and environmental-related challenges. EGD priorities include: “<i>Fresh air, clean water, healthy soil and bio-diversity</i>”. The new <i>EU Multi-Annual Financial Framework for Ireland 2022-27</i> has as one of the key headings, natural resources and the environment. It includes a programme for environment and climate action open to a wide range of stakeholders including local authorities, non-governmental organisations and community groups. The new <i>CAP Strategic Plan for Ireland (2022)</i> has a much stronger focus on climate action, environment and natural resources. This includes incentives and programmes to work with nature, adjustment to more environmentally-friendly farming practices, development of renewable energy on farms and participation by farms (individually and in cooperation projects) on land with high environmental priority to deliver measures that contribute to improved bio-diversity, climate, air and water quality outcomes. Natural resources / environment, protecting and enhancing bio-diversity will also be addressed in forthcoming local authority-led climate action plans and supported under the <i>Climate Action Fund</i>. The Fund includes co-funding support for innovative projects under the <i>EU-LIFE programme</i>.</p>
<p>Action Areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Habitat protection and creation of new habitats, landscapes, hedgerows, bio-diversity of plant and animal life - Greening our urban areas, towns and villages – tree planting, pollinators, community gardens, sensory gardens, allotments, green river walkways, green corridors, natural play areas - Control of invasive species - Monitoring and protection of river basins and river catchments in cooperation with landowners & water quality management - Air quality and noise monitoring - Dark Sky and similar initiatives - Sustainable Water Management Systems (SuDS), local initiatives in water storage, rainwater harvesting, ponds and wetlands development - Environmentally-friendly farming practices
<p>Questions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority actions to protect and enhance our natural environment, natural resources and bio-diversity? - Where are the opportunities for communities to get involved?

Policy Framework	Integrated Objectives
Integrated No. I10	Green energy /energy systems <i>Shift to “green” energy, generate green energy from our natural resources and make our buildings more energy efficient</i>
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 7 Affordable and clean energy; 11 Sustainable cities and communities; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production; 13 Climate Action
Rationale	Why is this important?
	<p>The need to improve energy efficiency of our buildings and outdoor facilities and to shift to energy generation from renewable sources is established as a key component of the climate action measures required to meet the legally-binding targets for Greenhouse Gas Emissions set for Ireland by 2030. This applies to all categories of buildings and facilities - commercial, public, domestic, community, sports complexes, civic outdoor space, street lighting. The need to accelerate the shift to generate more energy from renewable sources has been brought sharply into focus with the large increase in energy costs linked to the war in Ukraine.</p> <p>Data on the energy efficiency of our buildings show that only 5% of domestic buildings in the city and 5% in the county have an “A” Building Energy Rating (BER); the most common rating is “C” (40% of domestic buildings in the city and 38% in the county) while 6% of domestic buildings in the city and 8% in the county have the worst energy rating, “G”. In addition, there is still a high reliance on fossil fuels as the main space heating source where 50% of domestic buildings in the county use heating oil and an additional 7% solid fuel compared with 19% reliant on heating oil and 3% on solid fuel in the city.</p> <p>Data also show the characteristics of households that are most at risk of energy poverty: older people, people living alone, people with mobility difficulties, lone parent families with children, farmers and agricultural workers and migrants. With large increases in energy costs, risks of energy poverty increases. This situation shows the need to engage in programmes to retrofit and improve the energy efficiency of our buildings and to take measures in tandem to address energy poverty.</p> <p>Ireland generally and the Mid-West region has significant resources to generate energy from renewable resources – the River Shannon, wind power, bio-fuels - and initiatives are being / expanded to harness such sources. The shift to “green” energy creates new opportunities – for economic development, education and skills, job creation as well as improvements to health and quality of life arising from more energy efficient / warmer and better quality buildings. Community energy projects have also been developed in Limerick including the EU-supported <i>+CityxChange</i> project in Limerick’s Georgian quarter which aims to create an energy community generating more electricity than it needs.</p> <p>The “green” shift to more sustainable living and as part of the transition to a low carbon and climate resilient economy is reflected across international / global policy frameworks especially in the <i>UN Sustainable Development Goals</i> and EU overarching policy and financial framework 2022-2027. Creating “<i>a greener, low-carbon transitioning towards a net zero carbon economy and resilient Europe</i>” is</p>

	<p>one of the key EU policy priorities for 2022-2027. Priority actions under the <i>European Green Deal</i> include: Renovated, energy efficient buildings, cleaner energy and cutting-edge clean technological innovation and future-proof jobs and skills training for the transition.</p> <p>A “new green deal” is also included in the current programme for government, <i>Our Shared Future</i> while the <i>National Recovery and Resilience Plan for Ireland</i> (prepared as part of the wider EU recovery programme and funding post-COVID) identifies as Priority 1, “<i>advancing the green transition</i>”. Regional Operational Programmes supported by the European Regional Development Fund identify as a priority action achieving: “<i>low carbon and climate resilience including investment to increase energy efficiency in housing, helping families at risk of energy poverty, whilst contributing to the green and fair transition</i>”. The <i>Regional Enterprise Plan to 2024 for the Mid-West Region</i> Includes actions to support decarbonising industry by developing the Shannon Estuary as a renewable energy hub and other renewable and sustainable energy initiatives as well as upskilling small businesses for transition to a low carbon sustainable economy.</p>
Action Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic projects in renewable energy generation in collaboration with industry / third level colleges and other partner – e.g., the Atlantic Green Digital Basis in the Shannon Estuary - Community energy initiatives increasing energy generation from renewal sources and improving energy security - Awareness raising on “green” energy, capacity building of local community groups to engage in local renewable energy projects and energy saving initiatives - Energy audits of public building / community buildings / housing - Renovations / retrofitting of buildings to improve energy efficiency - Public lighting, energy requirements for recreation spaces and amenities to move to renewable energy sources - Enterprise creation and development in the green energy sector - Education, job creation and training initiatives - Local initiatives to address energy poverty <p>See Objective Lifting Our Disadvantaged Neighbourhoods out of Poverty and Exclusion</p>
Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the priority actions to support the shift to green energy? - Where are the opportunities for communities to get involved?

2. Next Steps

As outlined in the key stages in developing the LECP, the first step in the process is the preparation of a socio-economic analysis. This is part of the socio-economic statement, which identifies the key development needs and challenges for the local authority area over the six year period of the Plan. Based on the data, a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SCOT) analysis is developed and presented above. The detailed data and the SWOT analysis are an important part of the evidence base used to develop the High-Level Goals for the LECP framework plan.




The High Level Goals, Sustainable Economic and Sustainable Community Development Objectives are set out above in draft form. High Level Goals and Objectives of the LECP must be consistent with the overall national policy framework (*The National Planning Framework: Ireland 2040 and the National Development Plan to 2027*), the regional framework plan (*Regional Spatial and Economic Plan for the Southern Region, 2021*) and the local authority's Development Plan – *Limerick Development Plan 2022-28*.





The High-Level Goals, as presented in this document, form the basis of the Public Consultation Process in Stage 2, the next stage of the LECP preparation. This process will be used to inform the refinement of the goals and objectives and develop the outcomes / metrics for measurement.



The preparation of the LECP uses a collaborative, consultative and participative approach, giving key stakeholders the opportunity to contribute their views and ideas to the preparation of the plan. Following the Consultation Process, the next Stage (Stage 3) will involve refinement of the High-Level Goals and further development of the objectives within both the economic and the community elements of the LECP. The expected outcomes and key metrics for measurement of outcomes over the six-year period will also be developed.



The draft Framework LECP – the High Level Goals, Objectives and expected outcomes - will then be presented for consideration to Municipal Districts and the Regional Assembly, before commencing with the Stage 4, Finalisation of Framework LECP. Stage 5, Implementation, will involve preparation of the two-year Implementation Plans, and Stage 6 Monitoring, Evaluation and Review.




APPENDIX I: LINKS BETWEEN LECP OBJECTIVES, HIGHER LEVEL PLANS & THE LIMERICK DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022-2028

Policy Framework	Sustainable Economic Development Objectives
SEDO No. E1	Labour Market Activation
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	1 No poverty; 2 Zero Hunger; 3 Good health & well-being; 10 Reduce inequalities; 17 Partnership for the Goals
NPF / NDP	10 Access to quality education and health services; 5 A strong economy supported by enterprise, innovation & skills
RSES	RSO 3 Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities; RSO 5 A Strong Economy; RSO 10 A healthy & learning region; RSO 11 Inclusive international region; RPO 186 Lifelong Learning; RPO 187 Education and Training; RPO 188 Regional Skills For a; RPO 189 Further Education and Training; RPO 190 Lifelong Learning and Healthy City Initiatives; RPO 159 Role of Transport in Enabling Access for All
LDP 2022-28	ECON 023 Education and Skills; ECON 026 Tackling Unemployment; Objective HO11 Social Inclusion; ECON 027 Social Enterprise; SF 01 Social Framework Strategy
SEDO No. E2	Entrepreneurship & enterprise start-up
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	4 Quality Education; 5 Gender Equality; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production
NPF / NDP	5 A Strong Economy Supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills
RSES	RSO 5 A strong economy; RSO 11 Inclusive international region RPO 60 Social Enterprise; RPO 64 Facilitate new business formation, growth & industrial re-organisation; RPO 65 Attracting overseas Entrepreneurs and maintaining Irish Entrepreneurs; RPO 67 Enterprise and Innovation Support
LDP 2022-28	SCSI 010 Educational Facilities; ECON 021 Knowledge Economy; ECON 023 Education and Skills; ECON 025 Clustering and Innovation; ECON 026 Tackling Unemployment; ECON 041 Home Working/E-Working
SEDO No. E3	Infrastructure and services for micro & small businesses
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	4 Quality Education; 5 Gender Equality; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production
NPF / NDP	5 A Strong Economy Supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills
RSES	RSO 5 A strong economy; RSO 11 Inclusive international region

	RPO 60 Social Enterprise; RPO 64 Facilitate new business formation, growth & industrial re-organisation; RPO 65 Attracting oversea Entrepreneurs and maintaining Irish Entrepreneurs; RPO 67 Enterprise and Innovation Support
LDP 2022-28	IN 02 Digital Connectivity; IN 03 Broadband; IN 05 Telecommunication Support; SCSi 04 Ten-Minute Neighbourhood; SCSi 07 Smart Towns and Villages; ECON 028 Smart City; SCSi 010 Educational Facilities; ECON 021 Knowledge Economy; ECON 023 Education and Skills; ECON 025 Clustering and Innovation; ECON 026 Tackling Unemployment; ECON 041 Home Working/E-Working
No. E4	Diversify and support recovery of businesses in sectors facing big challenges
LECP HLGs	 
UN SDGs	4 Quality Education; 5 Gender Equality; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production
NPF / NDP	5 A Strong Economy Supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills
RSES	RSO 5 A strong economy; RSO 10 A Healthy & Learning Region; RSO 11 Inclusive international region RPO 44 Common Agricultural Policy; RPO 50: Diversification; RPO 55 Retail; RPO 58 Bio-economic and Rural Areas; RPO 63 Skills and Talent; RPO 75 Anticipating Economic and Structural Changes; RSO 187 Education and Training; RPO 188 Regional Skills Fora; RPO 189 Further Education and Training
LDP 2022-28	ECON 016 Night Time Economy; ECON029 Office Development, ECON 014 Casual Trading; ECON 046 Festivals; ECON 013 Rural Retail; ECON 042 Limerick Food Strategy; ECON 043 Limerick Food Destination; CGR 02 Town and Village Renewal; IN 02 Digital Connectivity; IN 03 Broadband; IN 05 Telecommunication Support; ECON 021 Knowledge Economy; ECON 023 Education and Skills; ECON 041 Home Working/E-Working; ECON 028 Smart City; SCSi 07 Smart Towns and Villages
SEDO No. E5	Business expansion, targeting high value added sectors & clustering
LECP HLGs	 
UN SDGs	4 Quality Education; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production
NPF / NDP	5 A Strong Economy Supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills; 3 Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities
RSES	RSO 5 A strong economy; RSO 11 Inclusive international region RPO 51 Economic Clusters and Ecosystems; RPO 52 Multinational Corporation (MNCs) and Indigenous Industry Connections; RPO 68 Regional Investment; RPO 187 Education and Training; RPO 188 Regional Skills Fora; RPO 189 Further Education and Training
LDP 2022-28	CGR 02 Town and Village Renewal; CGR 03 Urban Lands and Compact Growth; IN 02 Digital Connectivity; IN 03 Broadband; IN 05 Telecommunication Support; ECON 021 Knowledge Economy; ECON 023 Education and Skills; ECON 025 Clustering and Innovation; ECON 041 Home Working/E-Working; ECON 028 Smart City; SCSi 07 Smart Towns and Villages CGR 020 Town and Village Renewal


SEDO No. E6	Business infrastructure, investment & connectivity
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production
NPF / NDP	1 Compact Growth; 5 A Strong Economy Supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills; 6 High Quality International Connectivity; 3 Enhance Regional Connectivity; 3 Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities
RSES	RSO 5 A strong economy; RSO 2 Enhanced regional accessibility; RSO 6 High quality international connectivity RPO 52 Multinational Corporation (MNCs) and Indigenous Industry Connections; RPO 140 International Connectivity; RPO 141 Regional Freight Strategy; RPO 142 Ports; RPO 143 Ports and Airports; RPO 144 Port Infrastructure; RPO 145 Ports and Harbour Strategy for the Southern Region; RPO 146 High Quality International Connectivity – Ports; RPO 147 Economic Opportunities of Ports; RPO 149 Airport Strategy for the Southern Region; RPO 150 High Quality International Connectivity – Airports; RPO 166 Investment in Strategic Inter Regional Multi-Modal Connectivity to Metropolitan Areas and Economic Corridors; RPO 168 Investment in Regional and Local Roads; RPO 170 Rail
LDP 2022-28	ECON 029 Office Development; ECON 028 Smart City; Objective IN01 Climate Proof infrastructure; TR01 Climate Proofed Transport Infrastructure; CGR 01 Prevention of Urban Sprawl; CGR 02 Town and Village Renewal; CGR 03 Urban Lands and Compact Growth; IN 02 Digital Connectivity; IN 03 Broadband; IN 05 Telecommunication Support; ECON 021 Knowledge Economy; ECON 023 Education and Skills; ECON 025 Clustering and Innovation; TR017 Limerick to Foynes Line; TR 025 Inter-city, Regional and Commuter Services; TR026 Bus Transport Infrastructure; TR018 Port and Docks; TR029 N/M20 Cork to Limerick; TR030 Foynes to Limerick including Adare Bypass; TR031 Newcastle West and Abbeyfeale Road Scheme; TR032 Cahir to Limerick Junction; TR033 Motorway Network Arterial Roads; TR041 Strategic Regional Roads; IN 013 Energy and Gas Networks; IN 015 Electricity Grid Development; IN 016 Gas Development; R05 Limerick - Shannon Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy; TR01 Shannon Airport; TR039 National Roads; TR038 Improvement to Regional and Local Roads; ECON Inter Urban Links; ECON 010 Networks; ECON 19 Employment Locations County Limerick; ECON 024 Further and Higher Education Institutions; ECON 19 Strategic Employment Locations City and Suburbs (in Limerick), Mungret and Annacotty; ECON 20 Location of Industry or Enterprise in Brownfield Sites; ECON 022 Learning Region
SEDO No. E7	Tourism product expansion & marketing
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production
NPF / NDP	5 A Strong Economy Supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills; 3 Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities; 7 Amenity and Heritage;
RSES	RSO 5 A Strong Economy; RSO 11 Inclusive International Region



	RPO 53 Tourism; RPO 54 Tourism and the Environment; RPO 140 International Connectivity; RPO 194 Arts, Heritage and Culture; RPO 193 Collaborative Regional Partnerships
LDP 2022-28	TR01 Shannon Airport; ECON 028 Smart City; SCSi Smart Towns and Villages; ECON 023 Education and Skills; ECON 043 Limerick Food Destination; ECON 045 Tourism; ECON 046 Festivals; ECON 047 Shannon Tourism Masterplan; ECON 048 Greenways; ECON 049 Tourism Facilities and Environmental Sensitive Areas; ECON 050 Facilities and Amenities incidental to Tourist and Recreation Attractions and Scenic Views; ECON 051 Tourist Facilities; ECON 052 Location of Tourism Accommodation; ECON 053 Digital Innovations to support tourism; ECON Inter Urban Links; ECON 010 Networks
SEDO No. E8	Cultural & creative industries
LECP HLGs	 
UN SDGs	8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities
NPF / NDP	5 A Strong Economy Supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills; 7 Amenity and Heritage
RSES	RSO 5 A Strong Economy; RSO 11 Inclusive International Region RPO 191 Cultural and Creative Sectors; RPO 194 Arts, Heritage and Culture; RPO 193 Collaborative Regional Partnerships
LDP 2022-28	CSQ 016 Colbert Quarter; LEDP 01 Limerick Enterprise Development Partnership; ECON 032 Cultural and Creative Industries; SCSi 031 Art and Cultural; SCSi 034 Cultural Audit; IN 02 Digital Connectivity; ECON 028 Smart City; SCSi 07 Smart Towns and Villages; IN 03 ECON 023 Education and Skills; ECON 045 Tourism; ECON 046 Festivals; ECON016 Night-time Economy

Policy Framework	
SCDO No. C1 Education & learning	
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	1 No poverty; 3 Good health & well-being; 10 Reduce inequalities
NPF / NDP	10 Access to quality education and health services
RSES	RSO 10 A healthy & learning region; RSO 11 Inclusive international region RPO 177 Childcare, Education and Health Services; RPO 181 Equal Access; RPO 183 Digital Strategies; RPO 186 Lifelong Learning; RPO 187 Education and Training; RPO 189 Further Education and Training; RPO 190 Lifelong Learning and Healthy City Initiative
LDP 2022-28	IN 02 Digital Connectivity; IN 03 Broadband; ECON 023 Education and Skills; SCSi 010 Educational Facilities; SCSi 011 Location of Schools; SCSi 012 Multi-use of School Facilities; SCSi 013 Further and Higher Education Facilities; ULCC 01 UL City Campus; RA 01 Regeneration's Opportunity Areas; SF 01 Social Framework; EF 01 Economic Framework Strategy
SCDO No. C2 Children, young people and families	
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	1 No poverty; 3 Good health & well-being; 4 Quality Education; 10 Reduce inequalities; 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities
NPF / NDP	10 Access to quality education and health services
RSES	RSO 10 A healthy & learning region; RSO 11 Inclusive international region RPO 177 Childcare, Education and Health Services; RPO 179 Diverse and Socially Inclusive Society; RPO 180 Volunteering and Active Citizenship; RPO 185 New School Facilities; RPO 186 Lifelong Learning; RPO 189 Further Education and Training; RPO 190 Lifelong Learning and Health City Initiatives;
LDP 2022-28	IN 02 Digital Connectivity; IN 03 Broadband; ECON 023 Education and Skills; SCSi 04 Ten-Minute Neighbourhood; SCSi 07 Smart Towns and Villages; SCSi 010 Educational Facilities; SCSi 011 Location of Schools; SCSi 012 Multi-use of School Facilities; SCSi 04 Community Facilities; SCSi 02 Accessibility for All; SCSi 03 Community Hubs; SCSi 14 Childcare Facilities; SCSi 015 Healthcare Facilities; SCSi 018 Active City Initiative; SCSi 019 Protection of lands zoned for Open Space and Recreation; SCSi 020 Protection of Sports Grounds/Facilities; SCSi 021 Improve Open Space Provision; SCSi 022 New City Amenity Areas; SCSi 027 Playgrounds; SCSi 031 Art and Culture; CGR 02 Town and Village Renewal; Objective HO11 Social Inclusion; TR 04 Universal Design; GCR 02 Place-making, Universal Design and Public Realm
SCDO No. C3 Health & well-being	
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good health & well-being; 10 Reduce inequalities; 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities; 1 No poverty
NPF / NDP	10 Access to quality education and health services


RSES	RSO 10 A healthy & learning region; RSO 11 Inclusive international region RPO 177 Childcare, Education and Health Services; RPO 179 Diverse and Socially Inclusive Society; RPO 180 Volunteering and Active Citizenship; RPO 186 Lifelong Learning; RPO 190 Lifelong Learning and Health City Initiatives
LDP 2022-28	SCSI 016 Health Care Facilities; SCSI 017 Age Friendly Strategy; SCSI 018 Active City; IN 02 Digital Connectivity; IN 03 Broadband; ECON 023 Education and Skills; SCSI 04 Ten-Minute Neighbourhood; SCSI 07 Smart Towns and Villages; ECON 028 Smart City; SCSI 010 Educational Facilities; SCSI 011 Location of Schools; SCSI 012 Multi-use of School Facilities; SCSI 04 Community Facilities; SCSI 02 Accessibility for All; SCSI 03 Community Hubs; SCSI 14 Childcare Facilities; SCSI 019 Protection of lands zoned for Open Space and Recreation; SCSI 020 Protection of Sports Grounds/Facilities; SCSI 021 Improve Open Space Provision; SCSI 022 New City Amenity Areas; SCSI 027 Playgrounds; SCSI 031 Art and Culture; SQ 01b Colbert Quarter; RA 01 Regeneration's Opportunity Areas; SF 01 Social Framework; M01 Moyross; MK 01 St. Mary's Park and King's Island; BW 01 Ballinacurra Weston; OK 01 O'Malley Park and Keyes Park; KC 01 Kincora and Carew Park; Objective HO11 Social Inclusion; TR 04 Universal Design; GCR 02 Place-making, Universal Design and Public Realm
SCDO No. C4	Ageing well & age-friendly Limerick
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	1 No poverty; 3 Good health & well-being; 7 Affordable and clean energy; 10 Reduce inequalities; 17 Partnership for the Goals
NPF / NDP	10 Access to quality education and health services
RSES	RSO 10 A healthy & learning region; RSO 11 Inclusive international region RPO 179 Diverse and Socially Inclusive Society; RPO 180 Volunteering and Active Citizenship; RPO 182 Ageing Population; RPO 183 Digital Strategies; RPO 186 Lifelong Learning; RPO 190 Lifelong Learning and Healthy Cities Initiatives
LDP 2022-28	SCSI 017 Age Friendly Strategy; SCSI 016 Health Care Facilities; SCSI 018 Active City; IN 02 Digital Connectivity; IN 03 Broadband; IN 05 Telecommunication Support; ECON 023 Education and Skills; SCSI 04 Ten-Minute Neighbourhood; SCSI 07 Smart Towns and Villages; ECON 028 Smart City; SCSI 010 Educational Facilities; S SCSI 012 Multi-use of School Facilities; SCSI 04 Community Facilities; SCSI 02 Accessibility for All; SCSI 03 Community Hubs; SCSI 019 Protection of lands zoned for Open Space and Recreation; SCSI 020 Protection of Sports Grounds/Facilities; SCSI 021 Improve Open Space Provision; SCSI 022 New City Amenity Areas; SCSI 031 Art and Culture; CGR 01 Prevention of Urban Sprawl; CGR 02 Town and Village Renewal; CGR 03 Urban Lands and Compact Growth; Objective HO11 Social Inclusion; TR 04 Universal Design; GCR 02 Place-making, Universal Design and Public Realm
SCDO No. C5	Social inclusion & personal empowerment
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	1 No poverty; 2 Zero Hunger; 3 Good health & well-being; 10 Reduce inequalities; 17 Partnership for the Goals
NPF / NDP	10 Access to quality education and health services







RSES	RSO 11 Inclusive international region; RSO 10 A healthy & learning region; RPO 186 Lifelong Learning; RPO 187 Education and Training; RPO 189 Further Education and Training; RPO 190 Lifelong Learning and Healthy City Initiatives
LDP 2022-28	Objective HO11 Social Inclusion; ECON 027 Social Enterprise; SF 01 Social Framework Strategy; SCSi 019 Protection of Lands for Open Space and Recreation; SCSi 020 Protection of Sports Grounds and Facilities; SCSi 021 Protection of Open Space; SCSi 022 New Amenity Areas; SCSi 023 Sports and Recreational Facilities Strategies; SCSi 019024 Limerick Sports Partnership Plan 2018 – 2021; CGR 02 Town and Village Renewal; IN 02 Digital Connectivity; IN 03 Broadband; ECON 023 Education and Skills; ECON 041 Home Working/E-Working; SCSi 04 Ten-Minute Neighbourhood; SCSi 07 Smart Towns and Villages; ECON 028 Smart City; SCSi 010 Educational Facilities; SCSi 012 Multi-use of School Facilities; SCSi 04 Community Facilities; SCSi 02 Accessibility for All; SCSi 03 Community Hubs; TR 04 Universal Design; GCR 02 Place-making, Universal Design and Public Realm
SCDO No. C6	Sport, recreation & community buildings
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good health & well-being; 10 Reduce inequalities; 11 Sustainable cities and communities
NPF / NDP	7 Enhanced Amenity and Heritage; 5 A Strong Economic Supported by Enterprise Innovation and Skills
RSES	RSO 10 A Healthy & Learning Region RPO 198 Sport and Community Organisations, RPO 199 Larger Sports Projects
LDP 2022-28	Objective HO11 Social Inclusion; SF 01 Social Framework Strategy; SCSi 019 Protection of Lands for Open Space and Recreation; SCSi 020 Protection of Sports Grounds and Facilities; SCSi 021 Protection of Open Space; SCSi 022 New Amenity Areas; SCSi 023 Sports and Recreational Facilities Strategies; SCSi 019024 Limerick Sports Partnership Plan 2018 – 2021; CGR 01 Prevention of Urban Sprawl; CGR 02 Town and Village Renewal; CGR 03 Urban Lands and Compact Growth; IN 02 Digital Connectivity; IN 03 Broadband; IN 05 Telecommunication Support; SCSi 04 Ten-Minute Neighbourhood; SCSi 07 Smart Towns and Villages; ECON 028 Smart City; SCSi 010 Educational Facilities; SCSi 012 Multi-use of School Facilities; SCSi 04 Community Facilities; SCSi 02 Accessibility for All; SCSi 03 Community Hubs; TR 04 Universal Design; GCR 02 Place-making, Universal Design and Public Realm; SCSi 031 Art and Culture; SCSi 016 Health Care Facilities; SCSi 018 Active City; SCSi 037 Library Service; SCSi 030 Water-based Sports; SCSi029 Trails, Hiking and Walking Routes; SCSi 028 New Amenity Walkways; SCSi 039 Community Gardens and Allotments
SCDO No. C7	Societal / community awareness climate action
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production; 13 Climate Action; 17 Partnership for the Goals
NPF / NDP	8 Transition to a Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Society
RSES	RSO 8 Low Carbon, Climate Resilient & Sustainable Society


	RPO 87 Low Carbon Energy Future; RPO 88 National Mitigation Plan and National Adaptation Framework; RPO 89 Building Resilience to Climate Change; RPO 90 Regional Decarbonisation; RPO 107 Regional Waste Management Plan for the Southern Region 2015-2021; RPO 108 EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy
LDP 2022-28	Objective TR O7 Behavioural Change Measures; Objective TR O8 Walking and Cycling Infrastructure; Objective TR O9 Limerick Cycle Network; Objective TR O10 Limerick Regeneration Areas Sustainable Travel Infrastructure; Objective TR O11 Enhanced Public Transport; Objective TR O12 Limerick BusConnects Programme; Objective TR O15 Transport Interchange; Objective TR O16 Rail Network; Objective TR O18 Park and Ride Facilities; Objective TR O19 Park and Stride Facilities; Objective TR O20 Car Clubs/Car Sharing; Objective TR O21 Electric and Compressed Natural Gas Vehicles; Objective TR O25 Inter-city, Regional and Commuter Services; Objective TR O26 Bus Transport Infrastructure; Objective IN O1 Climate Action in Infrastructure Planning; Objective IN O12 Surface Water and SuDS; Objective IN O13 Energy and Gas Networks; Objective IN O17 Waste Management and the Circular Economy; Objective IN O18 Waste Infrastructure; Objective CAF O1 Compliance with Higher Tier Climate Legislation and Guidance; Objective CAF O2 Partnership with Service Providers; Objective CAF O3 Sustainable Development; Objective CAF O4 Climate Proofing; Objective CAF O5 Energy Efficiency in Existing Development; Objective CAF O6 Energy Efficiency in New Developments; Objective CAF O7 Near Zero Energy Buildings; Objective CAF O8 Renewable Energy Objective; Objective CAF O9 Achieving Climate Resilience; Objective CAF O11 Nature Based Solutions; CAF O12 Urban Greening; Objective CAF O14 Energy Generation; Objective CAF O15 Local Energy Production; Objective CAF O16 Circular Economy; Objective CAF O17 Low Energy Building Materials; Objective CAF O18 Energy and Emissions Balance; Objective CAF O19 Decarbonising Zones; Objective CAF O26 Bio Energy; Objective CAF O27 Renewable Energy Production; Objective CAF O35 Community Based Energy Initiatives; Objective CAF O39 Carbon Capture; Objective CAF O38 Emerging Technologies; Objective CAF O20 Flood Risk Assessments; Objective CAF O21 Identified Flood Risk; Objective CAF O23 Flood Relief Schemes; Objective CAF O24 Minor Flood and Mitigation Works and Coastal Protection Schemes; Objective CAF O25 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SCDO No. C8	Civic life & social capital
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 5 Gender equality; 10 Reduced inequalities; 16 Peace Justice and Strong Institutions; 17 Partnership for the Goals
NPF / NDP	10 Access to Quality Education and health Services
RSES	RSO 7 Diversity, Language, Culture & Heritage Enhancement; RSO 11 Inclusion International Region RPO 179 Diverse and Socially Inclusive Society; RPO 180 Volunteering and Active Citizenship; RPO 181 Equal Access
LDP 2022-28	SF O1 Social Framework Strategy; Objective SCSi O3 Community Hubs; Objective SCSi O4 Ten - Minute Neighbourhood; Objective SCSi O7 Smart Towns and Villages; Objective ECON O28 Smart City; ECON O22 Learning Region; ECON O46 Festivals; CGR O2 Place-making, Universal Design and Public Realm



SCDO No. C9 Integration of migrants & non-mainstream cultural communities	
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 5 Gender equality; 10 Reduced inequalities; 16 Peace Justice and Strong Institutions; 17 Partnership for the Goals
NPF / NDP	10 Access to Quality Education and health Services
RSES	RSO 7 Diversity, Language, Culture & Heritage Enhancement; RSO 11 Inclusion International Region RPO 179 Diverse and Socially Inclusive Society; RPO 180 Volunteering and Active Citizenship; RPO 181 Equal Access
LDP 2022-28	SF 01 Social Framework Strategy; IN 02 Digital Connectivity; ECON 028 Smart City; SCSi 07 Smart Towns and Villages; IN 03 Broadband; ECON 023 Education and Skills; Objective EF 01 Economic Framework Strategy; Objective SCSi 03 Community Hubs; Objective SCSi 04 Ten - Minute Neighbourhood; Objective SCSi 031 Art and Culture; ECON 046 Festivals; CGR 02 Place-making, Universal Design and Public Realm; Objective EF 01 Economic Framework Strategy; Objective ECON 022 Learning Region; Objective ECON 023 Education and Skills; Objective ECON 026 Tackling Unemployment; Objective SCSi 05 Multi-Use of Facilities
SCDO No. C10 Community safety & crime prevention	
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 5 Gender equality; 10 Reduced inequalities; 16 Peace Justice and Strong Institutions; 17 Partnership for the Goals
NPF / NDP	10 Access to Quality Education and health Services
RSES	RSO 7 Diversity, Language, Culture & Heritage Enhancement; RSO 11 Inclusion International Region RPO 179 Diverse and Socially Inclusive Society; RPO 180 Volunteering and Active Citizenship; RPO 181 Equal Access
LDP 2022-28	CGR 02 Place-making, Universal Design and Public Realm; Objective SF 01 Social Framework Strategy; Objective PF 01 Physical Framework Strategy;





Policy Framework	Integrated Objectives
Integrated No. I1	Limerick City Centre regeneration
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good health & well-being; 6 Clean water & sanitation; 7 Affordable & clean energy; 8 Decent work & economic growth; 11 Sustainable cities and communities; 13 Climate action
NPF / NDP	1 Compact growth; 5 A strong economy supported by enterprise innovation & skills; 8 Transition to a low carbon & climate resilient society; 9 Sustainable management of water, waste & other environmental resources
RSES	<p>RSO 1 Compact growth; RSO 3 Strengthened rural economies and communities; RSO 9 Sustainable, planned & infrastructure-led development; 7 Diversity, Language, Culture and Heritage Enhancement</p> <p>RPO 10: Compact Growth in Metropolitan Areas; RPO 34 Regeneration, Brownfield and Infill Development; RPO 35 Support for Compact Growth; RPO 203 Revitalisation of Historic Cores; RPO 204 Public access; RPO 205 Built Heritage; RPO 206 Architectural Heritage; RPO 207 Archaeological Investigation</p>
LDP 2022-28	<p>Objective UCA01 – UCA 05 Urban Character and Objectives: Objective CGR 010 Revitalisation; Objective LL01 Laneways; Objective CRQ01 Cleeves Riverside Quarter; Objective ULCC 01 UL City Campus; Objective AQ 01 Arthur’s Quay; Objective ES 01 Ellen Street Car Park; Objective LDA 01 Land Development Agency; Objective CSQ 01 Colbert Quarter; Objective RQ 01 Regeneration Opportunity Areas; Objective SF 01 Social Framework Strategy; Objective EF Economic Framework Strategy; Objective PF 01 Physical Framework Strategy; Objective ECON 01 City Centre; Objective ECON 014 Casual Trading ; Objective ECON 015 Active Street Frontages; Objective ECON 016 Night Time Economy; Objective ECON 017 Strategic Employment Locations – City and Suburbs; Objective ECON 020 Location of Industry or Enterprise on Brownfield Sites; Objective ECON 021 Knowledge Economy; Objective ECON 022 Learning Region; Objective ECON 023 Education and Skills; Objective ECON 024 Further and Higher Education; Objective 025 Clustering and Innovation; Objective ECON 028 Smart City; Objective ECON 029 Office Development, Objective ECON 032 Cultural and Creative Industries; Objective ECON 033 Enterprise Incubator Units; Objective ECON 045 Tourism; Objective ECON 052 Location of Tourism Accommodation; Objective IN02 Digital Connectivity; Objective IN03 Digital Innovation Limerick Shannon Metropolitan Area; Objective IN04 Broadband; Objective SCSi 01 Community Facilities; Objective SCSi 02 Accessibility of All; Objective SCSi 03 Community Hub; Objective SCSi 04 Ten-Minute Neighbourhood; Objective SCSi 05 Multi-use of Facilities; Objective SCSi 06 Strategy on Community Facilities; Objective SCSi 08 Place-making for the Community; Objective SCSi 031 Art and Culture; SCSi 034 Cultural Audit; EH013 Blue Green infrastructure Strategy; EH036 Preservation of Archaeological Heritage; Objective EH 037 Preservation of unrecorded/newly discovered Archaeological Heritage; Objective EH 038 Protection of the setting of Archaeological Monuments; Objective EH 042 Town Defences and Layout; Objective EH 043 Industrial Heritage; Objective 45 Raise Public Awareness and Encourage Active Participation; Objective 052 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH); Objective EH 053 Architectural Conservation Areas; Objective</p>


	CGR 02 Place-making Universal Design and Public Realm; Objective CGR 04 Active Land Management; Objective CGR 05 Vacant Site Levy; Objective CGR 06 Derelict Sites.
Integrated No. 12	Disadvantaged city neighbourhoods
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	1 No poverty; 2 Zero Hunger; 3 Good health & well-being; 7 Affordable & clean energy; 8 Decent work & economic growth; 11 Sustainable cities and communities; 13 Climate action
NPF / NDP	1 Compact growth; 10 Access to quality education and health services NDP: Housing and sustainable urban development, education health & childcare
RSES	RSO 1 Compact growth; RSO 9 Sustainable, planned & infrastructure-led development; RSO 10 A healthy & learning region; RSO 11 Inclusive international region RPO 34 Regeneration, Brownfield and Infill Development
LDP 2022-28	Objective CGR 03 Urban Lands and Compact Growth; Objective CGR 04 Active Land Use Management; Objective LDA 01 Land Development Agency; Objective CSQ 01 Colbert Quarter; Objective RQ 01 Regeneration Opportunity Areas; Objective SF 01 Social Framework Strategy; Objective EF Economic Framework Strategy; Objective Revitalisation; Objective BM 01 The Bays Moyross; Objective M01 Moyross; Objective MK01 St. Mary's Park and King's Island; Objective BW01 Ballinacurra Weston; Objective OK 01 O'Malley Park and Keys Park; Objective KC01 Kincora and Carew Park; Objective LEDP 01 Limerick Enterprise Development Park; Objective HO 01 Social Inclusion; Objective 013 Provision of Social and Affordable Housing, Objective ECON 03 District Centre; Objective ECON 05 Local Neighbourhood Centre; Objective 017 Strategic Employment Locations Limerick City and Suburbs; Objective ECON 022 Learning Region; Objective ECON 023 Education and Skills; Objective ECON 024 Further and Higher Education; Objective 026 Tackling Unemployment; Objective ECON 27 Social Enterprise; Objective ECON 028 Smart City; Objective ECON 032 Cultural and Creative Industries; Objective ECON 033 Enterprise Incubator Units; Objective ECON 041 Home Working/E-Working; Objective IN02 Digital Connectivity; Objective IN03 Digital Innovation Limerick Shannon Metropolitan Area; Objective SCSi 01 Community Facilities; Objective SCSi 02 Accessibility of All; Objective SCSi 03 Community Hub; Objective SCSi 04 Ten-Minute Neighbourhood; Objective SCSi 06 Strategy on Community Facilities; Objective SCSi 010 Educational Facilities; Objective SCSi 011 Location of Schools; Objective SCSi 013 Further and Higher Education Facilities; Objective SCSi 0 14 Childcare Facilities; Objective TR05 Limerick Shannon Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy; Objective TR06 Delivering Modal Shift; Objective TR07 Behavioural Change Measures; Objective TR08 Cycling and Walking Infrastructure; Objective TR09 Limerick Cycle Network; Objective TR010 Regeneration Areas Sustainable Transport Infrastructure; Objective TR01 Enhance Public Transport; Objective TR012 Limerick BusConnects Programme; Objective TR015 Transport Interchange; Objective TR022 Micro-Mobility; Objective TR 035 Connecting Limerick's Southside; Objective TR036 Limerick Northern Distributor Road; Objective IN02 Digital Connectivity; Objective IN03 Digital Innovation Limerick Shannon Metropolitan Area; Objective IN04 Broadband; Objective IN05 Telecommunication Support

Integrated No. 13	Connected city & sub-urban neighbourhoods
LECP HLGs	 
UN SDGs	3 Good health & well-being; 11 Sustainable cities and communities; 13 Climate action
NPF / NDP	1 Compact growth; 10 Access to Quality Education and Health Services NDP: Housing and sustainable urban development, education health & childcare
RSES	RSO 1 Compact growth; RSO 3 Strengthened rural economies and communities; RSO 9 Sustainable, planned & infrastructure-led development; RPO 10: Compact Growth in Metropolitan Areas; RPO 31 Sustainable Place Framework; RPO 151 Integration of Land Use and Transport; RPO 152 Local Planning Objectives; RPO 176 10 minute city and town concepts
LDP 2022-28	Objective TR05 Limerick Shannon Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy; Objective TR06 Delivering Modal Shift; Objective TR07 Behavioural Change Measures; Objective TR08 Cycling and Walking Infrastructure; Objective TR09 Limerick Cycle Network; Objective TR010 Regeneration Areas Sustainable Transport Infrastructure; Objective TR01 Enhance Public Transport; Objective TR012 Limerick BusConnects Programme; Objective TR015 Transport Interchange; Objective TR022 Micro-Mobility; Objective TR 035 Connecting Limerick's Southside; Objective TR036 Limerick Northern Distributor Road; Objective IN02 Digital Connectivity; Objective IN03 Digital Innovation Limerick Shannon Metropolitan Area; Objective IN04 Broadband; Objective IN05 Telecommunication Support; Objective TR 016 Rail Network; Objective TR018 Park and Ride Facilities; Objective TR019 Park and Stride Facilities; Objective TR 038 Improvements to Regional and Local Roads; Objective TR044 Link Roads; Objective UCA01 – UCA 05 Urban Character and Objectives: Objective CGR 010 Revitalisation; Objective LL01 Limerick Laneways; Objective IN03 Digital Innovation Limerick Shannon Metropolitan Area; Objective SCSi 01 Community Facilities; Objective SCSi 02 Accessibility of All; Objective SCSi 03 Community Hub; Objective SCSi 04 Ten-Minute Neighbourhood; Objective ECON 028 Smart City
Integrated No. 14	Town & village renewal & connected settlements
LECP HLGs	   
UN SDGs	3 Good health & well-being; 11 Sustainable cities and communities; 13 Climate action
NPF / NDP	1 Compact Growth; 3 Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities; 10 Access to Quality Education and Health Services
RSES	RSO 1 Compact growth; RSO 3 Strengthened rural economies and communities; RSO 9 Sustainable, planned & infrastructure-led development; 7 Diversity, Language, Culture and Heritage Enhancement RPO 11: Key Towns; RPO 22 Newcastle West; RPO 26 Towns and Villages; RPO 29 Rural Settlement Networks; RPO 31 Sustainable Place Framework; RPO 153 Capacity of Inter-Urban Road Connections; RPO 157 Local Transport Plans ; RPO 158 Intra-regional Rural Connectivity; RPO 159 Role of Transport in Enabling Access for All; RPO 176 10 minute city and town concepts; RPO 177 Childcare, Education and Health Services; RPO 203 Revitalisation of Historic Cores; RPO 204 Public access; RPO 205 Built Heritage; RPO 206 Architectural Heritage; RPO 207 Archaeological Investigation

LDP 2022-28	Objective TR01 Climate Proofed Transport Infrastructure; TR08 Walking and Cycling Infrastructure; TR 09 Limerick Cycle Network; TR011 Enhanced Public Transport; TR015 Transport interchange; TR016 Rail Network; TR017 Limerick to Foynes Line; TR 025 inter-city, Regional and Commuter Services; TR026 Bus Transport Infrastructure; TR018 Port and Docks; TR029 N/M20 Cork to Limerick; TR030 Foynes to Limerick including Adare Bypass; TR031 Newcastle West and a21 Abbeyfeale Road Scheme; TR032 Cahir to Limerick Junction; TR033 Motorway Network Arterial Roads; TR041 Strategic Regional Roads; CGR11 Key Town Newcastle West; CGR 012 Newcastle West Local Area Plan; CGR 013 Level 3 Towns; CGR 014 Scale of Development in Level 3 Towns; CGR 015 Requirements for Development within Level 4 Settlements; CGR 016 Local Area Plans in Level 4 Settlements; CGR 017 Development within Level 5 Settlements; CGR 018 Scale of Growth Level 5 Settlements; CGR 019 Development in Level 6 Settlements, CGR 01 Prevention of Urban Sprawl; CGR 02 Town and Village Renewal; CGR 03 Urban Lands and Compact Growth; CGR 04 Active Land Management; CGR 05 Vacant Site levy; CGR 06 Derelict Sites; CGR 010 Revitalisation; IN 02 Digital Connectivity; IN 03 Broadband; IN 05 Telecommunication Support; IN 09 Public Waste Water; IN 013 Energy and Gas Networks; IN 015 Electricity Grid Development; ECON 09 Newcastle West; ECON 011 Inter Urban Links; ECON 012 County Towns and Villages; ECON 013 Rural Retail; ECON 014 Casual Trading Areas; ECON 015 Active Street Frontages; ECON 020 Location of Industry or Enterprise in Brownfield Sites; ECON 023 Education and Skills; ECON 025 Clustering and Innovation; ECON 026 Tackling Unemployment; ECON 029 Office Development; ECON 025 Clustering and Innovation; ECON 033 Enterprise Incubator Units; ECON 034 Rural Remote Working Hubs; ECON 041 Home-working/E-working; SCS1 04 Ten-Minute Neighbourhood; TR 04 Universal Design; GCR 02 Place-making, Universal Design and Public Realm; ECON 041 Home Working/E-Working
Integrated No. 15	Culture, arts, heritage & sport
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good health & well-being; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 10 Reduce inequalities; 11 Sustainable cities and communities; 17 Partnership for the Goals
NPF / NDP	7 Enhanced Amenity and Heritage; 5 A Strong Economic Supported by Enterprise Innovation and Skills
RSES	RSO 7 Diversity, Language, Culture & Heritage Enhancement; RSO 10 A Healthy & Learning Region; RSO 11 Inclusive international region; RPO 192 Cultural Policies and Objectives; RPO 193 Collaborative Regional Partnerships; RPO 194 Arts, Heritage and Culture; RPO 198 Sport and Community Organisations, RPO 199 Larger Sports Projects
LDP 2022-28	Objective HO11 Social Inclusion; SF 01 Social Framework Strategy; SCS1 019 Protection of Lands for Open Space and Recreation; SCS1 020 Protection of Sports Grounds and Facilities; SCS1 021 Protection of Open Space; SCS1 022 New Amenity Areas; SCS1 023 Sports and Recreational Facilities Strategies; SCS1 019024 Limerick Sports Partnership Plan 2018 – 2021; CGR 01 Prevention of Urban Sprawl; CGR 02 Town and Village Renewal; CGR 03 Urban Lands and Compact Growth; IN 02 Digital Connectivity; IN 03 Broadband; IN 05 Telecommunication Support; SCS1 04 Ten-Minute Neighbourhood; SCS1 07 Smart Towns and Villages; ECON 028 Smart City; SCS1 010 Educational Facilities; SCS1 012 Multi-use of School Facilities; SCS1 04

	Community Facilities; SCSi 02 Accessibility for All; SCSi 03 Community Hubs; TR 04 Universal Design; GCR 02 Place-making, Universal Design and Public Realm; SCSi 031 Art and Culture; SCSi 018 Active City; SCSi 037 Library Service; SCSi 036 Limerick Museum; SCSi 035 Limerick Museum Service; Limerick City Gallery of Art Strategy; SCSi 030 Water-based Sports; SCSi029 Trails, Hiking and Walking Routes; SCSi 028 New Amenity Walkways; SCSi 039 Community Gardens and Allotments; ECON Festivals
Integrated No. 16	Internationalisation, branding & promotion
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 4 Quality Education; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
NPF / NDP	5 A Strong Economy Supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills; 10 Access to Quality Education and health Services
RSES	RSO 5 A Strong Economy; RSO 11 Inclusive International Region RPO 73 International Branding of the Region and Reputation
LDP 2022-28	ECON 045 Tourism; ECON 046 Festivals; CGR 02 Place-making, Universal Design and Public Realm; ECON 016 Night-time Economy; ECON 022 Learning Region; CSI 031 Art and Cultural; IN 02 Digital Connectivity; ECON 028 Smart City; SCSi 07 Smart Towns and Villages; IN 03 Broadband IN 05 Telecommunication Support; ECON 021 Knowledge Economy; ECON 023 Education and Skills; ECON 025 Clustering and Innovation;
Integrated No. 17	Innovation & technology application
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 4 Quality Education; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure; 16 Peace Justice and Strong Institutions; 17 Partnership for the Goals
NPF / NDP	5 A Strong Economy Supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills; 3 Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities; 10 Access to Quality Education and health Services
RSES	RSO 2 Enhanced Regional Accessibility; RSO 5 A Strong Economy; RSO 6 High Quality International Connectivity RPO 133 Smart Cities; RPO 134 Smart Cities and Smart Region; RPO 135 High Quality High Capacity International Digital Transmission; RPO 136 National Broadband Plan; RPO 137 Mobile Infrastructure; RPO 138 Digital Strategies
LDP 2022-28	IN 02 Digital Connectivity; ECON 028 Smart City; SCSi 07 Smart Towns and Villages; IN 03 Broadband; IN 05 Telecommunication Support; ECON 021 Knowledge Economy; ECON 023 Education and Skills; ECON 025 Clustering and Innovation; TR01 Shannon Airport: ECON 041 Home Working/E-Working; Objective SF 01 Social Framework Strategy; Objective EF 01 Economic Framework Strategy; Objective ECON 033 Enterprise Incubator Units; Objective ECON 034 Rural Remote Working Hubs; Objective SCSi 03 Community Hubs; Objective SCSi 04 Ten - Minute Neighbourhood; Objective SCSi 031 Art and Culture

Integrated No. 18	Active travel/sustainable travel
LECP HLGs	 
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 11 Sustainable cities and communities; 13 Climate Action
NPF / NDP	4 Sustainable Mobility; 8 Transition to a Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Society; 2 Enhanced Regional Accessibility
RSES	RSO 7 Low Carbon, Climate Resilient & Sustainable Society; 4 Sustainable Mobility RPO 91 Decarbonisation in the Transport Sector; RPO 92 Electric Vehicle Infrastructure; RPO 139 Low Carbon International Connectivity; RPO 160 Smart and Sustainable Mobility; RPO 162 Multi-Modal Travel Integration; RPO 164 Metropolitan Area Transport Strategies; RPO 171 Bus; RPO 172 Rural Transport; RPO 174 Walking and Cycling; RPO 201 National Trails, Walking Routes, Greenway and Blueway Corridors
LDP 2022-28	CGR 02 Place-making, Universal Design and Public Realm; TR O6 Delivering Modal Split; Objective TR O7 Behavioural Change Measures; Objective TR O8 Walking and Cycling Infrastructure; Objective TR O9 Limerick Cycle Network; Objective TR O10 Limerick Regeneration Areas Sustainable Travel Infrastructure; Objective TR O11 Enhanced Public Transport; Objective TR O12 Limerick BusConnects Programme; Objective TR O15 Transport Interchange; Objective TR O16 Rail Network; Objective TR O18 Park and Ride Facilities; Objective TR O19 Park and Stride Facilities; Objective TR O20 Car Clubs/Car Sharing; Objective TR O21 Electric and Compressed Natural Gas Vehicles; Objective TR O25 Inter-city, Regional and Commuter Services; Objective TR O26 Bus Transport Infrastructure
Integrated No. 19	Mitigation / climate action natural resources
LECP HLGs	 
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 11 Sustainable cities and communities; 13 Climate Action; 15 Life on Land; 14 Life Below Water
NPF / NDP	8 Transition to Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Society; 9 Sustainable Management of Water, Waste and Other Environmental Resources
RSES	RSO, Low Carbon, Climate Resilient & Sustainable Society RPO 111 Water Resources; RPO 112 Water Quality; RPO 113 Floods Directive through to RPO119 Flood Relief Schemes; RPO 121 Effective Collaborative to Implement River Basin Management Plans and Water Framework Directive; RPO 123 River Basin Management Plan and Spatial Planning; RPO 124 Green Infrastructure; RPO 125 Biodiversity; RPO 127 Invasive Species; RPO 128 All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020; RPO 129 Landscape; RPO 130 Air Quality; RPO 131 Noise; RPO 132 "Dark Sky" Parks and Reserves; RPO 201 National Trails, Walking Routes, Greenway and Blueway Corridors; RPO 200 Green Infrastructure and Recreation; RPO202 Natural heritage, Biodiversity and Built Heritage Assets
LDP 2022-28	Objective CAF O1 Compliance with Higher Tier Climate Legislation and Guidance; Objective CAF O2 Partnership with Service Providers; Objective CAF O3 Sustainable Development; Objective CAF O4 Climate Proofing; Objective CAF O5 Energy Efficiency in Existing Development; Objective CAF O6 Energy Efficiency in New Developments; Objective CAF O7 Near Zero Energy Buildings; Objective CAF O8 Renewable Energy Objective; Objective CAF O9 Achieving Climate Resilience;

	Objective CAF O11 Nature Based Solutions; CAF O12 Urban Greening; Objective CAF O14 Energy Generation; Objective CAF O15 Local Energy Production; Objective CAF O16 Circular Economy; Objective CAF O17 Low Energy Building Materials; Objective CAF O18 Energy and Emissions Balance; Objective CAF O19 Decarbonising Zones; Objective CAF O26 Bio Energy; Objective CAF O27 Renewable Energy Production; Objective CAF O35 Community Based Energy Initiatives; Objective CAF O39 Carbon Capture; Objective CAF O38 Emerging Technologies
Integrated No. I10	Green energy /energy systems
LECP HLGs	
UN SDGs	3 Good Health and Well-being; 7 Affordable and clean energy; 11 Sustainable cities and communities; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production; 13 Climate Action
NPF / NDP	8 Transition to a Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Society; 5 A Strong Economy Supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills
RSES	RSO, Low Carbon, Climate Resilient & Sustainable Society RPO 95 Sustainable Renewable Energy Generation; RPO 98 Regional Renewable Energy Strategy; RPO 99 Renewable Wind Energy; RPO 44 Common Agricultural Policy; RPO 105 Clean Electric Heat Technologies and District Heating; RPO 106 Future Proofing and Retrofitting; RPO 109 Bio-Energy Implementation Plan
LDP 2022-28	Objective CAF O1 Compliance with Higher Tier Climate Legislation and Guidance; Objective CAF O2 Partnership with Service Providers; Objective CAF O3 Sustainable Development; Objective CAF O4 Climate Proofing; Objective CAF O5 Energy Efficiency in Existing Development; Objective CAF O6 Energy Efficiency in New Developments; Objective CAF O7 Near Zero Energy Buildings; Objective CAF O8 Renewable Energy Objective; Objective CAF O9 Achieving Climate Resilience; Objective CAF O11 Nature Based Solutions; CAF O12 Urban Greening; Objective CAF O14 Energy Generation; Objective CAF O15 Local Energy Production; Objective CAF O16 Circular Economy; Objective CAF O17 Low Energy Building Materials; Objective CAF O18 Energy and Emissions Balance; Objective CAF O19 Decarbonising Zones; Objective CAF O26 Bio Energy; Objective CAF O27 Renewable Energy Production; Objective CAF O35 Community Based Energy Initiatives; Objective CAF O39 Carbon Capture; Objective CAF O38 Emerging Technologies