

LIMERICK LOCAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY PLAN (LECP) 2016-2021





FILAT participant working on the new mural in Newcastle West Community Centre

GLOSSARY

CEDRA	Commission for the Economic Development of Rural Areas	LECP	Local Economic and Community Plan
CSO	Central Statistics Office	LEO	Local Enterprise Office
CYPSC	Children and Young People's Services Committee	LIT	Limerick Institute of Technology
DCYA	Department of Children and Youth Affairs	MD	Municipal Districts
DECLG	Department of Environment Community and Local Government	MIC	Mary Immaculate College University of Limerick
DES	Department of Education and Skills	MWRPGs	Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines
DEIS	Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools	NEETs	Young people not in employment education or training
DHPCLG	Department of Housing Planning Community and Local Government	NRA	National Roads Authority
DSP	Department of Social Protection	NSS	National Spatial Strategy
EI	Enterprise Ireland	PPN	Public Participation Network
EARDF	European Agricultural and Rural Development Fund	R&DI	Research & Development and Innovation
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund	RA	Regional Assembly
ESF	European Social Fund	REDZ	Rural Economic Development Zones
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	RSES	Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies
HEI	Higher Education Institutions	SFI	Science Foundation Ireland
HSE	Health Services Executive	SICAP	Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme
IDA	Industrial Development Authority	SOLAS	Further Education and Training Authority
LCCC	Limerick City and County Council	SPC	Strategic Policy Committees
LCDC	Local Community Development Committee	TFI	Transport for Ireland
LCEA	Limerick Clare Energy Agency	TUSLA	The Child and Family Agency
LCETB	Limerick and Clare Education and Training Board	UL	University of Limerick
		YEI	Youth Employment Initiative



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“THE LECP MUST FIT WITH AND CONTRIBUTE TO IMPLEMENTATION OF A RANGE OF PUBLIC POLICIES, FROM EU THROUGH NATIONAL, THROUGH REGIONAL AND TO LOCAL LEVEL.”

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“AS WELL
 AS BEING A
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 ORIENTED”

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Assaroola River

FOREWORD

We are in a time of enormous change in our society and economy. Global change affects us all, impacting in different ways on the local economy and our local communities. We are facing many new challenges – to attract investment, create and retain jobs, further social inclusion of all sections of society, work to benefit from cultural diversity, protect our environment including the heritage of our city, towns and villages and the quality of our natural environment. Ensuring environmental sustainability for future generations is an important responsibility.

Limerick City and County Council has ambitious plans for the future development of the local authority area. Current plans include: *Limerick 2030: An Economic and Spatial Plan*, *The Local Development Strategy: Rural Development Programme 2014-2020*; *the Limerick Regeneration Framework Implementation Plan (2014)* and *the Limerick City and Limerick County*

Development Plans. The first Corporate Plan for the new local authority, Limerick City and County Council, was adopted by the elected members in 2015. This, together with a programme of organisational change in local government in Limerick, will transform the way in which we deliver public services to our citizens and communities. A stronger role for local government in economic development, local and community development, working in partnership with local stakeholders and a central role for local communities are all part of the new way forward.

It is in this spirit that we are delighted to present the first *Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2021 for Limerick*. The *Limerick Local Economic Community Plan* sets out the objectives and actions needed to support the economic development and the local and community development of the city and county over the next six years. This will require direct action by the local



authority itself, inter-agency cooperation with our statutory partners and with the local development companies in the city and county, community and voluntary bodies and with the newly created Public Participation Network.

As the framework for the economic and local and community development of *Limerick*, the *Local Economic and Community Plan* will also be the primary mechanism at local level to bring forward relevant action arising from measures under the *Mid-West Region Action Plan for Jobs* and other statements of Government policy including the report of the *Commission for the Economic Development of Rural Areas (CEDRA)*. It will bring a coordinated approach to implementation of the existing local plans.

The Economic Development, Enterprise and Planning Strategic Policy Committee was responsible for overseeing the preparation of the Economic Plan and the newly-created Local Community Development Committee (LCDC) for the Community Plan. The preparation of the *Limerick Local Economic and Community Plan* involved an extensive consultation

and review process in Limerick. We are committed to its implementation and to ensure that this is a “live”, working plan for the betterment of citizens and local communities in Limerick.

We are grateful to those organisations that made submissions during the consultation process. We are also grateful to the staff who worked on the preparation of the Plan and to the Advisory Steering Group who guided the preparation of the analysis underpinning the Plan and the various drafts. We would especially like to thank Councillor Eddie Ryan, Chair of the Local Community Development Committee (LCDC) and the members of the LCDC for their commitment and effort over the whole process. We would also like to thank Councillor Noel Gleeson, Chair of the Economic Development Enterprise and Planning SPC for his stewardship of the Economic element of the Plan through the SPC.

Cllr Kieran O'Hanlon
Mayor of the City and County
of Limerick

Conn Murray
Chief Executive
Limerick City and County Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Statutory requirements and the preparation of the LECP

The making of the Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) 2016-2021 is a statutory requirement under the Local Government Reform Act 2014. The establishment of new structures – in particular, the Local Community Development Committees (LCDCs) and the Public Participation Network (PPN) and the preparation of LECPs are part of the reform of local government and the enhanced role of local authorities in economic development. The LCDCs and LECPs are new mechanisms to improve coordination of local economic and community development programmes. They also promote inter-agency and community cooperation in planning, delivery and monitoring and review of local development.

The LECP is a high-level framework plan and not a detailed operational plan. The preparation of the Community Plan is the responsibility of the LCDC, while the Economic Plan is the responsibility of the Economic Development, Enterprise and Planning Strategic Policy Committee (SPC). In Limerick, a Local Advisory Committee including representatives of both the LCDC and the Economic Development, Enterprise and Planning SPC was set up to drive the preparation of the LECP.

The preparation of the LECP is underpinned by a detailed socio-economic analysis, to map the baseline situation in Limerick City and County; a public consultation process and consultations with key stakeholders and elected members of the local authority, the latter via presentations and feedback from Strategic Policy Committees of the local authority and engagement with the Metropolitan and Municipal Districts and with the Regional Assembly; and an analysis of policies, programmes and plans that are relevant to economic and community development at local level. These include, in particular, the Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines, the Limerick City and Limerick County Development Plans and

any Local Area Plans. The LECP is required to be consistent with all of these plans.

2. Coherence with national policies, regional and local plans

The Limerick LECP is framed with reference to the EU2020 strategy and its targets for Ireland. Key local development programmes – the Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP) and LEADER (rural development) which are part-funded by EU Structural Funds – fall within the scope of the LECP. These are important sources of funding for local and community development. Other local plans, developed and in implementation in Limerick, relevant to the LECP include the Limerick 2030: An Economic and Spatial Plan, the Limerick Regeneration Framework Implementation Plan and the Limerick Children and Young Person's Services Committee Plan. There are also local plans or strategies for specific sectors, recently prepared or in development. These include the Limerick Food Strategy, Limerick's Heritage Plan and the Limerick Cultural Strategy. Plans at regional or sub-regional level, which are relevant to, and should be consistent with, the LECP include the Mid-West Region Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017 and the Integrated Framework Plan for the Shannon Estuary. An important purpose of the LECP is to "pull together" all of these plans in local economic and community development into a coherent strategic framework. As well as being a strategic plan, the LECP is expected to be action-oriented.

3. Aim, high level goals and themes of the LECP

The LECP aims to improve quality of life and well-being of communities and for citizens in Limerick working with principles of equality, diversity and partnerships. It has nine high level goals summarised as follows: (1) to create vibrant, safe and sustainable communities in urban and rural

areas; (2) to increase the population and incomes, creating new sources of jobs and enterprise in the local economy; (3) to increase the employment rate (i.e., have more people in work) and reduce unemployment; (4) to reduce the number of people living in deprivation, promote social and economic inclusion and a reduction in social inequalities; (5) to create a strong urban core, thriving towns, attractive and sustainable villages and countryside; (6) to promote urban-rural linkages; (7) to build networks of cooperation, within the Limerick City and County Council area and with areas and partners outside; (8) to support protection of the receiving environment and (9) transition to a low carbon future by 2030. Consistent with the approach in other local authority-led plans, including Limerick City and County Council's Corporate Plan, the LECP is based on an integrated strategy. It is structured around three vertical pillars: (1)

Physical / Environment, (2) Economic and (3) Social. These need to be in balance and link with each other. The three pillars are underpinned by four foundational or cross-cutting themes: (4) Community participation and community development; (5) Policing and community safety; (6) Whole of government approach / local coordination and (7) Innovation.

4. Action Areas in the Economic Plan and Community Plan

Action areas with specific objectives, outcomes, actions and delivery partners are identified for each of these seven themes. Action Areas are identified separately for the Economic Plan and the Community Plan. Some Action Areas fit into both the Economic and Community Plan. The Action Areas are presented in the summary table below.

Summary: Action Areas by Pillar and Cross-cutting Themes in the Economic and Community Plan

Pillar/Theme	Economic Plan	Pillar/Theme	Community Plan
Economic	Sectoral strategies & zoning	Social	Education, skills & learning, to support inclusion, employability & access to work
Economic	Education, skills & learning to create a supply of skills & qualifications needed in the local economy	Social	Health & well-being
Economic	Physical business infrastructure	Social	Ageing well / Age-friendly city & county programme
Economic	Access to finance for micro & small enterprises	Social	Employability & work: social inclusion & activation
Economic	Business support for micro & small enterprises	Social	Children, young people & families including implementation of the Children & Young People's Services Committee (CYPSC) plan
Economic	Marketing & promotion	Physical / Environment	Landscape, bio-diversity, greening the city & community-based action on waste
Economic	Networks & partnership: economic, business, skills		
Whole of government approach / local coordination Innovation	Limerick 2030 Charter Strategic innovation through partnership & Innovate Limerick		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Summary: Action Areas by Pillar and Cross-cutting Themes in the Economic and Community Plan

Pillar/Theme	Economic Plan	Pillar/Theme	Community Plan
Physical / Environment	Public capital infrastructures: housing, health, education, tourism & amenity	Community Participation	PPN & civic engagement
Physical / Environment	Urban & village renewal including key sites & transformative civic projects in the city & renewal of towns & villages in the county	Community Participation	Capacity building & community development
Physical / Environment	Transport including SMARTER travel, public transport & rural transport	Community Participation	Information exchange & networks in voluntary & community sector: local, national, international
Physical / Environment	Energy security, improved energy efficiency, low carbon & addressing challenges of climate change	Community Participation	Local initiatives: economic, environmental, local services, cultural
		Policing & Community Safety	Local fora to support crime prevention & policing
		Policing & Community Safety	Crime prevention & community safety
		Whole of government approach/ local coordination	LCDC development (governance & capacity building)
		Innovation	Local government: service delivery to the citizen & communities
		Innovation	Innovation: service design & delivery & local initiatives

Pillar/Theme	Economic and Community Plan
Physical / Environment	Public capital infrastructures: housing, health, education, tourism & amenity
Physical / Environment	Urban & village renewal including key sites & transformative civic projects in the city & renewal of towns & villages in the county
Physical / Environment	Transport including SMARTER travel, public transport & rural transport
Physical / Environment	Energy security, improved energy efficiency, low carbon & addressing challenges of climate change

5. Implementation of the LECP

Implementation of the various actions identified in the LECP will be the responsibility of a named lead agency, typically working with a multi-agency approach. The lead agencies are mostly those organisations included in the structure of the LCDC. Key agencies include the local authority and specific services now within the local authority or connected to it especially, the Local Enterprise Office and Innovate Limerick in relation to the Economic Plan; and Limerick and Clare ETB, DSP, the HSE and the Local Development Companies in Limerick City (the PAUL Partnership) and County (West Limerick Resources Ltd. and Ballyhoura Development Ltd.) in the delivery of the Community Plan and elements of the Economic Plan. Other bodies including the Higher Education Institutions and Further Education Colleges are important delivery agencies for some of the actions – research and innovation, education and skills training - as well as An Garda Síochána in relation to policing and community safety.

In monitoring progress and review of implementation, the LCDC is responsible for this function in relation to the Community Plan and the Economic Development, Enterprise and Planning SPC in relation to the Economic Plan. Lead agencies will be expected to provide information on progress with implementation of specific actions under each of the Action Areas of the LECP. A mid-term review of the LECP is expected to be conducted.



1

Introduction and Background

- 1.1** Key Structures at Local Level and their Role
- 1.2** Progress with Implementation of New Arrangements in Limerick
- 1.3** The Local Economic and Community Development Plan (LECP)
 - 1.3.1 The LECP: An Integrated Plan
 - 1.3.2 The LECP: A Framework for Action and Opportunity to Strengthen Collaboration
 - 1.3.3 Guiding Principles
 - 1.3.4 Process and Stages in the Preparing, Adoption and Monitoring of the LECP
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 - 1.5.3 The LECP: An Integrated Approach
 - 1.5.4 Structure of the LECP

1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

“Putting People First” (2012) sets out the rationale and proposals of government for a major reform of local government in Ireland. An important objective of the reform is to bring local government closer to the citizen, to improve the delivery of services to citizens and achieve greater efficiency. The reforms expand and strengthen the role of local government in economic and enterprise development and community development.

1.1 Key Structures at Local Level and their Role

The Local Government Reform Act (2014) gives legislative effect to the proposals in *“Putting People First”*. This includes setting up new structures and processes to work with local communities. The purpose is to deliver economic development, social inclusion, environmental and community participation and development objectives. The key processes and structures and their role in making the Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) are as follows:

- The Local Community Development Committee (LCDC) for Limerick City and County. This is a partnership-based structure of public, private, community and voluntary sector interests with the majority of its members drawn from outside public agencies. It is an independent statutory sub-committee of Limerick City and County Council. It has planning, coordination, oversight / monitoring and decision-making functions in relation to local economic and community development.
- The preparation of a six-year Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP), to be led by the LCDC in relation to the community elements,

and by the Strategic Policy Committee (SPC) for Economic Development, Enterprise and Planning Limerick City and County Council in relation to the economic elements. An Advisory Steering Group, comprising members of the LCDC and the SPC for Economic Development, Enterprise and Planning, was set up to guide the preparation of the content of the LECP.

- The setting up and roll out of the Public Participation Network (PPN) throughout Limerick City and County, led by the local authority. The purpose of the PPN is to engage communities and citizens in local decision-making and planning.
- Limerick City and County Council. The adoption of the LECP is a reserved function of the local authority – i.e., the full council is required to adopt the LECP.



1.2 PROGRESS WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ARRANGEMENTS IN LIMERICK

The amalgamation of Limerick City and County Council came into effect following local elections in June 2014. The local authority area is divided into sub-units known as Municipal Districts (4), which were defined in the Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013. These are: the Metropolitan District, which covers the city urban area and extends outwards towards Patrickswell to the south west and Castleconnell to the north east and three Municipal Districts in the County: Adare-Rathkeale in the north west of the county, Newcastlewest, in the south west of the county, and Cappamore-Kilmallock, covering the east of the county. See Figure 1.

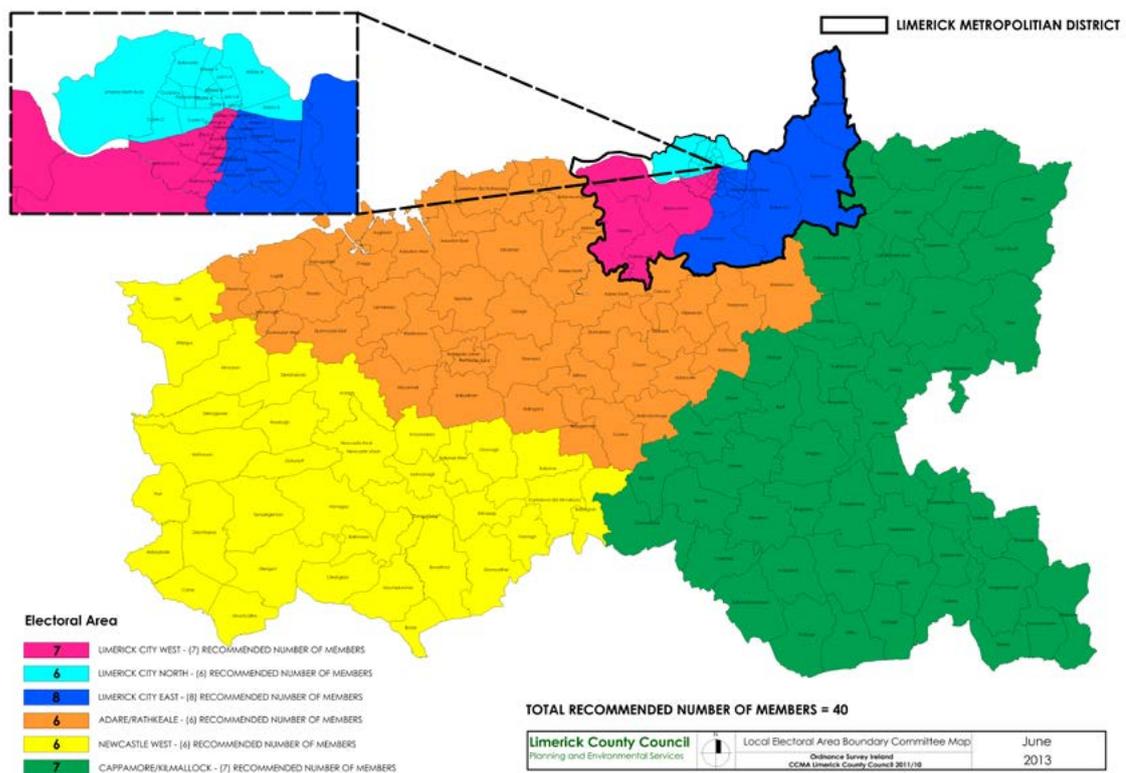


Figure 1: Limerick Metropolitan (Limerick City West, Limerick City North, Limerick City East) and Municipal Districts

1.3 THE LOCAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LECP)

The purpose of the LECP, as stated in the Local Government Reform Act 2014, is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions to promote and support economic development and local and community development of the local authority area. The overarching aim of the LECP is “to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities”.

1.3.1 The LECP: An Integrated Plan

The LECP involves two elements:

- i. Economic elements, to be developed by the Strategic Policy Committee (SPC) for Economic Development and Enterprise;
- ii. Community elements, to be developed by the Local Community Development Committee (LCDC).

The LECP as a whole is prepared as an integrated plan. This means that the various elements work together to create mutually reinforcing strategies and actions and, in the process, maximise the benefits to the local area and local communities. In order to achieve integration of strategies and actions, the key stakeholders must work in partnership and collaboration. The LECP presents an opportunity for this to happen, working under the new structures of local government.

1.3.2 The LECP: A Framework for Action and Opportunity to Strengthen Collaboration

The LECP is a framework plan for the economic development and local/community development of Limerick City and County. It will be the primary mechanism at local level to bring forward relevant actions under the various strategies, policies and programmes including those outlined above.

The LECP identifies high level **Goals** for the integrated Plan, supported by specific **Objectives** for the economic and community elements. The objectives will be achieved through the implementation of **Actions**. Types of action in the LECP are identified by theme. These are developed in a way which is consistent with existing plans of Limerick City and County Council – all of which adopt an integrated approach: in particular, *Limerick City and County Council’s Corporate Plan, Limerick 2030: An Economic and Spatial Plan and the Limerick Regeneration Framework Implementation Plan.*

The LECP is not a detailed operational plan. Delivery of the strategy and actions “on the ground” will be the role of the relevant public bodies and agencies including the local authority itself, the Local Enterprise Office (LEO), organisations such as the Limerick and Clare Education and Training Board (LCETB), TUSLA the Child and Family Agency, the HSE, the Intreo Offices of the Department of Social Protection (DSP), the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), Enterprise Ireland (EI) and the Industrial Development Authority (IDA) as well as non-public agencies including the Local Development Companies, voluntary organisations and community-based organisations across the city and county. The Public Participation Network (PPN), mobilising and organising the voluntary and community organisations across the local authority area, will be a key structure to involve local communities in decision-making processes.

As well as providing a high level strategy to reflect current plans and implementation programmes at local level across the city and county, the LECP provides an opportunity to add value in the following ways:

1. To promote improved coordination across economic, social and environmental / physical strategies and other policy areas that affect quality of life (e.g., policing and community safety) and within each of these pillars, to benefit local communities.
2. To provide opportunities for collaborative planning of interventions, implemented under existing policies and programmes and in order to take advantage of new opportunities that arise in national and EU-funding programmes.
3. To promote learning from local experiences, mainstreaming and sustainability of types of interventions where there is evidence of success.

The economic elements of the LECP support economic development in the local authority area and also contribute to the economic development of the region, into neighbouring local authority areas, where appropriate, supporting actions of

strategic regional importance. The community elements, potentially, include the widest range of issues and policies that affect local communities across economic, social and environment / physical development. The purpose of the community element is to promote local and community development across the local authority area, ensure coordination of publicly-funded local and community development actions such that resources can be targeted where they are needed most, resources can be shared where appropriate and duplication and inefficiencies can be avoided. All of the effort across economic and community elements is directed to improve quality of life. This includes enhancing economic opportunities and social inclusion, to benefit all local communities across city and county.

1.3.3 Guiding Principles

The preparation of the LECP and the work and operation of the LCDC are underpinned by a number of guiding principles, which are consistent with the European approach, as articulated in the *Europe 2020* strategy and with key national and local policies and plans. These guiding principles are shown in Box 1 on the next page.

Box 1: Guiding Principles in the Preparation of the LECP

- A developmental “bottom-up” approach;
- Respect for the democratic mandate and a strengthened role for elected members;
- A strong focus on social inclusion including providing opportunities for participation; by marginalised communities and social groups at risk of exclusion;
- Consistency with the Limerick City and County Development Plans, their Core Strategies, National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines for the Mid-West Region and Sub-regional Plans – including the Strategic Integrated Framework Plan for the Shannon Estuary;
- Promotion of enterprise, employment, training and education;
- Integration of sustainable development considerations including processes into the Plan and its implementation;
- Working in partnership and collaboration, harnessing existing local and community development infrastructure to make best use of resources as well as optimising available public and private resources and funds;
- Promotion of voluntary activity and active citizenship;
- Working with integrated evidence-based approaches to local service planning and delivery.

1.3.4 Process and Stages in the Preparing, Adoption and Monitoring of the LECP

Drawing on the legislative provisions and Guidelines issued by the Department of Environment Community and Local Government (DECLG) – now the Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government (DHPCLG), the process followed in the preparation of the plan is outlined in Box 2 on the next page.

The Advisory Steering Group was set up to prepare the LECP. A detailed socio-economic analysis of Limerick City and County has been prepared, to inform the development of the LECP. The draft socio-economic statement, identifying the high level goals, specific objectives

and structure of the programme was prepared. The development of the draft socio-economic statement included targeted consultations. The draft socio-economic statement was sent to a public consultation process, and referred to the Regional Assembly and the Metropolitan and Municipal Districts. Revisions were made to the draft socio-economic statement as a result of this process, which was completed in September 2015. A full draft of the LECP was then prepared, working with the Advisory Steering Group. The draft LECP was brought to, and considered by, the LCDC and the Economic Development, Enterprise and Planning SPC. Revisions were made to the draft as a result of these processes. The revised (pre-final) draft was sent to the Regional

Assembly for consideration. It was also brought to the Metropolitan and Municipal Districts. The Metropolitan and Municipal Districts adopted "a statement of consistency" of the LECP with the Limerick City Development Plan 2010-2016 and the Limerick County Development Plan 2010-2016, the relevant Local Area Plans and

consistency between economic and community elements of the Plan. Following from this process, the final LECP was presented for adoption by the full Council.

Box 2: Stages in the Preparation of the LECP

Stage 1: Preparation

- a) Establish & analyse the socio-economic evidence base
- b) Review of relevant high level strategies and plans
- c) Develop a socio-economic statement & high level goals for the integrated LECP
- d) Advisory Steering Group to prepare and the Economic Development, Enterprise and Planning SPC & LCDC to adopt the statement for public consultation

Stage 2: Public Consultation

- a) Undertake a public consultation on the socio-economic statement & high-level goals
- b) Revise the statement and refer to the Municipal Districts (MD) & Regional Assembly (RA)

Stage 3: Develop the Objectives & Actions

- a) Develop detailed objectives for the plan underpinned by clear, measurable actions

- b) Advisory Steering Group to prepare, and the Economic Development & Enterprise SPC & LCDC to agree the objectives & actions
- c) Advisory Steering Group to submit a final draft incorporating the statement & goals, objectives & actions for consideration by MDs and RAs.

Stage 4: Finalise Plan

- a) Economic Development, Enterprise and Planning SPC & LCDC to consider & adopt the final draft (revised as necessary following consideration by the MDs and RAs).
- b) Local Authority (Council) to adopt the final draft of the LECP
- c) Final Plan submitted to the Minister & published by LA

Stage 5: Monitoring & Review

Advisory Steering Group to monitor progress on actions & against measurable targets for the objectives.



Limerick City Aerial View

1.4 THE SPATIAL PLANNING AND POLICY CONTEXT

The preparation and implementation of the LECP and the work of the LCDC are being undertaken in a complex planning and policy context. The LECP is also being prepared at a time of public sector reform. The LCDC, in itself, is taking on a reform agenda.

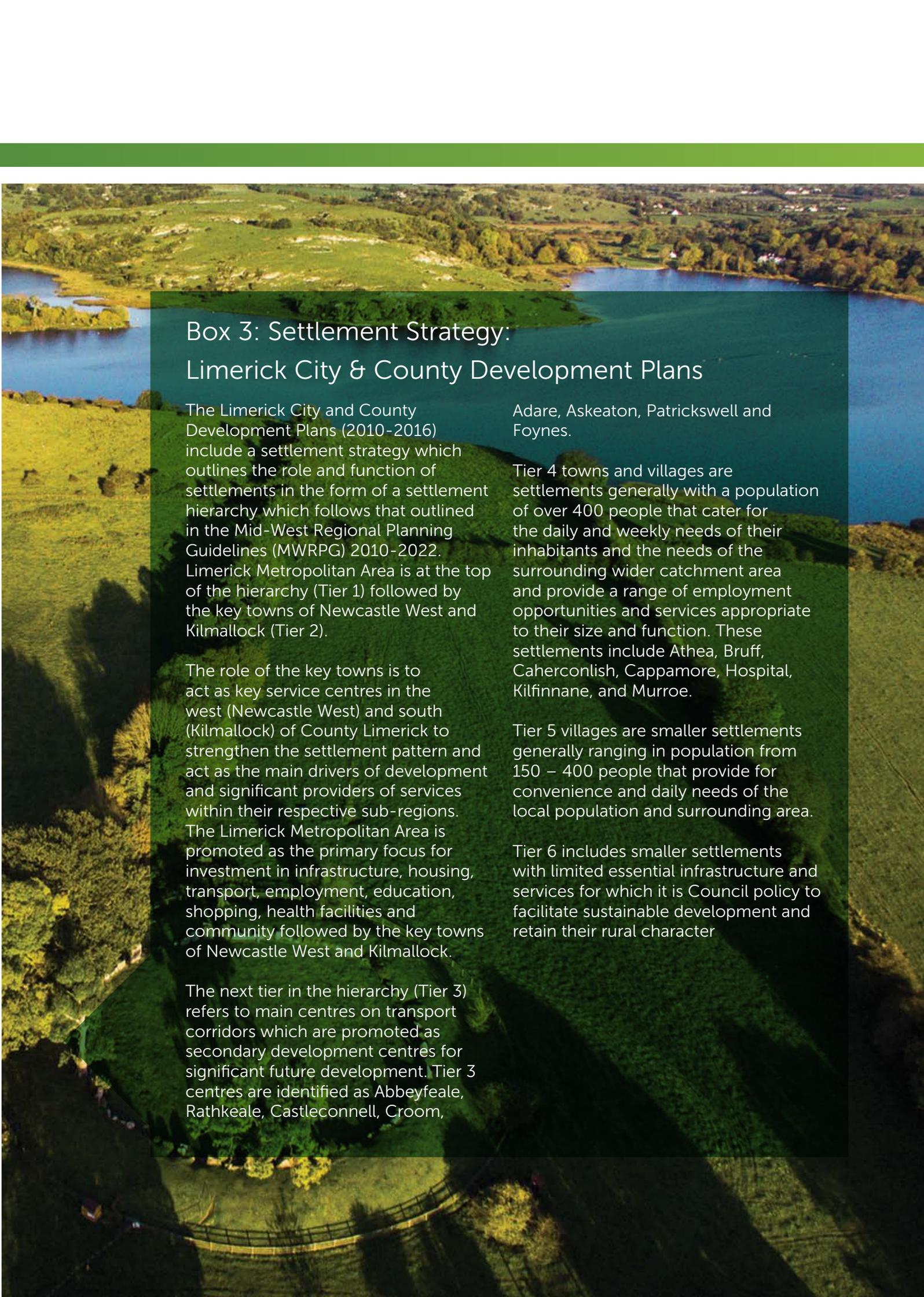
1.4.1 The Spatial Planning Context

The LECP must be consistent with the system of planning in Ireland's spatial planning hierarchy. This, in itself, is entering a new phase of planning at regional and national levels. Spatial plans with which the LECP must be consistent include: the existing Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022 and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSEs), to be prepared by the Regional Assemblies, and a new National Planning Framework, to replace the current National Spatial Strategy (NSS). The *Mid-West Area Strategic Plan: Planning, Land Use and Transportation Strategy (MWASP) 2012-2030*¹ - a non-statutory plan, aligned to the National Spatial Strategy 2002-2020 and developed with reference to the *Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022* - was reviewed in the preparation of the LECP. Consistency with the *Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022* was also reviewed as part of the preparation of the LECP.

The LECP must be consistent with the statutory City and County Development Plans. Consistency with these plans was reviewed as part of the development of the LECP. The settlement strategy in the Limerick City and County Development Plans is shown in Box 3 on the next page. There are Local Area Plans developed for many settlements.²

¹ MWASP provides "a framework to help guide decision-making with regard to the physical and spatial development of the region to 2030 and to promote balanced growth ... to achieve maximum social, economic, health and cultural benefits for all its citizens". (MWASP, vi).

² Southern Environs 2011-2017; Castletroy 2009-2015; Newcastlewest 2014-2020; Croom 2009-2015; Adare 2015-2021; Patrickswell 2015-2021; Askeaton 2015-2021; Castleconnell 2013-2019; Bruff 2012-2018; Caherconlish 2012-2018; Rathkeale 2012-2018; Kilfinane 2012-2018; Cappamore 2011-2017; Kilmallock 2009-2015; Abbeyfeale 2014-2020.



Box 3: Settlement Strategy: Limerick City & County Development Plans

The Limerick City and County Development Plans (2010-2016) include a settlement strategy which outlines the role and function of settlements in the form of a settlement hierarchy which follows that outlined in the Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines (MWRPG) 2010-2022. Limerick Metropolitan Area is at the top of the hierarchy (Tier 1) followed by the key towns of Newcastle West and Kilmallock (Tier 2).

The role of the key towns is to act as key service centres in the west (Newcastle West) and south (Kilmallock) of County Limerick to strengthen the settlement pattern and act as the main drivers of development and significant providers of services within their respective sub-regions. The Limerick Metropolitan Area is promoted as the primary focus for investment in infrastructure, housing, transport, employment, education, shopping, health facilities and community followed by the key towns of Newcastle West and Kilmallock.

The next tier in the hierarchy (Tier 3) refers to main centres on transport corridors which are promoted as secondary development centres for significant future development. Tier 3 centres are identified as Abbeyfeale, Rathkeale, Castleconnell, Croom,

Adare, Askeaton, Patrickswell and Foynes.

Tier 4 towns and villages are settlements generally with a population of over 400 people that cater for the daily and weekly needs of their inhabitants and the needs of the surrounding wider catchment area and provide a range of employment opportunities and services appropriate to their size and function. These settlements include Athea, Bruff, Caherconlish, Cappamore, Hospital, Kilfinnane, and Murroe.

Tier 5 villages are smaller settlements generally ranging in population from 150 – 400 people that provide for convenience and daily needs of the local population and surrounding area.

Tier 6 includes smaller settlements with limited essential infrastructure and services for which it is Council policy to facilitate sustainable development and retain their rural character

In addition, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Appropriate Assessment (AA) screening was conducted on the LECP. Outside of the statutory planning processes, the Local Development Companies have a long history of

working with communities on local area planning using participative methods. There are varying levels of capacity to engage with local area planning across local communities in the local authority area.

Box 4: The Europe 2020 strategy

The Europe 2020 strategy sets out five high level goals to achieve *smart, sustainable and inclusive growth* for the European Union. For each of the five goals, specific targets have been set, to be met at the level of the EU as a whole and for each member state by 2020. The targets for Ireland are set out in the *National Reform Programme for Ireland and in the Partnership Agreement for Ireland 2014-2020*. The Partnership Agreement sets out the policy context, identifies the key development needs, and defines the priorities for support under the European Structural and Investment Funds 2014-2020 with EU funding complemented with national investment. The Partnership Agreement is the strategic framework to achieve the national targets set under the Europe 2020 strategy, with implementation arrangements set out in the Operational Programmes including the *Southern and Eastern Operational Programme 2014-2020* (European Regional Development Fund), the *Programme for Employability Inclusion and Learning*

(*PEIL*) 2014-2020 (European Social Fund) and the *Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 (EARDF)*.

Targets to be achieved for Ireland under the Europe 2020 strategy are as follows:

- (i) Employment:** Increase in the employment rate for men and women 20-64 years to between 69-71%;
- (ii) Public and private investment in R&D and Innovation:** Increase to 2% of GDP;
- (iii) Climate change / reduced carbon / energy efficiency:** Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 20%; increased percentage of energy from renewable sources, to 16% and increase in energy efficiency by 20%;
- (iv) Education:** Reduction in early school leaving amongst young people, to be reduced to 8%; and increased rates with third level education to 60% of 30-34 year olds with third level qualifications; and
- (v) Poverty / social exclusion:** A reduction by 200,000 in the numbers in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion.

1.4.2 Relevant Public Policies: EU and National and Regional Level

The LECP must fit with and contribute to implementation of a range of public policies, from EU through national, through regional and to local level. These include the EU 2020 Strategy which sets out the approach and targets for the EU to achieve *smart, sustainable and inclusive growth*; *Ireland's National Reform Programme, 2015* which sets out the broad macro-economic context and provides updates on Ireland's progress under the EU 2020 Strategy; *Government's Medium-Term Economic Strategy 2014-2020*, which sets out the policy framework to rebuild the Irish economy, achieve sustainable economic growth, strong public finances and sustainable jobs.

Drawing on the *National Spatial Strategy for Ireland 2002-2020*, it is stated that the contribution to balanced regional development of the Mid-West will require "the enhancement of the performance of the Limerick-Shannon gateway at the national/international level... to lever additional investment for the overall region, through its critical mass, strategic location, capacity for innovation and development and connections within the national transport framework. Limerick-Shannon will be supported by Ennis as a hub, taking advantage of the latter's relationship with the Limerick-Shannon gateway and its strategic location between Limerick and Galway. Other towns and rural areas should be supported in developing complementary roles which avail of the spin-off benefits which the performance of the Limerick-Shannon gateway will bring to the region".

The LECP is developed such that it is consistent with this strategy. Linking this into the *Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022* and *MWASP (Mid-West Region Area Strategic Plan)*, the focus of its objectives are as follows: the revitalisation of Limerick City and its Environs; measures to deliver population growth, infrastructure and job creation in specific areas

targeted by the *Regional Planning Guidelines*; balanced regional development to promote sustainable urban and rural development; development of enterprise and employment; and the identification and remediation of infrastructural deficits. These are all addressed in the High Level Goals of the LECP and included in the action areas under the three pillars of the LECP – economic, social and physical / environment.

In relation to economic development and enterprise, key recent policy statements including goals and targets are contained in: *National Policy Statement on Enterprise 2014*; *Driving Enterprise, Delivering Jobs: Strategy to 2016*, presenting the strategy of Enterprise Ireland and targets for job creation; and the enterprise strategy, set out in *Making it Happen – Growing Enterprise for Ireland*. There are also policy frameworks that focus on sectoral areas of importance to the national economy including: *Construction 2020: A Strategy for a renewed construction sector*, *Food Harvest 2020: A Vision for Irish Agri-food and Fisheries*; *Delivering Green Potential: Government Policy Statement on Growth and Employment in the Green Economy*; and *People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025*. There are six key areas identified in the national tourism strategy including: focus on overseas visitor revenues; targeted marketing to specific countries and markets; continued support for festivals and events (especially those attracting overseas visitors); training and career development in tourism; and the vital role of local communities and local authorities in developing and delivery of quality tourism experiences. The new *Further Education and Training Strategy 2014-2018* presents the vision and implementation plan to create a high quality fully-integrated system of further education and training to support economic development (including future skills needs) and social inclusion. National policy initiatives and programmes particularly relevant to the LECP are: the *Action Plan for Jobs (2015)* and, most recently, the *Mid-West Regional Action Plan for Jobs (2015-2017)* and *Pathways to Work*, which

is government's flagship programme to address unemployment, long-term unemployment and youth unemployment.

Specifically, in relation to the environment, *Our Sustainable Future: A Framework for Sustainable Development in Ireland*, outlines the challenges and principles for sustainable development, working to a timeframe up to 2020. The aspiration is to create a sustainable and resource efficient economy founded on a fair and just society respecting the three core pillars of sustainability: environment, economic and social. Key challenges identified include: sustainable consumption and production, conservation and management of natural resources, climate change and clean energy, sustainable agriculture and sustainable transport.

In relation to social policy, the strategy of the Department of Children and Youth Affairs (DCYA), *Better Outcomes Brighter Futures: The National Policy Framework for Children and Young People 2014-2020*, presents government's vision and sets out an action framework for achieving best outcomes for children and families structured around six transformational goals (physical and mental health, education and learning, safety from harm, economically secure, connected, respected and contributing to their world). *Healthy Ireland: A Framework for Improved Health and Well-being 2013-2025* presents a comprehensive framework to promote good health and well-being across the whole population. It emphasises positive health strategies and preventive measures (healthy lifestyles and behaviours) and the need to address health inequalities in the population. There is a strong focus on working in partnership with stakeholders across government departments and agencies, local authorities and voluntary sector and on community-based actions to promote health and well-being. *Government's National Positive Ageing Strategy (2013)* is prepared against the background of conditions of demographic ageing in Ireland but highlights that this strategy is not only about older people. Ageing is a lifelong

process that starts at birth. The challenge is to plan now for an ageing Ireland and put in place arrangements to create an age-friendly society. Ageing is not only a health issue but encompasses a wide range of issues including housing, income / economic resources, recreation, health, education, safety, transport and community. Creating an age-friendly society requires action and collaboration at many levels including local, regional and national organisations in the statutory, community, voluntary and private sectors. In terms of specific groups in society at high risk of social exclusion, there is a *National Disability Strategy (2013-2015)* and a *National Strategy for Traveller and Roma Integration*, addressed to accommodation, health, education and employment.

Programmes directly relevant to the LECP at local level in terms of oversight/ decision-making and requiring local strategies and implementation arrangements are: the *Rural Development Programme (2014-2020)* co-funded by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) which includes the *LEADER* programme, and the *Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP)*. The SICAP programme is co-funded by the European Social Fund (ESF) and the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI). In relation to the latter, SICAP supports the implementation of the Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan in Ireland which has a specific focus on targeting young people "not in employment education or training" (NEETs). In the rural context, the recent report and recommendations of the *Commission for the Economic Development of Rural Areas (CEDRA)*, to address economic decline of rural areas and promote economic activity particularly in towns/ villages with potential benefit to rural hinterlands is relevant, identifying specific needs for the economic development and social sustainability of rural areas and a menu of actions to respond to those needs. All of these programmes work up to achievement of the EU 2020 strategy and targets.

1.4.3 Local Authority-led Strategies and Local Plans

The LECP must be consistent with local-authority led strategies and plans. The key plans here are: *Limerick City and County Council's Corporate Plan 2015-2019*, *Limerick 2030 Economic and Spatial Plan*, the strategy to promote the economic development of the city working in partnership with key stakeholders including the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and the private sector; and *the Limerick Regeneration Framework Implementation Plan*, targeting the most disadvantaged estates of Limerick City.

The strategy in the *Corporate Plan for Limerick City and County Council* is also structured on the three pillars of social, economic and physical development underpinned by a new model of local governance and service delivery based on excellence in council leadership. As well as promoting Limerick as a location for investment, business, education and as a place to live, the Corporate Plan places a strong emphasis on “*inclusive participation of all citizens in the development of their community*” and community empowerment. It states the commitment of the local authority to promote diversity, equality and partnership.

Limerick 2030: An Economic and Spatial Plan aims to promote the economic development of Limerick working in partnership with key stakeholders including public agencies, the private sector and third level educational institutions. It aims to position Limerick to take advantage of new economic opportunities, build a strong local economy with significant job creation and marketing of Limerick effectively for investment, business location, tourism, retail and as a place to live. It includes a spatial plan for the city centre, focusing on renewal of the urban fabric and including transformative civic and economic projects. Sixteen specific projects for the city have been identified. *Limerick 2030* identified specific sectors with growth potential including sectors in the knowledge economy and cultural and

creative industries. There is potential to extend the strategic interventions, including sector-specific projects identified for development under *Limerick 2030* into the county towns. This is already happening. Limerick 2030 has a target to create some 12,000 jobs. Significant achievements have already been made in replacing the large number of jobs lost over the economic recession. This LECP provides an opportunity to realise the economic development objectives contained within *Limerick 2030*. It also provides a framework for connecting economic objectives of *Limerick 2030* into the agenda to build vibrant communities across urban and rural Limerick and social inclusion.

The *Limerick Regeneration Framework Implementation Plan* is a comprehensive plan working with an integrated approach across physical, economic and social pillars of action, targeting the communities in the city that are most disadvantaged. From 2012/2013, it involves additional investment of some €28 million per annum (up to 2016) by government, under DECLG as the lead department. The physical programme involved demolition of housing and relocations of residents. With this phase completed, the physical programme now centres on energy retrofitting and upgrading the existing housing stock, a small number of new build housing schemes, public realm improvements and social and economic infrastructures. The social programme is structured on a number of themes – also included in the LECP – providing additional support to address the structural problems in the communities (e.g., low education, long-term unemployment, health inequalities), to prevent poor outcomes especially for children and young people living in the regeneration areas (e.g., educational under-achievement, poorer health) and to build community participation and empowerment. For instance, Employability and Work is a theme of the social regeneration plan, where additional services are funded to support unemployed and economically inactive people in regeneration areas, including vulnerable

groups (early school leavers, ex-prisoners / people with a history offending), into education, training and work. There are also a number of targeted economic actions, to improve the infrastructures and services to support enterprise and employment development in those areas.

Strategies and programmes delivered under the auspices of the LCDC, in particular, the *Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP)*, targets individuals at high risk of exclusion from employment and living in spatially disadvantaged communities including the regeneration areas in the city. Experiences in the city may be useful in informing the strategies of the LCDC. There may be potential to transfer experience and learning into small areas in the county (the towns) with a profile of social disadvantage and to build networks of cooperation across city and county to facilitate knowledge transfer, to work together and upscale successful approaches.

Under the LCDC, the Local Action Group for LEADER, *the Local Development Strategy (LDS), Rural Development Programme 2014-2020* for Limerick County has been prepared and agreed. The Implementing Partners are the local development companies, Ballyhoura Development and West Limerick Resources and the Financial Partner is Limerick City and County Council (LCCC). Drawing on the analysis underpinning the LDS, including statistical analysis and consultation processes, the strategic priorities and key actions under the three main themes of LEADER were identified as follows:

Theme 1: Economic Development Enterprise and Job Creation:

- (1) rural tourism to support and build capacity to develop the tourism product including heritage and culture, recreation, amenity and visitor facilities and services and marketing;
- (2) enterprise, supporting community (social) and individual micro and small enterprises focused on innovation, production, distribution and

knowledge networks;

- (3) rural towns incorporating support for community socio-economic action planning and promoting the regeneration of rural towns and villages across the county as centre for living, leisure, services, business and employment;
- (4) broadband in rural areas, focused on support to improve access to broadband and ICT skills.

Theme 2: Social Inclusion:

- (5) basic services targeted at "hard to reach communities", focused on support to communities to manage and maintain existing facilities / services, develop plans and support investment in new or improved services and capacity building in weakest communities to support planning for services to meet basic needs;
- (6) rural youth focused on infrastructure for youth (facilities and services).

Theme 3: Rural environment

- (7) awareness raising and support for local action to address water conservation, water quality improvements through technical assistance, capacity building and small-scale capital investment;
- (8) protection and improvement of local biodiversity;
- (9) to build community and business capacity to promote and adopt action in renewable energy use including reduced energy consumption, low energy / low carbon community initiatives, waste reduction and reuse and supporting the establishment of renewable energy consumer co-ops and developing initiatives to create local energy supply with low environmental impact.

The cross-cutting objectives of the rural development strategy / LEADER are: innovation, environment and sustainable development and action on climate change. All of these themes and cross-cutting objectives are reflected in the LECP. The LECP builds on the considerable experience and achievements of the local development companies, the PAUL Partnership in the city,

and Ballyhoura Development and West Limerick Resources in the county. These organisations already have strong networks of cooperation with stakeholders and partners in the LCDC including Department of Social Protection (DSP), Limerick and Clare Education and Training Board (LCETB), the Health Services Executive (HSE), TUSLA the Child and Family Agency and LCCC as well as working with voluntary and community organisations in the city and county. They are the Programme Implementers involved in the delivery of SICAP across the city (PAUL) and county (Ballyhoura Development, east Limerick and West Limerick Resources, west Limerick) and the Implementing Partners of the Rural Development Programme, as outlined above.

1.5 HIGH LEVEL GOALS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LIMERICK LECP

The goals and the key characteristics of the Limerick LECP are outlined in this section.

1.5.1 High Level Goals

The overall goal of the LECP is to promote improved quality of life and well-being of people and communities in Limerick City and County. This means striving to create safe and sustainable communities, where there is access to quality services including housing, transport, health, education, recreation and promoting an agenda of diversity, equality and partnership. See Box 5.

1.5.2 LECP: A Framework to bring Coherence and Improve Coordination

As stated above, the LECP is not a detailed operational plan. The purpose of the LECP is to bring together into a coherent high level framework the various strategies and operational plans already developed for Limerick / or in development for implementation up to 2020. The LECP can add value by improving the scope for coordination, inter-agency collaboration in planning, working together to pursue new opportunities and promoting mainstreaming into statutory agencies of successful types of interventions and practices. Operating within this framework is expected to empower the partnership-based LCDC as a structure and model of governance. The LCDC can give strategic direction in public policies that impact on quality of life for citizens and communities in Limerick. In areas that require or can benefit from an inter-agency approach, the LCDC can “make things happen”. This is in addition to its specific remit in relation to local community, economic development and social inclusion programmes in the local authority area (SICAP and LEADER). The LCDC is the Local Action Group, responsible for

the local strategy and overseeing implementation of the *Rural Development Programme LEADER 2014-2020* and the *Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP)* in Limerick City and County. In addition to this, operating to the priorities identified in the LECP, the LCDC proactively will seek to take advantage of new opportunities for economic, social and community development as they arise.

1.5.3 The LECP: An Integrated Approach

The LECP is developed based on an integrated territorial approach structured around three sectoral pillars – economic, social and physical / environment. Working with an integrated approach means taking steps to address “silos”, improve the connections between different sectoral actions and, in the process, enhance the benefits resulting from the actions. It also means working with a “joined up” approach in developing strategy and planning and delivery of actions. In recent years in Limerick, there have been strong efforts to reduce fragmentation. Both formal and informal structures have been set up to improve collaboration between statutory agencies, the private sector and voluntary and community sector. Reducing fragmentation and improving cohesion are important priorities of the amalgamated local authority. The analysis of conditions shows that there are already strong links and inter-dependencies across urban and rural areas of Limerick and connections into the broader region, based on economic activity, strategic infrastructure, labour market and commuting to work, school and college. However,

Box 5: Guiding Principles in the Preparation of the LECP

Goal 1: To promote equally **vibrant and safe communities** with high quality of life, access to quality services in urban and rural Limerick, engaged in civic life and local decision-making.

Goal 2: To increase the **population and incomes** by creating conditions for, and promoting, new sources of **jobs and enterprises** in the local economy, retaining the young population and attracting new talent and investment.

Goal 3: To increase **the employment rate and reduce unemployment**, particularly in the city where the employment rate is low and unemployment highest, and in areas of the county with high unemployment, under-employment and economic inactivity.

Goal 4: To reduce the number of people living in **deprivation**, promote **social and economic inclusion** and a **reduction of social inequalities** particularly addressed to local communities and groups in Limerick with a profile of social disadvantage and / or at risk of exclusion.

Goal 5: To create a **strong urban core, thriving towns, attractive and socially sustainable villages and countryside**, protecting and enhancing the receiving environment for the current and future generations.

Goal 6: To promote **urban-rural linkages** across city and county, increasing social cohesion and extending economic opportunities to benefit the whole population.

Goal 7: To build **networks of cooperation** including local partnerships and regional, national and European and other international networks, to develop new economic, social and cultural opportunities and enhance the reputation of Limerick city and county.

Goal 8: To ensure the **protection of the receiving environment** in implementing the LECP.

Goal 9: Promote the transition of Limerick City and County towards a **low carbon future** by 2030.

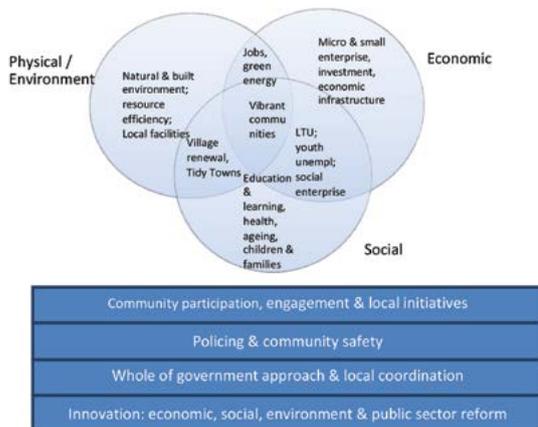
there are areas of activity where awareness of needs and experiences are less developed. There are many local variations and there is considered to be different cultures and community

experiences between urban and rural Limerick. Traditionally, within the more rural county, there has been a division between east and west Limerick. There are strong connections into the

adjacent counties – with parts of the city and suburbs, having strong links with their hinterlands in Clare and North Tipperary, West Limerick into North Kerry (Tralee) and East Limerick into North Cork (Charleville, Mallow). Overall, there is scope for greater cooperation in strategy, service planning and delivery across city and county and within these areas, including transfer of experience and good practice. There is also scope for greater cooperation within the sub-region. The LECP intends to build on and strengthen links and cohesion across urban and rural areas in the local authority area and pursue opportunities for cooperation beyond the administrative boundaries of the local authority where appropriate.

The integrated approach in the LECP is illustrated in Figure 2.

At the centre – the intersection of the three pillars – is the creation of vibrant communities across Limerick City and County. Developments



in relation to the built or physical environment have economic impact including job creation. New or improved physical infrastructure can offer potential for business development and job creation, for instance, in the green energy sector as well as improved energy efficiency. Economic development from successes in attracting investment, new business start-up and development and job creation can help address

long-term unemployment (LTU) and youth unemployment as well as create opportunities for social enterprise. Town and village renewal can provide opportunities for developing skills and facilities and services in local communities, for instance, for community-based education, social and health services and cultural activities.

The three sectoral pillars are underpinned by the following cross-cutting priority themes:

- *Community participation, engagement and local initiatives: to support community participation in decision-making, community-based planning and developing and implementing local initiatives.*
- *Policing and community safety: where low crime, trust in policing and safe communities are fundamental to creating the conditions for economic and social interventions to be successful and for good quality of life.*
- *A whole of government approach and improving local coordination across public policies is a core purpose of the LCDC.*
- *Promoting innovation across all sectoral pillars, economic, social, physical/environmental and furthering the public sector reform agenda in Limerick.*

1.5.4 Structure of the LECP

The structure of the LECP, showing the action areas, by pillar is shown in Figure 3.

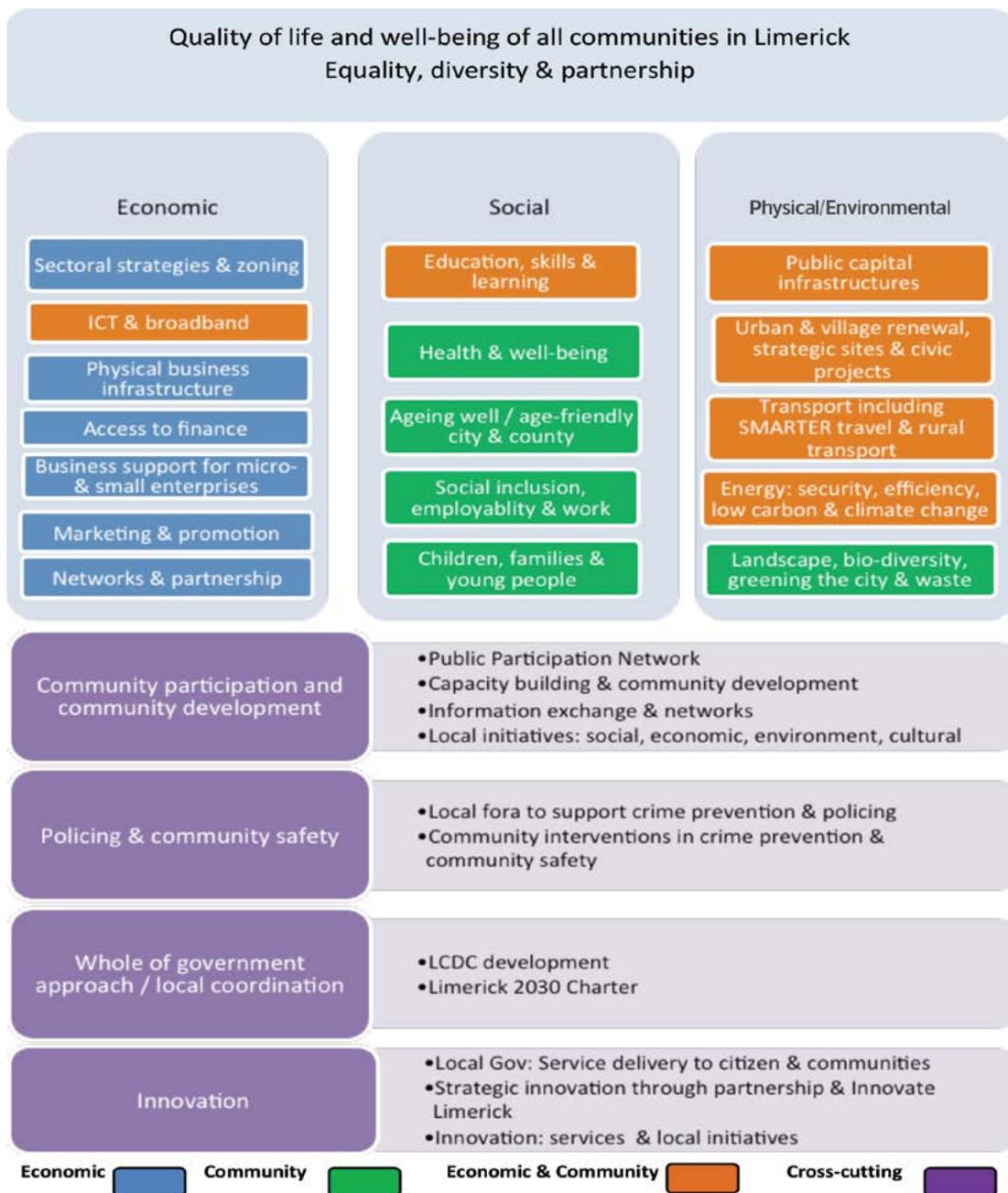


Figure 3: Thematic structure & action areas of the LECP



2

The Economic Plan

- 2.1 Economic SWOT Analysis: Commentary
- 2.2 Objectives and Focus of the Economic Plan
- 2.3 Economic Plan: Types of Action

2 THE ECONOMIC PLAN

The Economic Plan has been prepared with reference to the baseline analysis (2015); a review of relevant strategies and plans; consultation exercises involving the key stakeholders and a public consultation process. This process led to the identification of the priority objectives and expected outcomes of the economic plan, economic sectors that could be targeted for business development and a number of specific areas for action.

2.1 Economic SWOT Analysis: Commentary

A summary of the economic SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats), drawing on the findings relevant to economic development, is presented in the Table below. The SWOT analysis is the rationale for the strategy, objectives and actions identified for the LECP.

The analysis indicates the availability of excellent accessibility infrastructure including roads, rail, air and seaport. It has third level institutions producing large numbers of graduates and post-graduates, including ICT and engineering as well as cultural industries especially fashion and design and music and dance. The education sector offers continuing education and training, including upskilling, international links and is engaged in R&D and Innovation. There are significant physical assets in both city and county that could be re-developed to take on new economic uses. However, there has been some deterioration in the physical and economic fabric of the city centre and especially the core of towns and villages. It will be challenging to develop some of these for new economic uses. There are also key infrastructure

gaps including the Limerick-Cork motorway development (not agreed in government's capital programme) and poor broadband connectivity in some rural areas.

Limerick City and County has a reasonably diversified economic base including significant employment in services in the more rural areas of the county. There is potential for further growth in economic activity and employment in sectors including tourism, creative and cultural industries, agriculture and related industries, food and drink, medi-tech, ICT and advanced manufacturing. However, there is intense competition from other areas for mobile Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and not only from other parts of the state. Other areas of the state, especially the large urban centres with concentrations of economic activity (large firms in advanced sectors) and supporting infrastructures, may be better placed to attract higher value added sectors in the knowledge economy. Aspects of high quality of life in Limerick including its cultural resources and activities (literature, art, performing arts, music, film and festivals) could be better developed and marketed

as a feature of attractiveness. Promoting high quality of life has strong cross-over with the community elements of the plan.

The city and county experienced major job losses during the economic recession. While the situation is improving with the economic recovery, there is still much to be done in order to increase the number of jobs (and higher quality sustainable jobs), increase the employment rate (which is particularly low in the city) and reduce unemployment (especially high in the city). There is a legacy of high

unemployment, deeply embedded structural unemployment and economic inactivity in parts of the city (i.e., unemployment “blackspots”). There is also structural unemployment (e.g., linked to the decline in construction) as well as under-employment and economic inactivity in the county. Economic disadvantage including unemployment, under-employment and economic inactivity is more dispersed in the rural areas and because it is “hidden” it is challenging to reach the groups / individuals affected and to address the problems.

Economic Strengths	Economic Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated labour market, diversified economic structure & high employment in services - Lower unemployment rate in County Limerick than national average - Strong FDI in manufacturing & established high-tech sectors in ICT, Medi-Tech, Advanced Manufacturing & Engineering, Food & Drink - Performs well in medium technology manufacturing jobs - Strong agriculture sector & system of farming - Education infrastructure (UL/LIT/MIC) & research capacity (SFI centres) - Key transport infrastructures (Shannon Airport, Foynes Port) - Motorway accessibility to other urban centres especially Dublin - Short commuting times to work / school - Distinctive City Centre environment including Georgian character - “Gateway city” of strategic importance in the national & regional context - Availability of renewable energy resources & technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limerick is one of the poorest performing cities in the state - Insufficient numbers of jobs in the city (compared with suburbs) - Loss of over 11,000 jobs between 2007 & 2012 - Decline in jobs in micro- & small enterprises between 2007 & 2012 - Poor performance in high tech manufacturing - Low rate of FDI jobs to Limerick since 2010 - % with 3rd level qualifications in the city well below national average - Labour Force Participation Rate in the city (55%) and employment rate in the city (47%) well below national average - Extremely high unemployment in metropolitan Limerick (28.9%) - Commercial, retail & residential vacancy rates high in city centre & towns - Poor broadband connectivity in some rural areas & low PC ownership in parts of the city (disadvantaged areas with low education) and county - Energy infrastructure to harness renewable energy not at optimal levels

Economic Opportunities	Economic Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amalgamation of Limerick City and County Councils offers scope for efficiencies, cohesion & reduced disparities across urban & rural areas - Economic impact from new City Centre third level education campus - Potential to increase tourism (urban and rural) - Potential for start-ups & development of micro- & small enterprises - Limerick 2030 strategic sites, to spearhead city regeneration with links to economic development opportunities in the county - Potential for cultural and creative industries; Candidate City for European Capital of Culture 2020 - Under-used historic & physical assets in City Centre & important heritage, cultural sites, natural landscapes & recreational potential in rural Limerick - Unrealised potential from 3rd level education (pool of graduates & post-graduates, R&DI) - Potential of rural economic development zones (focused on enterprise centres, sectoral clusters of enterprises and plans for local initiatives) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trend in population decline in the city - Commercial, service and social fabric (living / residential potential) of city centre & core of towns & villages deteriorated & challenging to rejuvenate - Key gaps in motorway network (Limerick-Cork) - Poor broadband connectivity & lack of ICT infrastructure limiting access to new economic opportunities (products, services, markets, jobs) - Legacy of negative image of the city - Strong competition from other areas for investment - R&D & Innovation is more established in other centres - Dependence on imported fossil fuels, sheltered by low oil prices and other factors (€ exchange rate & low interest rates) that could change - Low awareness & / or acceptance of environmental challenges in general population / low motivation to take preventive action - Partnerships more developed but fragmentation in decision-making is still an issue

There is advanced R&DI capacity, technologies and natural resources to develop in green / renewable energy but this potential has not been harnessed. Drawing on consultations, there is low awareness in the general population and poor motivation towards the major environmental challenges - to reduce carbon, reduce dependency on fossil fuels, improve energy efficiency and take action to address climate change. There are mismatches and some contradictions in terms of strengths and weaknesses in local economic conditions. This is evidenced in that significant assets / strengths are not being fully utilised (physical, heritage, cultural, creative, environmental, natural resources,

educational infrastructures). There have been weaknesses in effectiveness of policy interventions to promote access to economic opportunities and benefits for all. For instance, there is excellent educational infrastructure and services in terms of schools and third level colleges in the city and county but the adult population of the city has low education profile. The sectors identified for development under the LECP are included in the economic development strategy under the *Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022* and thus, there is consistency between the plans.

2.2 OBJECTIVES AND FOCUS OF THE ECONOMIC PLAN

The overall objective of the economic element of the LECP is to promote a more integrated, inclusive and sustainable approach to economic development in the local authority area. The LECP focuses on areas where local level action can either influence strategies and actions taken by other agencies - such as the IDA, Enterprise Ireland, SOLAS, Limerick and Clare Education and Training Board (LCETB), third level educational institutions - or involve direct action at local level by the local authority and partners in communities to support economic development and sustainable job creation. The stronger functions of the local authority in relation to economic development and the role of the Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs), now operating within the local authority, improve the scope for direct action in this area.

The approach involves building on the strengths and opportunities including unlocking under-utilised resources. For instance, some significant assets that can be used for economic (and community) benefit are now in public ownership or control in Limerick (LCCC). The LECP prioritises working to ensure a spread of the benefits of economic development across the whole area. There is a specific focus on the city centre, which has seen a "hollowing out" of economic activity, as businesses, public sector offices and residential populations have moved out from the core. There is also a lack of activity in the city centre including cultural activities, in the evenings. However, some of the same processes are observed across the towns and villages in County Limerick. The principle underpinning the economic strategy of the LECP is that access to economic opportunities should be possible for all. In this respect, there is strong integration between the economic and social pillars and the economic and community elements of the LECP.

The Economic Plan focuses on creating more jobs (i.e., increasing employment) in the local authority area by attracting investment and generating economic growth. Sectoral strategies aim to create a more diversified economic base (where more diversified economies are more resilient to external shocks compared with specialised economies, with a more restricted economic base). This involves capitalising on areas where Limerick has a profile of strengths and is pursuing opportunities to develop in new sectors, by planning for specific development opportunities, public investment, developing partnerships and networks of collaboration. While the approach includes "moving up the value chain", into higher value-added and knowledge sectors and developing in cultural and creative industries, it also involves pursuing economic opportunities at different levels of skills. This is important in order to provide a mix of jobs that can absorb the numbers already in, and coming onto, the labour market. This approach should create a local labour market providing entry level employment as well as opportunities for career progression (and up-skilling) and improve capacity to retain and attract new (mobile) talent. This will be pursued by working collaboratively across enterprise support services and education and skills as well as marketing Limerick as a good place for business, a good place to live, to visit and a destination for quality higher and continuing education.





Children Pond Dipping at Lough Gur

2.3 ECONOMIC PLAN: TYPES OF ACTION

Local action will promote survival and expansion of existing businesses to improve competitiveness, productivity and access to wider markets; support for entrepreneurship including self-employment and new business start-ups and creating conditions to attract and influence investment / business location to Limerick including Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). This agenda will be pursued through a range of “hard” (physical infrastructure, business space, access to financing) and “soft” measures (promotional and marketing activities, information, advice, training, business networks) which are already developed by existing agencies. At local level, these include the LEO, the local authority and the Local Development Companies and representative organisations of private business including Limerick Chamber. Actions to ensure a supply of human capital with the skills, qualifications and competencies to meet current needs of employers and future skills needs are of crucial importance to improving the

attractiveness of Limerick as a place to invest and to work. The Limerick and Clare Education and Training Board (LCETB), third level colleges, further education colleges and other education and training providers are key partners here. So too are the public employment services including Department of Social Protection (DSP) / Intreo Offices as well as the local community-based organisations that support unemployed people on pathways into work. The latter include: the Local Development Companies, the Local Employment Service in the city, Jobs Clubs, voluntary organisations including youth services, and private providers of employment services.

Action Areas in the Economic Plan across the three Pillars and the cross-cutting themes are shown in Figure 4 below.

1. Economic Pillar	2. Social Pillar	3. Physical environmental Pillar /
1.1 Sectoral strategies & zoning	2.1 Education, skills & learning	3.1 Public capital infrastructure
1.2 ICT and broadband		3.2 Urban & village renewal, strategic sites & civic projects
1.3 Physical business Infrastructure		3.3 Transport incl SMARTER travel & rural transport
1.4 Access to finance		3.4 Energy efficiency, low carbon & climate change
1.5 Business support for micro & small enterprises		
1.6 Marketing & promotion		
1.7 Networks & partnership		
6. Whole of government approach / coordination	6.2 Limerick 2030 Charter	
7. Innovation	7.2 Strategic innovation through partnership & Innovate Limerick	

■ Economic
 ■ Community
 ■ Economic & Community
 ■ Cross-cutting

Figure 4: Thematic Structure & Action Areas of the Economic Plan

1. Economic Pillar	
Action Area	1.1 Sectoral strategies and zoning
Objectives	Support diversification, improved competitiveness and increase the number of jobs in the local economy. In the process, promote balanced economic development which is sustainable and inclusive. This is consistent with objectives of the <i>Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022</i> , the <i>Mid-West Area Strategic Plan (MWASP) 2014-2020</i> and the <i>City and County Development Plans 2010-2016</i> .
Responsibility	Enterprise Ireland, IDA, LCCC, Innovate Limerick, LEO
Outcomes	Increase jobs Diversified sectoral profile of employment Reduce unemployment
Actions	
1.1.01	Implement the ' <i>Mid West Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017</i> '. Specific actions identified for Limerick are included below 1.1.03-1.1.05; 1.1.08 - 1.1.10.
1.1.02	Implement ' <i>Limerick 2030: An Economic and Spatial Plan for Limerick</i> '
1.1.03	Promote development in target sectors with growth potential: agri-food, green energy, niche engineering, ICT, financial and back office services, medical services, tourism, hospitality and catering, retail, city and rural tourism, cultural and creative industries and heritage, green economy, speciality food, marine including renewable energy from marine. All of these sectors are referenced in the <i>Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022, Chapter 4 Economic Development Strategy; MWASP 2014-2020</i> ; and in the <i>Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs (2015-2017), Chapter 10: Building Sectoral Opportunities</i> . They are also consistent with the <i>City Development Plan 2010-2016 Chapter 3, Economic Development Strategy and the County Development Plan 2010-2016 Chapter 5, Economic Development</i> .
1.1.04	Facilitate the development of ISAX (Irish Smart Ageing Exchange) to capitalise on market opportunities arising with the demographic shift towards an ageing population. Establish and develop a National Smart Ageing Centre in Limerick. This is being developed in cooperation with Innovate Limerick. This is referenced in the <i>Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs (2015-2017), Chapter 14: Potential strategic areas for further job creation</i> .

1. Economic Pillar	
1.1.05	Implement the 'Food Strategy for Limerick 2016-2018', prepared on behalf of LCCC via the LEO. The strategy is based on an integrated approach and involves food stakeholder groups. It includes short-term actions (to develop a united food community, enhance business skills) and long term actions (marketing, setting up a food zone) to develop the local food sector.
1.1.06	Drawing on the experience of <i>National City of Culture 2014</i> and the development process for the <i>European Capital of Culture 2020</i> bid, prepare an inclusive cultural strategy for Limerick.
1.1.07	Review the economic development pillar in the <i>Limerick Regeneration Framework Implementation Plan</i> in the light of the changing context of economic and employment development in the city, current policy priorities (e.g., strong focus on activation of unemployed, long-term unemployed and economically inactive), initiatives in local economic development in regeneration areas (e.g., in the community enterprise centres, enterprise and training facilities in the Roxboro) and local authority-led initiatives to promote revitalisation of the city centre. The purpose of this review is to develop a strategic role for the regeneration programme in shaping a view of how the economic development of the city can connect to the regeneration communities and how regeneration communities can benefit in terms of training and jobs from the new opportunities being created in, and adjacent to, the regeneration areas and in the city centre. Funding from LRFIP for economic projects could fund such a review and strategy development.
1.1.08	Prepare and implement a renewable energy strategy for Limerick. Renewable energy is specifically referenced in the <i>Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022, Chapter 4.1.7</i> . This is also consistent with the <i>City Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 2: Environmental Infrastructure and Management, sections 12.6-12.9</i> and the <i>County Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 8: Transport and Infrastructure, 8.6 Renewable Energy</i> .
1.1.09	Facilitate the development of the Shannon Estuary as a key driver of economic development in the region by implementing the ' <i>Strategic Integrated Framework Plan for the Shannon Estuary</i> ' (SIFP) and support the work of the SIFP implementation group in achieving the objectives of the SIFP. This is included in the <i>City Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 3, Economic Development Strategy, section 3.3</i> and the <i>County Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 9</i> and in the <i>Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022</i> .

1. Economic Pillar	
1.1.10	Promote social enterprise as a source of job creation in both urban and rural areas. Programmes implemented by the LEO and the Local Development Companies (LEADER, SICAP) will support this. This is included as an action in the <i>Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapter 6: Driving Entrepreneurship</i> .
1.1.11	Commence the process of compiling more comprehensive economic data at local level in order to establish benchmarks for employment growth, investment and skills needs in the local economy. This can include a focus on sectors targeted for development in the local economy (e.g., cultural and creative industries). Monitor and evaluate progress on the LECP Framework Priority targets and actions over time.

The next Action Area, ICT and Broadband, is equally relevant to the Economic and Community elements of the LECP.

1.2 ICT and Broadband (Economic and Community)	
Action Area	1.2 ICT and Broadband (Economic and Community)
Objectives	Promote and facilitate ICT and broadband connectivity. This is identified in the <i>Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022</i> , for instance, under 6.7 Telecommunications; it is a priority under the <i>Mid-West Area Regional Area Strategy 2014-2020 (MWASP)</i> . It is also consistent with the <i>City Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 12: Environmental Infrastructure and Management, section 12.6</i> and the <i>County Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 8, Transport and Infrastructure, section 8.5</i> .
Responsibility	LCCC; LEO; Local Development Companies
Outcomes	Increase broadband availability in rural areas Increase broadband speed Increase number of on line businesses / markets
Actions 1.2.01	Promote and facilitate broadband connectivity and high speed broadband development especially in rural areas with deficiencies. This can be supported under the <i>Southern and Eastern Regional Operational Programme 2015-2020</i> while some local pilots can be supported under <i>LEADER</i> in rural areas.
1.2.02	Promote and support enterprise start-up and development in local and wider markets in ICT.

1.2.03	Support SMEs to develop in new markets by going "on line" (LEO). Actions to support businesses to expand into wider markets are identified under the <i>Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapter 7: Supporting Businesses to Grow and Scale</i> .
1.2.04	Prepare and implement a Digital Strategy for Limerick, led by LCCC.
1.2.05	Create a Digital Hub in Limerick City Centre, led by Innovate Limerick. This is identified as one of the potential strategic areas for further job creation with specific reference to The Limerick Royal / Digital Quarter and City Centre Innovation Centre in the <i>Mid-West Regional Action Plan for Jobs (2015-2017)</i> .
1.2.06	Provide digital and social media training to small businesses, supported by the LEO and other partners including the Local Development Companies and third level colleges.

Action Area	1.3 Physical business infrastructure
Objectives	Develop physical business infrastructure in key locations in Limerick city and county, compliant with zoning, to support business development. Developments are required to be consistent with the <i>Limerick City Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 15 (zoning)</i> ; and the <i>County Development Plan Chapter 5 and with the Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022</i> .
Responsibility	LCCC, Innovate Limerick, LEO
Outcomes	Increase available office space in Limerick City Centre for both large-scale operations and start ups. Increase footfall in the city centre and town centre retail and commercial areas.
Actions 1.3.01	Implement <i>Limerick 2030</i> strategic sites, seeking out investment and partnerships in development projects, prioritising the development of the following sites: the Opera Site, the Hanging Gardens, the Cleeves' site, the redevelopment of Arthur's Quay and Colbert Station renewal. These projects are also referenced in the <i>Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs (2015-2017)</i> as key property infrastructures to support enterprise in Limerick.

1.3.02	Develop workspace for micro and small enterprises including space for start-ups (low cost; easy in-easy out-terms) and expanding private and social/ community enterprise in urban and rural areas.
1.3.03	Create or improve sites for retail in urban and rural areas including local markets and new approaches to developing sales ("buy local" campaigns, sales of boxes into households, distribution and delivery services) and support enterprises to work together to develop, manage and access them.
1.3.04	Promote and further develop the Retail and Business Incentive Scheme. This is consistent with the <i>City and County Development Plans, the Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022, Chapter 4.3 Retail Strategy, and the Mid-West Regional Area Strategy (2014-2020) MWASP</i> .
1.3.05	Promote and facilitate excellence in design and integration of environmental priorities (energy efficiency, low carbon) into physical business infrastructure development / improvements in the re-development of "brownfield" sites, public buildings, and town and village renewal in urban and rural areas.
1.3.06	Promote the " <i>Living Cities Initiative</i> " (Limerick City Centre) and local schemes to develop residential living in towns and villages across the county.
1.3.07	Carry out a review of casual trading by-laws in Limerick City and County.
1.3.08	Review the current retail strategy applicable to Limerick and further develop / revise it as appropriate to take into account challenges presented by changing retail trends (more online), the retail offer, retail sites and other developments linked to Limerick 2030 and urban and town and village renewal.

Action Area	1.4 Access to finance / unlocking resources for investment
Objectives	Promote and facilitate access to finance for enterprises including more diversified sources of finance for business start-up and expansion. This is identified as a priority area under the <i>Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017 Chapter 6: Driving Entrepreneurship</i> .
Responsibility	LEO; Innovate Limerick; LCCC; InterTrade Ireland
Outcomes	Increase availability of finance for enterprise and development (€ obtained)

Actions	
1.4.01	Support access to Microfinance Ireland as well as existing sources of finance for start-ups (LEO programmes), Section 66 financing in the form of grants and loans and the Business and Retail Incentive Scheme.
1.4.02	Promote and facilitate low interest loans for rural businesses; peer-to-peer lending initiatives and financing for community and social enterprise linking into existing programmes including the Rural Economic Development Zones (REDZ), progressing projects identified / planned from REDZ pilots (e.g., engineering cluster in Charleville / Kilmallock), LEADER, the Limerick Regeneration Programme, economic pillar and programmes at EU level such as <i>CoSME</i> and <i>Employment and Social Innovation, EaSI</i> .
1.4.03	Facilitate partnerships between the local authority, private sector and other partners to invest in new sources of economic activity in Limerick City and County including <i>Limerick 2030</i> transformative projects.
1.4.04	Facilitate and encourage wide application of the Prompt Payments Schemes across public sector organisations.
1.4.05	Investigate opportunities for EU support for micro finance for micro and SMEs and social enterprise – e.g., the EU <i>CoSME</i> programme, to improve competitiveness of enterprises.

Action Area	
Objectives	Support business start-up, consolidation and expansion of micro- and small enterprises throughout city and county. Priority actions in business support services and training for micro- and small business and entrepreneurs are identified in the <i>Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapter 6: Driving Entrepreneurship</i> while such actions are also consistent with the economic development strategy, in the <i>Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022, Chapter 4.1</i> .
Responsibility	LEO; Local Development Companies; LCCC; Enterprise Ireland (EI) and Higher Education Institutions (campus spin-outs)
Outcomes	Increase number of start-ups and SMEs Expansion of existing micro and SMEs

Actions	
1.5.01	Training, advice and mentoring drawing on the role of the LEO and other support structures including the Local Development Companies (LEADER and SICAP).
1.5.02	Where possible, reduce and advocate for reduction of administrative burdens and others barriers to start-up and expansion of micro- and small enterprise and support micro- and small enterprises in meeting regulatory and other requirements.
1.5.03	Support specific target groups into self-employment, enterprise start-up and development – women, unemployed people, young people – drawing on support from existing incentives provided by DSP (BTWEA) and programmes implemented locally (e.g., SICAP, YEI, LEADER).
1.5.04	Promote research and development and knowledge transfer to improve competitiveness of small businesses, drawing on research and other services of third level colleges. UL and LIT have Centres of Excellence / Research Centres in sectors such as food science / agri-food industry in dairying, ICT, nanotechnologies, engineering, retail / franchising. The HEIs have been supporting the establishment spin-off companies from research with business incubators established on campus at both LIT and UL (and some off-campus activities). These activities are included in the <i>Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapter 8: Fostering Innovation</i> and are also identified in the <i>Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022</i> .
1.5.05	Implement the LEADER Local Development Strategy (i.e., the specific objectives under the Main theme: Economic Development, Enterprise Development and Job Creation).
1.5.06	Implement the Local Enterprise Office (LEO) Strategic Action and Implementation Plan.
1.5.07	Support the consolidation and further development of the Local Community Enterprise Centres in Limerick City and County (including social enterprise), supported by LCCC, LEO, Innovative Limerick and other stakeholders including the Local Development Companies.
1.5.08	Facilitate networking opportunities for businesses, drawing on the work of existing organisations including Limerick Chamber, regional fora such as the proposed Mid-West CEO Forum – See <i>Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017 Chapter 12: Building Business Networks</i> . New networks are also emerging in sectoral areas (e.g., artisan food in implementation of the food strategy, rural tourism operators).

1.6 Promotion and Marketing	
Action Area	1.6 Promotion and Marketing
Objectives	<p>Promote Limerick city and county as a location for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), as a place to do business and to visit. This is identified in the <i>Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapter 9: Attracting and Embedding Foreign Direct Investment and Chapter 13: Marketing the Region as an Attractive Place to Work and Live.</i></p> <p>Promote Limerick as a destination for festivals and large-scale events including cultural activities (music, literature, film, art). This is also identified in the <i>Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapter 10: Building Sectoral Opportunities.</i></p>
Responsibility	IDA; LCCC; HEIs (Higher Education Institutes); Local Development Companies
Outcomes	<p>Increase the number of businesses in Limerick</p> <p>Increase the number of visitors to Limerick</p> <p>Increase the number of residents living in Limerick in accordance with the settlement hierarchy</p> <p>Increase the number of festivals and events in Limerick City and County</p>
Actions	
1.6.01	Establish and support a dedicated Communications/Marketing Unit in LCCC to market Limerick as a business and visitor destination and develop and implement a Marketing Strategy for the Limerick Region.
1.6.02	Build a connection with the Limerick Diaspora, and market Limerick to its Diaspora (i.e., roll out the Global Limerick Network initiative).
1.6.03	Establish Limerick as a location for events including cultural activities, building on the legacy of <i>National City of Culture 2014</i> and as part of its candidacy for <i>European Capital of Culture 2020</i> , sporting, historic and heritage activities addressed to local resident population as well as visitors.
1.6.04	Support the preparation of <i>Limerick European Capital of Culture Bid 2020</i> (phase two for shortlisted cities).
1.6.05	Develop Limerick as a destination for third level education nationally and internationally, promoting it to potential students / with educational institutions, and its Alumni (UL, MIC, LIT).
1.6.06	Coordinate the marketing of Limerick undertaken by LCCC with similar activities of regional organisations including Shannon Airport / Shannon Group and Shannon Foynes Port Company.

1.6.07	Support the marketing strategies / actions of local cultural institutions and tourism in city and county (museums, natural and heritage attractions, recreation and leisure). Link into specific tourism initiatives in a coordinated way to increase the overall tourism offer / mix – including, for instance, the Great Southern Trail, Ireland’s Ancient East, connections to the Wild Atlantic Way. Tourism marketing is one of specific action areas under LEADER while city-based tourism can also be further promoted.
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Action Area	1.7 Networks and partnership
Objectives	Promote local and regional business networks which can help pursue common interests, access wider markets and build strategic partnerships to support economic and employment development.
Responsibility	LCCC; Higher Education Institutions; Innovate Limerick; Limerick Chamber; Local Development Companies.
Outcomes	Increase the number of, and partners participating in, business clusters and networks.
Actions 1.7.01	Draw on the Limerick Charter, signed by the local authority, higher education institutions and the private sector, under <i>Limerick 2030</i> to progress strategic projects.
1.7.02	Develop Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives, working with partners (e.g., Chamber of Commerce) to achieve a coordinated approach.
1.7.03	Develop public agency links with local and regional employer networks to match education and training provision to skills and competency needs of employers, open up access to work experience and placements, apprenticeships and sustainable jobs particularly for unemployed people, linking into the work of the Shannon Regional Skills Forum. This is identified in the <i>Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapter 11: Skills enhancement and labour market activation</i> .
1.7.04	Build strategic education / industry partnerships in R&D and Innovation and knowledge transfer to support economic and employment development in sectors with high value added. This will create capacity to pursue opportunities for funding from the EU research programme, Horizon 2020 (e.g., Societal Challenges), led by third level education institutions.

1.7.05	Build strategic partnerships in the local, regional and national context to progress regional strategic initiatives, cross-local authority cooperation, EU transnational cooperation opportunities and city-to-city cooperation including <i>URBACT III</i> and <i>Interreg</i> .
1.7.06	<p>Establish and support the development of clusters in the following sectors in Limerick:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limerick for IT – already established - Limerick for Engineering - already established - Limerick for Hospitality - Limerick for Film - National Sports Cluster <p>These initiatives are identified in the <i>Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017</i>, <i>Chapter 8: Fostering Innovation</i>, <i>Chapter 11: Skills Enhancement and Labour Market Activation</i> and <i>Chapter 14: Potential Strategic Areas for Further Job Creation</i>.</p>
1.7.07	LCCC to host meetings of the Economic Forum (bringing together individuals from a variety of sectors including business interests as well as the local authority) and providing advice on economic issues.

This next sub-section presents action under the Social Pillar, most relevant to the Economic elements of the LECP.

2. Social Pillar	
Action Area	2.1 Education, skills and learning (Economic)
Objectives	<p>Ensure the supply in the local labour market of the qualifications and skills in the workforce to match current and future skills needs. This is identified as an objective in the <i>Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapter 11: Skills Enhancement and Labour Market Activation</i>.</p> <p>Improve labour market intelligence to inform education and training provision and employment services (careers services, services to support unemployed access training and work).</p>
Responsibility	Limerick & Clare ETB, Higher Education Institutions, Further Education Colleges, Skillsnet, DSP
Outcomes	<p>Job vacancies filled (reduced skills mismatches)</p> <p>Increased level of qualification in the workforce, especially amongst those formerly unemployed and / or with redundant skills.</p> <p>Increase in graduates (i.e., with third level qualifications) employed in the local economy linked to the objective to attract and retain talent in the local economy.</p>
Actions	
2.1.01	Review FET provision – e.g., location, accessibility, equipment, technology, courses and levels of skills / qualification - in order to identify gaps, barriers to access (e.g., in rural locations) and action to address deficiencies (LCETB).
2.1.02	Utilise the structure of the Shannon Regional Skills Forum to promote cooperation between the key stakeholders – employers, education and training providers and employment services - to deliver on current and future skills needs in the local economy and reduce skills mismatches. Ensure skills needs of micro and small enterprises including local employers in services such as hospitality, tourism and retail as well as those of large companies are addressed. This is identified as an action in the <i>Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapter 11: Skills Enhancement and Labour Market Activation</i> .
2.1.03	Promote local collaboration and networks (across rural areas; urban-rural links) to build up scale (numbers to allow scheduling of courses) and to support access to FET. Tap into programmes such as Springboard, Momentum, New Apprenticeship Programme, Skills Training for Unemployed, Local Training Initiative and promote access to work experience, placements and jobs.

2.1.04	Continue with and build on Limerick for IT (education, training and industry links) to identify skills needs in ICT, followed by delivery of up-skilling / conversion courses to increase the pipeline of graduates in ICT, and reduce skills shortages in the sector. <i>This is also connected to 1.7.06 above and is included as a action in the Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapter 11: Skills Enhancement and Labour Market Activation.</i>
2.1.05	Develop the same model in other sectors with a profile of graduate-level employment – i.e., Limerick for Engineering; Limerick Food Sector and emerging / new sectors in creative industries, especially Film (linked to establishment of Troy Studios in Limerick) as well as Sports – extending the geographic scope including delivery into the county. <i>See also 1.7.06 above.</i>
2.1.06	Continue and extend the same model for hospitality skills education and training especially targeting young people and unemployed including long-term unemployed, working with LCETB, DSP, representative organisations of employers and training providers. This can build on the successful experiences of the Hospitality Education and Training Centre, Roxboro Limerick City (a partnership-based initiative) supported by the Limerick Regeneration programme and mainstream funding from LCETB and DSP. <i>See also 1.7.06 above.</i>
2.1.07	Support the roll-out of initiatives to create awareness of career choices amongst young people and educational, training and work opportunities (in third level institutions, further education colleges, apprenticeship programmes, work experience for transition year students). This can focus on sectors / skills offering new opportunities in the local economy (ICT, Science, Technology, Mathematics, Creative sectors) and entrepreneurship. Activities include: promotional events, summer camps as well as mainstream career guidance services in colleges and in the public employment services.

The next two Action Areas relate to Cross-Cutting themes that focus mainly on economic objectives.

6. Whole of Government Approach & Local Coordination	
Action Area	6.2 Limerick 2030 Charter
Objectives	To maximise the potential economic benefits to Limerick City and County, drawing on the commitment to strategic partnership in the Limerick 2030 Charter and advisory inputs from other networks.
Responsibility	LCCC; Higher Education Institutes; Representatives of private enterprise.
Outcomes	Increase number of strategic projects based on public-public and public-private partnership & increased investment
Actions 6.2.01	Progress new forms of cooperation based on the commitment in the Limerick Charter (Limerick City and County Council, Higher Educational Institutes and the private sector).

7. Innovation	
Action Area	7.2 Strategic innovation through partnership and Innovate Limerick
Objectives	To accelerate innovation by providing a supportive environment for it including opportunities for various stakeholders and sectors to collaborate in Limerick, led by Innovate Limerick based on public-private and community partnership.
Responsibility	Innovate Limerick; LCCC; IDA; Enterprise Ireland; Higher Education Institutions
Outcomes	Increase investment in R&D and Innovation to contribute to meeting EU 2020 targets for Ireland.
Actions 7.2.01	Progress proposals in <i>Limerick 2030</i> related to sectoral strategies in key areas, incubation space for high potential start-ups, promoting FDI in knowledge sectors and a business / sectoral clustering initiative. Such actions are also identified in the <i>Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022, Chapter 4 Economic Development Strategy</i> , as priorities for the <i>Mid-West Area Strategic Plan 2014-2020 (MWASP)</i> and the <i>Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017</i> including actions to develop and grow business clusters in IT, Manufacturing, Film, Food and Sports. See also 1.7.06 above.

7.2	
7.2.02	Establish Limerick Innovation Hub. Setting up a National Innovation Hub is identified as an action under the Economic Pillar in the <i>Limerick Regeneration Framework Implementation Plan</i> while promoting social innovation is incorporated into the Social Pillar. <i>See 7.3 below in the Community Plan in relation to social innovation and local initiatives.</i>
7.2.03	Ensure a vibrant venture capital fund operating in the Mid-West Region.
7.2.04	Work with industry and training bodies to address skills shortages and coordinate skills need of industry to be addressed by innovative training solutions. <i>See also 2.1.04-2.1.06 above.</i>
7.2.05	Actively pursue participation in wider networks, especially EU networks, to develop new opportunities, enhance the reputation of Limerick and its internationalisation.



Foynes Port Aerial View



3

The Community Plan

3.1 Community: SWOT Analysis: Commentary and Rationale

3.2 Objectives and Focus of the Community Plan

3.3 Community Plan: Types of Action

3 THE COMMUNITY PLAN

The Community Plan, similar to the process for the Economic Plan, has been prepared with reference to the baseline analysis (2015); review of relevant strategies and existing plans and stakeholder and public consultation. The preparation of the LECP overlapped with the preparation of the Local Development Strategy Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 (LEADER) which involved consultations with stakeholders and participative planning processes in local rural communities. It also coincided with the roll-out of the Limerick Public Participation Network (PPN). This involved information sessions for voluntary and community groups in the city and county, as well as setting up the PPN structures and representations of voluntary and community interests on local decision-making committees from the PPN.

3.1 Community: SWOT Analysis: Commentary and Rationale

A summary SWOT, drawing on the findings relevant to community development, is presented in the Table below.

The community SWOT and the community element of the plan emphasise social issues, especially social inclusion of disadvantaged populations and social integration. These are essential factors in building cohesive communities. Physical development (economic and social infrastructure) and the environment are completely integrated into the community SWOT and the community element of the plan. Safety, security and tolerance (crime, fear of crime) are important cross-cutting issues, essential to quality

of life. Safe communities, welcoming of diversity, attract investment, business, visitors, workers (talent) and residents.

The analysis shows many strengths and opportunities. The city and county has a strong presence of third level educational institutions and a wide geographic distribution of schools at primary and secondary level, to service its young population. Commuting distances to schools and colleges, on average, are short, reflecting good accessibility. However, in terms of weakness and threats, with shifting demographics and the trend in populations leaving the city to live in the suburbs and hinterlands, the schools infrastructure is reshaping. For instance, some schools in the city, especially those with more socially-

disadvantaged populations, have experienced significant decline in enrolments resulting in school amalgamations and closures. There have also been school amalgamations in recent years in the county. At the same time, there is pressure for places and new schools planned for the suburbs and parts of the county.

Census data (2011) indicate a profile of good population health. However, there is a pattern of health inequalities, with a higher proportion of those in lower social classes, spatially disadvantaged and other communities (e.g., Travellers, disabled people) in fair or poor

health compared with more affluent groups. There are long-standing structural problems of high unemployment, economic inactivity, low education, welfare dependence and household and child poverty, concentrated in neighbourhoods in the city. With population dispersal of disadvantaged households (moving out from the city), migration of new populations to the city centre, and dispersed living patterns in rural areas, some people in or at highest risk of exclusion are difficult to target, to bring them into support services to meet their needs and into activation measures (focused on work).

Community Strengths	Community Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong education infrastructure at 3rd level (UL/LIT/MIC) & primary, secondary schools, childcare services in city & county - Generally short commuting times to work / school / college - High percentage of people in good or very good health - Natural resources & landscapes (rivers, mountains), historic, heritage, recreational & cultural assets in the city & county (quality of life) - Strong sporting culture (Munster Rugby, GAA and soccer), sports' science and education and sporting facilities - Well-developed community organisations, strong community spirit and sense of pride and attachment to local areas - Good infrastructure of clubs, activities and facilities for children and young people with a profile of disadvantage in the city - Government commitment to & funding for the regeneration process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extremely high unemployment in metropolitan Limerick (28.9%) including long term unemployed & youth unemployment (2011) - Deeply embedded social deprivation linked to unemployment, low education, poor health, social housing, families with complex needs, child poverty & low work intensity (welfare-dependent) households - 19% of city population live in Small Areas classified as extremely or very disadvantaged & extremes of social inequality in the city - Pockets of deprivation in the county including parts of Rathkeale, Abbeyfeale, Newcastle West, Askeaton, Croom & other towns & dispersed deprivation in rural areas - Loss of economic activity, services, residential populations from City Centre, towns & villages - Significant numbers in housing need (on social housing waiting list)

Community Opportunities	Community Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential to increase tourism including rural and urban-based tourism & to connect to Ireland's Ancient East initiative - Significant reduction in most categories of recorded offences, especially serious crime between 2007-2013 - High levels of voluntary participation especially in sport and charitable activity which could be mobilised to greater effect - Potential to improve multi-agency coordination using structures (e.g., Children and Young People's Services Committee now covering city and county), history of partnership including networks in city & county - Potential to build on positive experience and legacy of City of Culture 2014 & Limerick as candidate city for European Capital of Culture 2020 - Unrealised potential for cooperation across city & county & into the region in national and international networks & funding opportunities - Social innovation agenda being pursued - Planned capital investment programme including social infrastructure (housing) & new models of housing provision - Increased diversity & potential to build on positive experiences of migration & Limerick as an Inter-Cultural City (and County) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population decline in the city (-13% over last 30 years) compared with significant growth in the county (+40%) & demographic shifts (ageing) - Disadvantaged populations moving from the city & services not well-developed in host communities (city, suburbs & county); schools' infrastructure changing & facing challenges - Emerging social problems in the towns, "hidden" deprivation & difficult to reach groups (e.g., NEETs, older people, disabled, lone parent) - Legacy of negative image of the city - Fear of crime & issues in community safety (anti-social behaviour) - Challenges in social integration - new communities as part of global migration as well as long-standing issues (Travellers) - Health inequalities limiting potential; - Poor mental health, para-suicide and high suicide rates is a key concern - Absence of a rural tourism destination management support scheme - Energy: high dependence on imported fossil fuels, currently sheltered by low oil prices & other factors (€ exchange rate) that could change - Low awareness & / or acceptance of environmental challenges in the general population / low motivation to take preventive action

Reducing the numbers living in social deprivation is amongst the high level goals of the LECP. While there are concentrations of social deprivation in the city, these are also problems in the county. In some towns, there have been long-standing problems of deprivation and social exclusion – often concentrated in local authority housing estates / small areas of towns and in areas with

concentrations of Travellers. In some towns, there has been a history of divided communities. In other cases, problems have emerged where traditionally there was not a profile of social problems linked to deprivation. Generally, with social and economic change, there is more evidence of the social problems typically associated with large urban areas in some of

the towns, villages and in the suburbs. Often, there is a lack of community infrastructure and community-based services and experience to deal with them in these areas. A key challenge is to plan for improved accessibility to services, to develop facilities and to support community organisation and engagement in planning to meet the changing needs of local communities and of specific groups. Innovation in the design of services and to improve models for service delivery into communities, especially more rural areas, is needed.

Over the years of economic recession and fiscal crisis, there was a lack of investment in capital projects including essential social infrastructure (social housing, schools, health centres, community facilities) as well as economic infrastructure. The deterioration of the physical fabric of parts of the city (the city centre) and towns and villages is a problem for community as well as an economic issue. However, the renewal of the fabric of the city, towns and villages may offer opportunities to change use to develop social and community facilities, local services, cultural activities and housing. The recently announced capital infrastructure programme, new schemes to increase supply and improve the management of housing provision for those in housing need, housing developments (new build and upgrading) and public realm improvements funded under the regeneration programme in the city provide opportunities to address needs and bring other benefits to communities (e.g., training, skills and employment).

The quality of the natural and physical environment and cultural and heritage resources – the “built” environment and “soft” cultural resources including local histories, music, literature etc. – are all significant assets, linked to good quality of life. There is potential for further development there based on local initiatives to benefit communities and residents, providing opportunities to participate in community life, leisure, recreation and learning and to support tourism development. The absence of a tourism destination management support scheme has been identified as an issue for attention in communities with potential to develop rural tourism.

Limerick city and county has a vibrant civic and community life including a high proportion of people engaged in volunteering. Levels of volunteering are higher in the county (and in more affluent populations) compared with the city. Limerick City and County has a strong profile in sport including GAA clubs throughout city and county, rugby and soccer as well as international quality facilities for training and events (UL Arena, Thomond Park) and strong expertise in sports science. Limerick city has a developed infrastructure of voluntary and community organisations delivering services into disadvantaged communities including youth services, out-of-school services as well as services for general community and specific groups such as elderly people and vulnerable populations. The social regeneration programme has been an important source of support for such services in the regeneration areas of the city. Community development, community-based planning, local services provision in communities (health, recreation, education and training), rural tourism and social enterprise have been important types of activities developed by the Local Development Companies in rural county Limerick, serving communities in the towns, villages and open countryside. The lack of a national programme supporting community development as a strand of action in its own right is considered a threat to sustaining the level of engagement with, and support to, communities that was available in the past in both city and county.

While diversity in the population due to new cultural communities in both the city and parts of the county is enriching, this presents new challenges. For instance, schools and other services (health and local government services including housing) are required to meet different types of needs. This may require new support interventions (e.g., linked to language competence, different cultural norms and accommodating re-settlement of migrating populations seeking asylum).

3.2 OBJECTIVES AND FOCUS OF THE COMMUNITY PLAN

The overall objectives of the community elements of the plan are to promote quality of life for local communities across Limerick City and County, promote social equality, embrace diversity and improve social integration and community cohesion.

Quality of life has various dimensions and this is reflected in the specific objectives and action areas of the Community Plan. It includes:

- Provision of, and access to, essential social infrastructure of high quality including housing, water, amenities, environmental maintenance and public services (education, health, social care, transport, policing), cultural activities and recreation. Many of these aspects of quality of life are within the core function of the local authority or the local authority has a key role in planning for, or influencing, such provision.
- Access to economic opportunities and economic security (jobs and income).
- Social inclusion and social integration within and across communities.
- Population health and well-being.
- Creating an environment and positive attitudes towards ageing to improve conditions for "ageing well in place".
- Creating conditions including quality services to promote the well-being and positive outcomes for children, families and young people.

There are local multi-agency structures in place to identify priorities in these areas and to inform the delivery of public policy interventions in ways that are responsive to local needs.

The Community plan concerns the well-being of all citizens and communities. It aims to promote development that is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable in urban and rural areas – the "Living City" and "Living Countryside" agendas.

The Community Plan has a strong focus on social inclusion and reducing deprivation. There are already many policy interventions in place to address social exclusion. The policy context is complex and so too are the needs of many groups, families and individuals at highest risk of exclusion. The scope for local level intervention in this area under the LECP is two-fold:

1. Bringing a stronger coordination role at strategic level and an integrated or "joined up" approach, and
2. Improving responsiveness to specific local conditions and the needs of people on the ground in the delivery of interventions.

In terms of strategy, a key objective is to improve collaboration and partnership across and within public, private and community sector. The LCDC is an important new structure and governance model in this regard. With the amalgamated local authority, it can promote stronger urban-rural linkages and well as better links within types of areas (e.g., across rural towns). The role of the LCDC in overseeing delivery of the local development programmes, *Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP) 2015-2017 and the Rural Development Programme LEADER 2014-2020*, facilitate coordination and stronger links.

At the more localised level, working with Local Development Companies and other networks and organisations, “the reach” into communities, possibilities to work with “hard to reach” groups and individuals can be improved. The objective is to support them into services (for instance, overcoming barriers to access to training, education and work), to improve the responsiveness of services to the needs and conditions prevailing in local communities (e.g., involving user groups in planning provision, delivery of interventions in local community settings). The latter includes promoting innovative solutions to address the challenges and develop new opportunities in local communities.

There is also scope to work with agencies and communities on preventive interventions – e.g., to plan for and support services development, small-scale infrastructures and other initiatives which can prevent the on-set of problems at a later stage (when they are more costly and difficult to address). Examples here are: interventions to enable people to age well in their own communities (services to reduce isolation, promote social networks, healthy lifestyles), develop facilities and services for children and families including community-based childcare, out-of-school services, summer camps, parenting programmes for rural as well as urban communities (where such services are more developed particularly in disadvantaged urban areas), improve access to services that keep people well or promote well-being (mental health, education, cultural activities, volunteering) and improve the sense and attractiveness of local communities (environmental clean-ups, improved community meetings places / facilities, festivals).

The Community elements of the Plan include a focus on the big environmental challenges facing all communities, related to improved energy efficiency, transitioning to renewable sources of energy, low carbon and challenges of climate change. Other specific themes include maintaining bio-diversity, conservation and reduced use of scarce resources, waste reduction and recycling and developing the “circular” economy. The scope for community-level action is strong here in that meeting our national targets requires attitudinal and behavioural change in the population. This can be supported by awareness-raising, education, networking with others and developing local leadership to champion these agendas. There is scope for innovation at local level, in developing responses to these challenges, “making it easier” for local communities to change behaviour as well as economic opportunities in the “green” and circular economy. Improving the capacity and resilience of communities to respond to emergencies including flooding and other severe weather conditions is also included in the LCEP.

Creating a vibrant civic life and civic engagement are important objectives of the LCEP. Connecting with the citizen and community involvement in local decision-making to strengthen local democracy are priorities in local government reform, as reflected in “*Putting People First*”. The *Public Participation Network* is an important new structure, now being rolled out to further this objective. A long history of voluntary activity and community development creates supportive conditions for the Limerick PPN. The Local Development Companies as well as LCCC have collaborated in awareness-raising activities and

delivery of information sessions to communities in city and county on the PPN. Election of volunteers onto the PPN structures (secretariat, nominations onto SPCs), set up of structures and systems for communication / information dissemination across the PPN are in process in Limerick.

Generally, there is great diversity within the voluntary and community sector including groups based on purely voluntary effort, groups with professional workers and large charities; communities of place and communities of interest; groups that act on specific issues in the interest of their members and groups that play a key role in delivering services on behalf of the state. As well as traditional community and voluntary organisations throughout city and county, there are new communities that are not well-organised into representative or action-oriented structures. Working with those communities to build capacity for organisation and engagement will be supported.

Promotion of civic engagement in the LECP includes but is broader than participation in civic affairs and voluntary organisations. It is an agenda pursued by public agencies including local government as well as private organisations, to get involved in action in communities, contributing in different ways, and to involve citizens and voluntary and community groups in local decision-making. Meaningful participation by the various interests requires relationship-building and capacity building including new skills and competences (which can apply to all parties not just community).

3.3 COMMUNITY PLAN: TYPES OF ACTION

Actions under the Community element address different themes, mainly under the Social and Physical / Environmental Pillars but also the Economic Pillar. Community elements are included in all of the cross-cutting or foundational themes: Community participation and local initiatives, Policing, Justice and Community Safety, Whole of Government Approach / Local Coordination and Innovation.

Person’s Services Committee (CYPSC), in both cases, involving a multi-agency approach. Other action areas relate to actions now being implemented under SICAP or to be rolled out under LEADER. Other action areas come under the core functions of the local authority or relate to local authority-led initiatives or initiatives led by other statutory agencies, such as the HSE in relation to health.

Some of the action areas relate to strategies or plans that are already in place - for instance, the Age Friendly Strategy under the Age-Friendly County Programme, the Children and Young

Action Areas in the Community Plan across the three vertical Pillars and the cross-cutting themes are shown in Figure 5 and the description of actions is presented in the Tables below.

1. Economic Pillar	2. Social Pillar	3. Physical / Environmental Pillar
	2.1 Education, skills & learning	3.1 Public capital infrastructure
1.2 ICT and broadband	2.2 Health & well-being	3.2 Urban & village renewal, strategic sites & civic projects
	2.3 Ageing well / age-friendly county	3.3 Transport including SMARTER travel & rural transport
	2.4 Social inclusion, employability & work	3.4 Energy efficiency, low carbon & climate change
	2.5 Children, families & young people	3.5 Landscape, bio-diversity, greening the city & waste
4. Community participation & community development	4.1 Public Participation Network 4.2 Capacity building & community development 4.3 Information exchange & networks 4.4 Local initiatives	
5. Policing & community safety	5.1 Local fora to support crime prevention & policing 5.2 Crime prevention & community safety	

Economic ■ Community ■ Economic & Community ■ Cross-cutting ■

Figure 5: Thematic Structure & Action Areas of the Community Plan

1. Actions under the Social Pillar are mostly contained in the Community Plan. However, specific actions under “Education, Skills and Learning” are also identified for the Economic Plan.
2. Actions under Community Participation and Community Development are all presented under the Community Plan. However, these are cross-cutting actions as community also underpins local economic development elements.
3. Policing and Community Safety is an essential element of quality of life in local communities, and underpins the Economic, Social and Physical / Environmental Pillars.
4. The Whole of Government Approach and Local Coordination, focuses on the role of the LCDC as a new governance model. As well as acting at the structure to promote local coordination of public policies, it brings the integrated approach and “joined up” thinking in planning services and into delivery of services.
5. Innovation under the Community elements of the LECP focus on promoting innovation in delivering services to the citizen and improving quality of service provision and enabling local communities to experiment in designing new solutions to problems / challenges and opportunities.
6. Action Area ICT and Broadband was presented above under the Economic Plan.
7. Actions under the Physical / Environmental Pillar are presented in the final section of the LECP. All of the Action Areas under this Pillar are relevant to both the Economic and Community elements of the Plan.

2. Social Pillar	
Action Area	2.1 Education & learning: Community (social inclusion focus)
Objectives	Increase participation in education and training amongst adults with low education, young people who have left school early, migrants, individuals with poor literacy or numeracy and other groups at risk of social exclusion. Contribute to reduction in Early School Leaving and under-achievement in education amongst children and young people at risk of poor outcomes. <i>These objectives are reflected in Goal 2, SICAP, but also extend beyond this.</i> These objectives are consistent with the <i>Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022, Chapter 7.6 Social, Community and Cultural Infrastructures (7.6.2 Culture, 7.6.3 Education, 7.6.4 Childcare and 7.6.5 Development Plans and Social Inclusion)</i> and with the <i>Limerick City Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 8 Social and Community; and the Limerick County Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 6, Community and Recreation.</i>
Responsibility	DES (local office), LCETB, DSP, Local Development Companies
Outcomes	Increased participation in further education and training by those with lowest education. Improved retention in education for young people at risk of early school leaving.
Actions 2.1.08	<i>Continued from 2.1 Education and Learning (economic) above</i> Implement the Learning Limerick Initiative, an inter-agency initiative involving the key stakeholders, LCETB, LCCC, the Higher Education Institutions, further education providers, Local Development Companies, community education providers, Early Years and youth services. It aims to coordinate the provision of, and promote access to, lifelong learning by developing Limerick as a "Learning Region" (supported by SICAP). Specific actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop / extend participation of providers and other relevant services across city and county in Limerick Lifelong Learning Festival and market this to the public and to groups under-represented in lifelong learning. - Collaborate in providing opportunities for lifelong learning accessible throughout city and county including outreach facilities in local communities, e-learning platforms and on-going support with learning (e.g., mentoring).

2. Social Pillar	
2.1.09	Develop opportunities and access to “second chance” education – in collaboration with the LCETB, local networks and community-based providers – in accredited and unaccredited learning, prioritising those with low education (Leaving Cert, Lower Secondary and below) and groups at risk of exclusion such as lone parents, Travellers, people with mental health problems (supported by SICAP) and ex-offenders. Integrate elements including literacy and numeracy, basic ICT skills, personal and social development and English language competence where relevant.
2.1.10	Collaboration across services to support progression pathways in education, learning and qualification for those with lowest education (supported by SICAP).
2.1.11	Initiatives to improve retention in school for those at risk of early school leaving and early interventions for those at risk of poor attainment and with a record of poor school attendance. Actions here include out-of-school services such as homework clubs, additional tuition, “camps” and other activities during school holidays. Such activities can be developed in cooperation with schools and community-based organisations. They are well-developed in the city, supported by the DEIS school support programme, social regeneration, the PAUL Partnership and other organisations (e.g. Family Resource Centres, Barnardos). They are also developed in some parts of the county (e.g., the towns with Family Resource Centres and established community organisations), developing in others (supported by SICAP) and there are gaps in some areas. This is consistent with the <i>Limerick City Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 8, Social and Community, 8.4 Childcare</i> ; and the <i>Limerick County Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 6, Community and Recreation, 6.6 Childcare</i> .
2.1.12	Collaboration between early years / child care services, schools, Family Resource Centres, primary care to put in place preventive interventions in child development and learning. Examples include: Incredible Years (positive parenting), speech and language development, services to address emotional and behavioural problems and literacy and numeracy programmes in schools / out-of-school.

2. Social Pillar	
2.1.13	Collaboration between schools, Local Development Companies, youth services and other providers in the voluntary and community sector (e.g., running after-schools, homework clubs) with Higher Education Institutions to improve access to third level education for groups under-represented in higher education.
2.1.14	Mentoring and access to financial support / grants to support retention of students from socially disadvantaged backgrounds in third level education.
2.1.15	Actions to address the "digital" divide affecting specific communities in the city and county - communities with low education, no access to ICT infrastructure - and groups such as lone parents, Travellers and older people. Such activities could be developed in collaboration with existing services including the library services (in library settings and through outreach), schools and community centres.

2.2 Health & Well-being	
Action Area	2.2 Health & Well-being
Objectives	<p>Promote population health and well-being and conditions in local communities to support positive mental and physical health.</p> <p>Promote collaboration across statutory and community sector to improve access to health and social care services.</p> <p>Contribute to reducing health inequalities. These objectives are consistent with the <i>Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022, Chapter 7.6.1 Health; with the Limerick City Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 8, Social and Community, 8.3 Health Services and 8.4 Social Inclusion; and the Limerick County Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 6, Community and Recreation, 6.3 Healthcare Facilities and 6.8 Social Inclusion.</i></p>
Responsibility	HSE, LCCC, Local Development Companies
Outcomes	<p>Increased inter-agency collaboration and community participation in health and well-being initiatives in local communities.</p> <p>Increased adoption of positive health behaviours.</p> <p>Improved access to primary care and other relevant services.</p>

Actions	
2.2.01	Collaboration between statutory agencies, led by HSE Health Promotion, and voluntary and community sector to implement population health and well-being campaigns in city and county – e.g., city-wide promotion (e.g., Healthy Limerick initiative) and in local communities. These should draw on the Healthy Ireland strategy and the social determinants of health approach. Promotion will address factors including involvement in social activities (family and friendship networks), lifestyle practices and behaviours (smoking, drinking, substance misuse, risk behaviours, healthy eating) and promoting uptake of health screening and immunisations.
2.2.02	Events and initiatives in local communities to support positive physical and mental health including support to set up or expand groups to reduce social isolation, develop new services (e.g., Men’s Sheds, women’s groups, parent and toddler groups), health information and health screening services, sport and recreational events, demonstration projects to promote good health (e.g., nutrition, healthy eating, physical exercise).
2.2.03	Collaboration with LCCC services to enhance local environmental conditions (recreational facilities, walkways, cycle paths) and other key infrastructures that impact on health (neighbourhood planning, community facilities and housing including housing conditions and housing adaptations).
2.2.04	Collaboration between the key statutory agencies (HSE, TUSLA), other services (such as transport) and voluntary and community groups to promote access to primary care services across city and county, access to specialist services (e.g., hospital-based services, respite, disability services) for those who need them and support from health professionals in managing chronic health conditions (e.g., diabetes, pain management).
2.2.05	Collaboration between health care professionals, community organisations and other relevant bodies including the local authority, early years services, education services in the delivery of primary care initiatives for populations most at risk of poorest health, for instance, Travellers and very disadvantaged spatial communities. Promote the participation of user groups in decision-making on primary care services and on how to deliver them.

2.2.06	Collaboration between statutory agencies and voluntary and community organisations to improve access to services for treatment of problems particularly affecting socially disadvantaged populations. These include problems of addiction, domestic violence, mental health, suicide risk and prevention and physical health problems. Actions can include: local information on services, awareness-raising on services as part of general outreach, setting up referral protocols between local groups and specific services, setting up an outreach facility to access a service locally such as addiction services, setting up support groups for those directly experiencing such problem and families affected by the problems.
2.2.07	Set up a Youth Mental Health initiative widely accessible to young people in community settings and staffed by professionals in mental health, primary care as well as counselling and other supports. The planning process for such an initiative – Jigsaw - was completed with support from the regeneration programme (2007-2011) but did not progress into implementation. This plan is now being considered in the development of a Youth Mental Health initiative, to be led by HSE, accessible to young people in the city (one location) and the county (two locations).

Action Area	2.3 Ageing Well / Age-Friendly City and County
Objectives	<p>To create age-friendly services and conditions in the physical and social environments across the city and county to meet current needs of older people and prepare for the challenges of demographic ageing.</p> <p>To create structures of inter-agency cooperation with opportunities for older people to participate in planning and decision-making in areas of policy, that impact on the well-being of older people.</p> <p>To create opportunities for inclusion of older people in society and all aspects of community life.</p>
Responsibility	Limerick Age-Friendly Alliance, led by LCCC and involving other statutory agencies (HSE, An Garda Síochána, TUSLA the Child and Family Agency, Limerick and Clare Education and Training Board), the University of Limerick, Limerick Chamber of Commerce, the GAA and a number of community and voluntary agencies.

<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Older people engaged in decision-making on matters that affect them. Increased accessibility and participation of older people in services / activities. Increased inter-agency and local community cooperation in relation to ageing and services for older people. Improved sense of security and safety.</p>
<p>Actions 2.3.01</p>	<p>Implement the Limerick Age-Friendly Strategy 2015-2020, which adopts an outcomes-based planning model, inter-agency cooperation and community and user involvement. This incorporates eight outcomes for older people: valuing their life experience and opportunities to shape and enhance their communities; providing opportunities for participation in civic, social and economic activities and lifelong learning; supported to stay living in their own homes and connected to communities; leading healthier and active lives for longer; able to get where they want to go; live in places where social and physical environments are designed to be age-friendly; feel safe and secure in their own homes and communities; and have the information and communication to support them in achieving these outcomes. Some specific actions include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combating isolation of older people in both urban and rural areas through social and recreational initiatives and provision of everyday services including meals, health and social care and inter-generational initiatives (young people and older people engaging with each other), for instance, engaging with transition year students in schools and youth and community services. - Work with statutory agencies and community and voluntary organisations and older people themselves to create age-friendly environments in urban and rural areas including paths / walkways, seating, adaptations to improve access to buildings), services (transport) accessible to older people, and improved community-based services in primary care and social care. - Initiatives such as housing adaptations and new housing developments for older people (with shared services, security), access to support for families caring for older people, technology-based responses and monitoring to support independent living of older people. Some such initiatives can be led by the local authority and will also involve others such as third level institutions (e.g., in applied research), health services and policing. - Volunteering initiatives to recruit and support older people as volunteers in local communities, to develop peer support and create a pool of volunteers to support independent living of older people.

2.4 Employability and work: Social inclusion and activation	
Action Area	2.4 Employability and work: Social inclusion and activation
Objectives	<p>To promote access to education, training and lifelong learning for individuals who are long-term unemployed or economically inactive, targeting those living in small areas designated as disadvantaged, groups distant from the labour market and from households with low incomes.</p> <p>To promote access to employment including self-employment and enterprise for the same target groups.</p> <p>To promote strategic inter-agency collaboration in FET and in employment and enterprise, including engagement with employers to improve the match of service provision to the needs of target groups.</p> <p><i>(The above objectives correspond to Goals 2 and 3 of SICAP).</i></p> <p>To promote social inclusion of target groups at highest risk of exclusion (lone parents, NEETs, Travellers, Roma, under-employed people, people with mental health problems, ex-offenders).</p> <p>These objectives are consistent with the <i>Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022, Chapter 7.6.5 Development Plans and Social Inclusion and with the Limerick City Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 8 ,Social and Community, 8.4 Social Inclusion and 8.5 Poverty Impact Assessment; and the Limerick County Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 6, Community and Recreation, 6.8 Social Inclusion.</i></p>
Responsibility	DSP, LCETB, LCDC and Local Development Companies
Outcomes	<p>Reduced numbers in long-term unemployment (on the Live Register) facing additional barriers to work (lowest education, lone parents, very long-term unemployed).</p> <p>Increased participation in education and training of individuals formerly unemployed or economically inactive and, linked to other characteristics, at high risk of exclusion with a specific focus on NEETs.</p> <p>Progression of those groups to achieve higher level of educational qualification.</p>
Actions 2.4.01	Implementation of SICAP, Goal 2 (access to educational support and progression along an educational continuum) and Goal 3 (access to employment, self-employment and enterprise supports and progression into work / self-employment, enterprise start-up).

<p>2.4.02</p>	<p>Identify through research / mapping / needs analysis the barriers to participation in economic activity and education and learning (e.g., caring, transport, psychological barriers, social skills, mental health, basic literacy) of disadvantaged target groups in both urban and rural areas (generic and locally-specific needs). Collaborate with partners to use the evidence base of needs in multi-agency planning of provision, to develop services accessible to local communities.</p>
<p>2.4.03</p>	<p>Develop strategic partnerships (with DSP, Local Employment Services and Jobs Clubs in the city) to improve referral services (on-going). Extend networks into local communities – with organisations including schools, pre-schools / crèches, voluntary organisations in areas including sport, youth services – in order to reach “hidden” disadvantaged groups and support them through pre-development work where needed. This is especially important in rural areas where economic and social disadvantage is more dispersed.</p>
<p>2.4.04</p>	<p>Collaborate with LCETB and adult education and training providers in developing and delivery of quality FET and guidance services accessible to, and appropriate to the needs of, target groups and local communities.</p>
<p>2.4.05</p>	<p>Develop employability and access to employment interventions taking into account jobs developing in the local economy, including community / social enterprise, micro- and small enterprises, jobs in construction and in new / developing sectors (energy, tourism, agri-food, hospitality, retail, social care). Develop and expand networks of the key partners, including representatives of employers / employer organisations, to improve the match between employability services (information, guidance, education and training) and local economic opportunities.</p>

Action Area	2.5 Children, young people and families
<p>Objectives</p>	<p>To support positive outcomes for children and families in Limerick, in line with national policy, Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures 2014-2020 (Department of Children and Youth Affairs).</p> <p>To improve outcomes for children and families at risk of social exclusion.</p> <p>To improve coordination in planning and delivery of services to children and families, to create quality services accessible throughout city and county.</p> <p>These objectives are consistent with the Limerick City Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 8, Social and Community and Chapter 10, Landscape Bio-diversity and Recreation and the Limerick County Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 6, Community and Recreation with both plans including: health services / facilities, education, amenities including sports facilities and play areas, childcare and social inclusion.</p>
<p>Responsibility</p>	<p>The Children and Young People's Services Committee (CYPSC) – a multi-agency structure involving mainly statutory agencies led by TUSLA the Child and Family Agency and also including: the HSE, Irish Youth Justice Service / Young Person's Probation, An Garda Síochána, the Department of Education and Skills, National Education and Welfare Board (now transferred to TUSLA), Limerick and Clare Education and Training Board, Limerick City and County Council, the PAUL Partnership and the National Association of Principals and Deputy Principals.</p> <p>Other relevant partners are Limerick Childcare Committee (now with a city and county remit), West Limerick Resources and Ballyhoura Development.</p>
<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Progress in implementation of the CYPSC 2015-2018 plan, which is based on an output- and outcome-based planning model</p> <p>Increased links across city and county in planning provision for children and families, especially addressed to children and young people at risk.</p>

<p>Actions 2.5.01</p>	<p>Implementation of the CYPSC Plan (2015-2018). The CYPSC Plan is structured around the following priority areas: (1) Early Childhood intervention and Prevention; (2) Parenting and Family Support; (3) Youth Mental Health and Well-being; (4) Educational Participation, Engagement and Retention; (5) Restorative Practices; (6) High Needs Young People; (7) Young People aged 18-24, focused on vulnerable young people to support them into further education and training and jobs; (8) Limerick as a Child-Friendly City; and (9) Local Area Pathways. It is an outcomes-focused plan, working into the outcome areas for children identified in the DCYA's strategy, Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures. The CYPSC is a coordination structure of the key agencies (mainly statutory) with a role in the delivery of services to children and young people. It is not a delivery agency with funding for frontline services in its own right. Mostly the actions identified in the CYPSC plan are implemented by the relevant agencies and involve multi-agency cooperation. Some specific actions below are included in the CYPSC Plan.</p>
<p>2.5.02</p>	<p>Implement actions addressed to children and young people at risk of early school leaving / poor attainment at school, delivered under SICAP (Goal 2, education). These include: preventive actions such as non-formal learning opportunities, personal and social development, health and well-being including speech and language therapy and access to other services (family support, child psychology services), homework clubs, out-of-school activities (e.g., summer camps), child care services and positive parenting programmes (e.g., Incredible Years). In local communities "on the ground", planning and delivery involves working with organisations including schools, crèches / pre-schools, Family Resource Centres in the city (northside and southside disadvantaged areas) and in Hospital and Croom, youth services and community centres /organisations. They are also referenced above, under Education and Learning (section 2.1, Community Plan).</p>
<p>2.5.03</p>	<p>Establish a positive youth mental health service (Jigsaw) in Limerick, accessible to young people in the city and county (two locations). The planning for Jigsaw (open access, based in an accessible location in Limerick City and designed with involvement of young people) was completed with support from the Limerick Regeneration Programme (2007-2011) but did not progress into implementation at that time. This action is also referenced above under Health and Well-being (2.2, Community Plan).</p>

2.5.04	Support the delivery of community-based interventions, based on a multi-agency approach, to address the needs of youth in city and county at highest risk of poor outcomes. These include children from families with complex needs, families where tenancies in local authority / social housing is at risk, Traveller children and young people at risk or with a history of offending behaviour.
2.5.05	Implement the Limerick ABC (Area-Based Childhood) StartRight programme (2015-2017), funded by the Department of Children and Youth Affairs and Atlantic Philanthropies. ABC is addressed to reducing child poverty. It is an innovative programme focused on prevention and early intervention. It is managed by the PAUL Partnership but implemented based on an inter-agency approach. The Limerick ABC StartRight programme builds on an earlier programme, StartRight which targeted the southside disadvantaged communities in the city. This was also funded under a national programme (National Early Years Access Initiative) and Atlantic Philanthropies. It involves an inter-agency approach in planning, management and delivery.
2.5.06	Identify good practice and learning from the Limerick ABC Start Right Programme that could be applied more widely in other parts of the city and into the county, prioritising towns with a profile of social disadvantage.
2.5.07	Under the auspices of CYPSC, working with the Department of Education and Skills (DES) and agencies including Young Person's Probation, An Garda Síochána and the Local Development Companies, promote restorative practices in organisations working with young people including schools, youth services and community organisations. Interventions in restorative practices are developed in Limerick City with funding support from Atlantic Philanthropies and the regeneration programme. This initiative involved training and support for staff and volunteers in the application of restorative practices in DEIS schools, mainly at second level, and in some community settings.
2.5.08	Implementation of a new Garda Youth Diversion Project in Rathkeale, announced in 2015. This is in addition to existing Garda Youth Diversion Projects in Limerick (five in the city and one in the county).

2.5.09	Research / mapping to update the evidence base and fill information gaps in assessment of needs of children and young people in the city and county. A comprehensive study of needs of children and families, focused on the most disadvantaged areas of the city, was undertaken in 2010/2011 but such data are not available for the county. There is also a gap in needs assessment of young people aged 18-25 years. This is important to inform design of interventions in education, training, employment and housing. This will link into SICAP actions focused on young people who are unemployed, NEETs (Not in Employment Education or Training) and young people at risk.
2.5.10	Collaborate with stakeholders including the local authority, public services / amenities including libraries, museums, sports facilities, third level colleges and other services (representatives of restaurants, cinemas etc.) to promote Limerick as a child-friendly city. Elements of such a campaign could be extended to county towns and the countryside, working with local stakeholders / partners delivering amenities and services in those areas.
2.5.11	Collaboration with services such as youth services and schools, to support participation of young people in their communities and in society. This could include promoting youth-led local civic projects as well as long-standing activities such as Comhairle na nÓg.
2.5.12	Build strategic collaboration and engage in other activities (consultations, participatory planning) to promote the successful expansion of the geographical remit of the Limerick CYPSC which is well-established in the city, into Limerick County.

The next section presents actions under the cross-cutting theme of Community Participation and Community Development.

4. Community Participation and Community Development	
Action Area	4.1 Public Participation Network & Civic Engagement
Objectives	To facilitate better communication and representation between local communities and local government. To facilitate local groups and organisations to network with each other, exchange information and experience and to contribute to their communities.
Responsibility	LCCC
Outcomes	Increased community engagement in local decision-making
Actions	
4.1.01	Support the setting up, and facilitate the roll-out and operation, of the PPN process in Limerick, at Municipal and Metropolitan District, and city and county levels. This includes making provision for resources to support the work of the PPN and capacity building (information, training, advice). Implemented by LCCC.
4.1.02	Support the structure of the PPN in acting as the conduit to provide ideas, suggestions and experiences of local communities and specific interests (environment, social inclusion, community and voluntary sector) into the preparation of plans, policies and services of LCCC.
4.1.03	Support PPN members to participate in Committees of the local authority (including the five current Strategic Policy Committees, the LCDC and the Joint Policing Committee) and to provide information and feedback to and from the communities they represent.
4.1.04	Undertake information and awareness-raising activities with local authority staff (and staff from other statutory agencies) on the role of the PPN. Identify how agencies can collaborate with the PPN in the best interest of working effectively with local communities.
4.1.05	Review operation, experiences and lessons from the PPN process in Limerick with a view to improving effectiveness in participation, information flows, bringing local communities into decision-making processes of local government and supporting civic engagement.

4.1.06	Implementation of a programme of civic engagement in Limerick City, addressed to regeneration communities, delivered by PAUL Partnership and LCCC and funded by Atlantic Philanthropies and government (DECLG/LCCC). This involves local research to map needs and capacity building activities including training and mentoring of community activists, local authority and other agency staff and other actions to map civic engagement and contribution of community to decision-making and local plans.
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Action Area	
Action Area	4.2 Capacity building and community development
Objectives	To build capacity of local communities to form organisational structures with good governance. To build capacity of local community and voluntary groups / interests to participate meaningfully in local and regional decision-making structures. To build capacity of local communities and groups to develop local plans (area-based and project-specific) and implement local initiatives.
Responsibility	Local Development Companies, LCCC
Outcomes	Increase in local groups developing plans and initiatives Improved organisation and governance of local community groups and networks
Actions 4.2.01	Outreach, animation, information, training and on-going technical support to build capacity in local communities of place and communities of interest including new immigrant communities and Travellers: e.g., (1) to support the development and operation of new groups in communities where they are lacking; (2) to strengthen participation, enhance structures, competencies and skills in existing groups which haven't developed to their potential. This will be implemented through training, advice and mentoring; (3) to support existing groups that have already demonstrated good capacity and have a track record of achievement to move to a more advanced level of operation (professionalise, develop in new areas of services, tender to deliver local services, set up social enterprise etc.) also through training, advice, mentoring and supporting development of new partnerships and networks. <i>These types of actions will be implemented under Goal 1 of SICAP, with an emphasis on social inclusion, equality and working with diversity and in LEADER under Local Objective 5, Basic Services for Hard to Reach Communities, Community animation, capacity building and training.</i>

4.2.02	Implementation of participative socio-economic planning in local communities involving preparation of integrated area-based plans, for instance, for the renewal of towns and village in rural areas and including statutory, community and business / employer partners. This is supported under Local Objective 3, Rural Towns, under LEADER. Such activities can also result from neighbourhood-based planning in the city, linked to the civic engagement initiative supported by Atlantic Philanthropies and LCCC and other initiatives supported under the social and economic pillars of the Limerick Regeneration Framework Implementation Plan.
4.2.03	Implementation of actions to support equality, diversity and social integration, the latter involving different sections of communities in dialogue and working together on issues of common concern.
4.2.04	Capacity building and other activities (business plans, feasibility studies) to assist local communities and groups to implement local initiatives in a variety of areas. These could include: actions to re-develop physical assets (buildings) and improve the environment of local neighbourhoods, towns and villages (e.g., facilities for rural youth, basic community facilities / meeting places), estate management as well as planning "soft actions" including festivals and events, promotion and marketing, development of community information services / websites for building local awareness of services and activities in the local community.

4.3 Information exchange and networks	
Action area	4.3 Information exchange and networks
Objectives	To promote exchange of information and transfer of knowledge / learning across community and voluntary groups. To promote access to networks in the region and beyond (including EU), opening up access to wider opportunities for local communities.
Responsibility	LCDC, Local Development Companies, LCCC
Outcomes	Increase in networks of community and voluntary organisations within and across city and county. Increased participation of Limerick-based groups / organisations in regional and wider networks.

Actions	
4.3.01	Provide opportunities (local events, directories etc.) for information and knowledge exchange amongst community groups involved in local initiatives across city and county and to explore opportunities for cooperation (e.g., joint projects), sharing resources, transfer of successful approaches and scaling up promising initiatives.
4.3.02	Support participation of community and voluntary organisations in wider information and knowledge networks (regional, inter-county, national and European) to build up learning and develop new opportunities for local initiatives.

Action Area	
Action Area	4.4 Local initiatives
Objectives	To support community and voluntary organisations in implementation of local development plans and initiatives to benefit local communities
Responsibility	LCCC, Local Development Companies, LEO
Outcomes	Number of local initiatives (projects) implemented from community-led local plans / community socio-economic planning

Actions 4.4.01	<p>Support (technical, financial) for delivery of local initiatives which may be funded under various public programmes including grants from LEOs, DSP employment supports, LEADER, LCCC, DCYA, Department of Agriculture and Food, HSE, private or philanthropic funds and / or based on purely voluntary activity. Local initiatives can be in different action areas under all pillars and cross-cutting themes of the LECP. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic activities including: social enterprise, rural tourism, local food and other sectoral initiatives, under Pillar 1 (Economic). - Physical and environmental improvements including Tidy Towns, local housing projects, basic community infrastructure, new areas such as local communities developing initiatives in low carbon / energy efficiency, waste and biodiversity, and community-based plans to deal with emergencies such as severe weather conditions and flooding under Pillar 3 (Physical / environment) - Local services in education for adults, children and young people, community projects in social care and health and youth facilities under Pillar 2 (Social). - Local initiatives in cultural or creative activities under Pillars 1 (Economic), 2 (Social) or 3 (Physical / Environmental). <p><i>See also links to Innovation, 7.3 below.</i></p>
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The next section presents actions under the cross-cutting theme of Community Participation and Community Development.

5. Policing and Community Safety	
Action Area	5.1 Fora / structures to support crime prevention and policing in local areas
Objectives	<p>To enhance conditions for social and economic development and quality of life through effective policing strategies in both urban and rural areas, working with a partnership approach.</p> <p>To build trust and confidence in policing in communities where there is a history of low trust (i.e., spatial communities such as regeneration areas of the city and amongst specific groups).</p>
Responsibility	An Garda Síochána, LCCC
Outcomes	<p>Reduction in crime rates across all categories of offences</p> <p>Reduction in fear of crime</p> <p>Confidence in policing</p>

<p>Actions 5.1.01</p>	<p>Work with existing structures / fora for consultations and input to policing and crime prevention including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Joint Policing Committee involving senior Garda, public agencies, elected members and community representatives (from the PPN) to develop their six-year strategy and annual work programmes, as stipulated in the <i>Joint Policing Committees Guidelines (Amended August 2014) under Garda Síochána Act 2005</i>. The work the JPCs address issues including: anti-social behaviour, working with local communities and other agencies to respond to urban and rural community policing concerns; engagement with specific groups (youth, elderly, Travellers, new cultural communities), road safety and planning for emergencies. - review and make recommendations for policing and community safety strategies and plans in local areas across city and county - the Limerick Children's and Young People's Services Committee (CYPSC) - the Alliance of partners associated with the Age-Friendly County Programme, Local Regeneration Committees, Traveller Inter-Agency Committee and other structures and specific projects (e.g., Garda Youth Diversion Projects in the city and county, Restorative Practices development structures, etc.).
5.1.02	<p>Develop local datasets to inform the work of the Joint Policing Committee and other coordination structures with a role in community safety.</p>
5.1.03	<p>Expand the membership / representation on structures and / or create new ad hoc structures to address specific issues or the needs of groups that may have low trust in policing (e.g., Travellers).</p>

Action Area	5.2 Community-based interventions in crime prevention and community safety
Objectives	To support the implementation of community-based crime prevention and community safety initiatives
Responsibility	An Garda Síochána, LCCC
Outcomes	Increased sense of community safety Reduced fear of crime

Actions	
5.2.01	Promote multi-agency collaboration to support local communities to develop new or strengthen existing initiatives to promote community safety in urban and rural areas including monitoring systems (e.g., CCTV in urban areas including schemes in regeneration areas, initiatives in collaboration with business interests in town centres / retail areas), community alert initiatives (e.g., text alerts).
5.2.02	Implement the Age-Friendly Community Safety Plan (An Garda Síochána)
5.2.03	Awareness-raising in communities on crime prevention and everyday safety measures, and specific action to promote community safety in interventions across the LECP including physical design aspects of communities / estates to "design out crime".
5.2.04	Support and test innovative measures in local communities to respond to key issues of concern such as anti-social behaviour - a problem on city estates and in county towns - again working with multi-agency approaches and residents of local communities or specific groups (e.g., young people).

The next section relates to promotion of a whole of government approach and local coordination focused specifically on the role of the LCDC.

6. Whole of government approach and local policy coordination	
Action Area	6.1 LCDC
Objectives	To develop the role of the LCDC as a key structure to drive the agenda of local policy coordination and joined up action, to benefit citizens and communities in Limerick City and County.
Responsibility	LCCC; LCDC
Outcomes	Improved multi-agency cooperation at a strategic level. Improved coordination in planning and implementation of policy & actions. Increase funding to local economic and community development.

Actions	
6.1.01	Pursue opportunities to bring additional funding from public programmes (in addition to SICAP and LEADER) and private investment in local economic and community development in Limerick. This can involve the LCDC itself or groups of partners in the LCDC collaborating in the preparation of funding proposals and planning and delivery of projects / programmes based on multi-agency collaboration.
6.1.02	Provide strategic direction, oversee and monitor implementation of local development programmes that are the responsibility of the LCDC, working with Implementation Partners (of SICAP and LEADER). Advocate for changes if necessary and bring issues from the local perspective to the attention of national policy makers / government departments.
6.1.03	Capacity building activities to strengthen the partnership in the LCDC and develop any specific competencies required for effective operation (including implementation of programmes for which it is responsible).
6.1.04	Review of implementation of the LECP. In this review, support and engage with the structures for representation of local communities (PPN).
6.1.05	Support stronger links across urban and rural Limerick, stronger cohesion across the amalgamated local authority and collaboration with other local authority areas in areas of common interests or to drive strategic sub-regional / regional projects.
6.1.06	Advocate for and support mainstreaming of successful projects / initiatives and / or practices in local development in Limerick.

The next section focuses on Innovation, with the Community elements related to innovation in local government services delivery to the citizen and local communities and innovation in local development initiatives.

6. Whole of government approach and local policy coordination	
Action Area	7.1 Local government service delivery to the citizen and communities
Objectives	To introduce innovation in local government services to achieve quality, improve efficiency and enhance the experience of service delivery to citizens and communities in Limerick LCCC; LCDC
Responsibility	LCCC

Outcomes	Increased satisfaction with local authority service delivery
Actions 7.1.01	Implement a targeted operational model and dedicated customer relationship management system.
7.1.02	Plan and pilot SMARTER cities initiatives as part of the roll-out of LCCC's digital strategy. This will relate to reviewing data availability, data analysis and using data to inform decision-making.

Action Area	7.3 Innovation in service delivery into local communities & local initiatives
Objectives	To support social innovation in service delivery into local communities, based on cooperation between public agencies and communities and user participation in design To support local communities to innovate in collective action to meet key challenges – to create enterprises and jobs, enhance and protect the environment, promote the transition to low carbon, improved energy efficiency, waste reduction and management, bio-diversity and climate change. These objectives are consistent with the <i>Limerick City Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 10 Landscape Bio-diversity and Recreation, Chapter 11 Environmental Infrastructure and Management, and the Limerick County Development Plan 2010-2016 Chapter 7, Environment and Heritage, and Chapter 8, Transport and Infrastructure.</i>
Responsibility	Innovate Limerick, LCCC, Local Development Companies, Third Level / Higher Education Institutions
Outcomes	Increase in spaces and events for local communities to explore possibilities for innovation Increase in innovative ideas and proposals Number of innovative proposals funded
Actions 7.3.01	Develop social innovation hubs across Limerick City (city centre) and County.

7.3.02	As part of community-based planning, support local communities to find innovative solutions to local problems / needs. Implement awareness-raising, promotion, local research and education programmes to improve the capacity for innovation in local communities. Specific activities include: the Fab Lab in the City and "Living Labs" in towns / rural areas.
7.3.03	Support participation in international projects and networks that progress social innovation: EU-funded transnational programmes including URBACT III, Interreg, Urban Innovative Actions, Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI), Horizon 2020, Societal Challenges strands and LIFE+.
7.3.04	Support implementation of the Rural Economic Development Zones (REDZ). Progress actions with identified potential on the basis of feasibility studies conducted under the pilot REDZ in initiatives in Limerick towns.

The next section presents actions under the Physical / Environmental Pillar. Actions listed here are relevant to the Economic and / or the Community elements of the plan and underpin achievement of the high level goal to improve quality of life. Some actions within the Physical Pillar have a stronger focus on Economic (e.g., actions within Urban and Town and Village Renewal) while other Action Areas focus more on Community objectives (e.g., Natural environment, bio-diversity, “green” city, waste management initiatives and rural transport initiatives).

3. Physical/Environmental Pillar	
Action Area	3.1 Public capital / infrastructure programme
Objectives	Support the development of strategic public infrastructures to meet the current and future needs of the population. This is consistent with the <i>Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022 – See Chapter 5, Settlement Strategy, Population and Housing</i> and connected to <i>Chapter 6, Transport and Infrastructure Strategy including Water Services, Waste Management, Energy and Utilities; and Chapter 7, Environment and Amenities Strategy including 7.4, Open Spaces and Recreation, 7.5, Flood Risk Assessment and 7.6, Social, Community and Culture Infrastructure</i> . Objectives and projects here are also required to be consistent with the <i>Limerick City and County Development Plans 2010-2016</i> , to fit with Core Strategies and the settlement hierarchy as well as sectoral objectives across the development plans.
Responsibility	Government Departments; LCCC
Outcomes	Number of public capital infrastructure projects including improvement schemes. Value / investment in public capital infrastructure
Actions 3.1.01	Under government’s capital infrastructure plan, <i>Building on Recovery: Infrastructure and Capital Investment 2016-2021</i> , implement new and / or improved strategic public infrastructures in housing, education (schools, third level colleges), health (primary care health centres), tourism facilities, for instance, linked to the Wild Atlantic Way and Ireland’s Ancient East strategic projects, sport which will allow for further rounds of Sports Capital Programme, environmental works linked to adverse weather conditions / climate change, such as the flood mitigation plan, environmental conservation and management and other infrastructure (e.g., for children, young people). In some areas (housing, schools, health, third level education facilities), new models of public financing are proposed including Public Private Partnership and loans using Ireland’s Strategic Investment Fund and the European Fund for Strategic Investment (including EIB loans). Under this plan, some specific projects have been identified for Limerick including: roads, education, housing and primary health care centres.

3.1.02	Implementation of <i>Limerick 2030: An Economic and Spatial Plan for Limerick</i> , strategic sites based on public and private investment which can include loan financing under <i>Ireland's Strategic Investment Fund</i> and or the <i>European Fund for Strategic Investment</i> . See 1.3 <i>Physical business infrastructure</i> and 1.4 <i>Access to finance / unlocking resources for investment</i> under the Economic Pillar above.
3.1.03	In the implementation of capital infrastructure projects, collaboration between public agencies to link construction with skills development (apprenticeship and skills training programmes), jobs and business development in the local economy. This can include the application of the social contract in public procurement to support access to training, work experience and sustainable jobs for unemployed people.
3.1.04	In implementing the capital infrastructure programme, promote improved energy efficiency and excellence in design.
3.1.05	Implementation of the <i>Limerick Regeneration Framework Implementation Plan</i> including upgrading and energy retrofitting of existing housing, some new build schemes including sheltered housing for older people, the Lord Edward Street Sheltered Housing Scheme due for completion in 2017, upgrading economic and social infrastructures and public realm improvements.

Action Area	3.2 Urban and Town and Village renewal
Objectives	Promote and facilitate urban and town and village renewal and appropriate rural development
Responsibility	LCCC; Local Development Companies; Shannon Heritage
Outcomes	Increased funding for urban and town and village renewal. Increased number of urban and town and village renewal projects undertaken.
Actions 3.2.01	Facilitate urban and town and village renewal utilising in particular EU Structural Funds: Sustainable Urban Development (ERDF) under the <i>Southern and Eastern Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020</i> , the rural development programmes including <i>LEADER – Town and Village Renewal Objective</i> - and the national initiative / fund announced in September 2015 (DECLG) to support town and village renewal.

3.2.02	Promote links to skills, employment and business development in the local economy, new or improved services in local communities and community-based planning and participation. This can include: facilities for social enterprise, community services, and facilities for youth and cultural activities / projects and housing. Clusters of local initiatives can promote "Living Towns" agenda with links to services including schools, childcare services, crèches and pre-schools, health and social care.
3.2.03	Develop and implement transformative civic infrastructure projects including those identified in <i>Limerick 2030</i> , to increase footfall into the city centre and key attractions in the city.
3.2.04	Prepare and implement a heritage plan for Limerick city and county.
3.2.05	Develop strategic recreation / leisure facilities building on the natural and historic / heritage and cultural resources in parts of the city and county, to improve quality of life and well-being for the population, making areas more attractive to visitors and encourage tourism based enterprise.
3.2.06	Develop smaller-scale public realm and community facilities' projects engaging local communities, linked to improved access to services and quality of life. Such initiatives can build on the successful model of Tidy Towns and " <i>Limerick Going for Gold</i> ", to promote wider community engagement. It could be linked to local promotion and community campaigns such as " <i>Love your streets</i> " / " <i>great streets</i> ".
3.2.07	Promote and facilitate Limerick as a key visitor destination on "Ireland's Ancient East" tourist route and links into the "Wild Atlantic Way". <i>This is also referenced above under the Economic Pillar (promotion and marketing).</i>
3.2.08	Develop a <i>Blueway</i> Trail in conjunction with Waterways Ireland on the Park Canal.

Action Area	
Action Area	3.3 Transport including SMARTER travel and rural transport
Objectives	Facilitate investment in roads, rail, walking, cycling and public transport. These objectives and the actions below are consistent with the <i>Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022, Chapter 6.1 Priority Transport Infrastructure and 6.2 Public Transport (including Pedestrians and Cyclists)</i> ; the transport strategy of the <i>Mid-West Area Strategic Plan 2014-2020</i> , (MWASP) and the priorities identified in the <i>Limerick City Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 5, Transportation</i> , and the <i>Limerick County Development Plan 2010-2016 Chapter 8, Transport and Infrastructure</i> .
Responsibility	LCCC; SMARTER Travel; Transport for Ireland (TFI); NRA
Outcomes	Improve transport infrastructure Increase the number of passengers using public transport Reduce car dependency through SMARTER travel
Actions	
3.3.01	Facilitate public investment to fill gaps in the strategic road infrastructures, improving connectivity within the local authority area, to other urban centres and international access transport infrastructures and services (including Shannon Airport and ports). This includes the following specific projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote / lobby for investment to improve road connectivity between Limerick and Cork (M20) - Progress the Foynes to Limerick road improvement scheme (link to N69/ M21) - Facilitate the provision of a bypass for Adare (M/N21) - Facilitate a rail link between the port of Foynes and Limerick - Facilitate a road link to the north of Limerick City - Develop a (10 minute) transport link between the University of Limerick and Limerick City Centre. All of these projects are identified in MWASP 2014-2020.
3.3.02	Progress proposals relating to rail links and Colbert Station redevelopment / renewal, identified in <i>Limerick 2030</i> in line with the investment programmes of the relevant agencies.
3.3.03	As a means of improving accessibility for all residents, workers and visitors to Limerick, further develop walking, cycling and public transport, particularly in urban areas, through the development of infrastructure in cooperation with other agencies and through behavioural change programmes such as SMARTER Travel Workplaces and Campuses, and Green Schools Travel.

3.3.04	Support the National Transport Authority's Rural Transport Programme in order to improve access for the rural population to key services (health, education), employment and day-to-day activities (shopping), especially targeting those without own transport and vulnerable groups (e.g. elderly people on low incomes).
3.3.05	Facilitate investment in public transport that is universally accessible.
3.3.06	Implement the Westflows Freight Strategy.

Action Area	3.4 Energy: Security & supply, improved energy efficiency, low carbon and local responses to climate change
Objectives	<p>Promote the development of indigenous energy sources and technologies, in order to secure Limerick's low carbon transition.</p> <p>Promote energy efficiency in all sectors of the economy.</p> <p>Reduce the carbon footprint associated with socio-economic activity within Limerick City & County.</p> <p>In partnership with statutory, voluntary and community organisations, promote the low carbon agenda, improved energy efficiency, careful use of water resources and local action to mitigate effects of climate change through efficient resource management and reduced CO2 emissions.</p> <p>These objectives are consistent with the <i>Limerick City Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 12, Environmental Infrastructure and Management</i> and with the <i>Limerick County Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 8, Transport and Infrastructure</i>, and with the <i>Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022, Chapter 6, Transport and Infrastructure, 6.6 Energy and Utilities</i> and <i>Chapter 7, Environment and Amenities Strategy, 7.5 Flood Risk Assessment</i>.</p>
Responsibility	LCCC, LCEA, Local Development Companies
Outcomes	<p>Increase in renewable energy operations</p> <p>Contribute to meeting EU 2020 targets in relation to climate change and energy.</p>
Actions 3.4.01	<p>Prepare and implement a renewable energy strategy to meet national climate change targets and provide guidance in relation to renewable technologies.</p> <p><i>This is also referenced above under the Economic Pillar (sectoral strategies).</i></p>

3.4.02	Implement the actions set out for Limerick City and County in the <i>Climate Change Strategy for the Mid-West Region</i> .
3.4.03	Promote the development of energy and water infrastructure to support city, county and community-based low carbon projects.
3.4.04	Promote and support local development of indigenous energy resources and technologies, particularly community-based initiatives. Local initiatives in rural Limerick could be supported by LEADER.
3.4.05	Support access to wider networks of local initiatives to bring new knowledge, exchange of experience and joint action in these fields including international experience. An example here is the <i>EU LIFE+ programme</i> .

Action Area	3.5 Natural environment, bio-diversity, green city and waste
Objectives	In partnership with statutory, voluntary and community organisations, improve awareness of environmental issues, and promote protection and enhancement of the natural environment. This is consistent with the Limerick City Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 11, Landscape Biodiversity and Recreation and Chapter 12 Environmental Infrastructure and Management; and with the County Development Plan 2010-2016, Chapter 7, Environment and Heritage and 8.6 Waste.
Responsibility	LCCC; LCEA; Local Development Companies
Outcomes	Increased number of community-led local initiatives in these areas
Actions	
3.5.01	Prepare and implement a biodiversity strategy for Limerick.
3.5.02	Promote and support local clean-ups and Tidy Towns, protection and enhancement of fragile sites (e.g., Lough Gur).
3.5.03	Awareness-raising and local education programme on potential for individual and community action to address key environmental challenges: bio-diversity, address problems of invasive species, climate change, reduced carbon, improved air quality, improved energy efficiency, waste reduction and recycling.

3.5.04	Capacity building activities including community organisation and planning to promote and support community initiatives in these areas. These include initiatives to protect and manage natural resources, to prepare for challenges of climate change, to mitigate problems of flooding, severe weather conditions and other emergencies working with relevant statutory bodies including LCCC and An Garda Síochána.
3.5.05	Form a Pilot Rivers Trust Project to cover the catchment area of the Loobagh River for the conservation, protection and recreational enjoyment of the Loobagh River. The Trust would be an umbrella body for local groups such as Angling Groups, wildlife groups, school groups etc. and would work with the land owners covering the catchment area of the Loobagh River, Community Groups, EPA, Environment Section of LCCC, Inland Fisheries Ireland, Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Food and Farm Organisations. This pilot project could be used as a model for other rivers in Limerick and beyond.
3.5.06	Similar to 3.4 above, support access to wider networks of local initiatives to bring new knowledge, exchange of experience and joint action in these fields (e.g., the <i>EU LIFE+ programme</i>).



4

Implementation & Monitoring

4.1 Implementation

4.2 Monitoring and Review

4

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

The duration of the Local Economic and Community Plan is from 2016–2021.

3.1 Implementation

Agencies responsible for leading implementation of the Action Areas in the Plan are identified above, in the elaboration of the LECP. These are generally the main statutory agencies responsible for delivery of the types of interventions covered (economic, social including education and health, physical and environment, policing) and the Local Development Companies in planning and delivering local economic and community development into local communities / areas.

Appendix 1 provides a summary of the LECP – all action areas. This identifies the lead local agencies responsible for delivery of actions under the LECP; it summarises the scope for action at local level. It also identifies regional and national priorities in the action areas and the lead government departments and key statutory agencies responsible.

In implementation of all aspects of the LECP, attention will be given to gender proofing and equality proofing. In relation to gender, processes related to representation in decision-making structures – from LCDC level into community-level strategic organisations – will aim to achieve and / or promote gender balance. In the monitoring of local programmes funded by EU Structural Funds (SICAP under the European Social Fund (ESF) and LEADER under the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), breakdown of participants by gender will be monitored and, if necessary, action taken to

address any gender biases / inequalities. With the strong emphasis in the LECP on promoting social inclusion, implementation arrangements will be mindful of the need to equality proof actions – this is to ensure that actions taken do not discriminate against participation of specific groups; and to enhance them if possible to strengthen their contribution to promoting equality.

The LECP is not an operational plan but rather a high level plan to bring various strategies and plans together into a local strategic framework, to be implemented over the six-year period up to 2020. To facilitate planning and monitoring progress in implementation, an Annual Action Plan of the key actions to be progressed in the forthcoming 12-month period can be developed and agreed by the LCDC.

Important functions of the LECP are to promote improved multi-agency cooperation and policy coordination (improving links between complementary actions, reducing duplication etc.) at local level, to create the framework for partners to work together to pursue new opportunities and to promote greater local involvement in decision-making. These functions are linked to the enhanced competence of local government in economic development and the stronger emphasis on empowering citizens and communities in local democracy. The LCDC itself is an important structure to promote the multi-agency approach and to empower the local level.

4.2 MONITORING AND REVIEW

The Guidelines related to preparation of the LECP identified the requirement to monitor progress with implementation. Indicators / targets have been identified for each Action Area. The actual delivery “on the ground” will be the responsibility of the lead agencies. Reporting progress with implementation of the LECP will require linking into monitoring activities of implementing agencies including the local authority (e.g., progress with delivery of Limerick 2030) and the Implementation Partners of local development programmes, SICAP and LEADER. Systems are in place for monitoring and reporting to the national level (DECLG and Pobal) on SICAP and LEADER, based on the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and target values set for these programmes at national level. A process has also been established by the LCDC to engage in review of achievements with reference to KPIs and forward annual plans with the Implementing Partners of SICAP (the three local development companies). This allows for discussion within the structure of the LCDC of strategy, achievements, issues that present difficulties and need for changes to improve effectiveness in line with objectives. This is part of the process of agreeing progress reports and implementation plans.

Overall monitoring the Economic element of the LECP is the responsibility of the Economic Development, Enterprise and Planning SPC within LCCC. Monitoring the Community element of the LECP will be the responsibility of the Local Community and Development Committee (LCDC).

The LECP Advisory Steering Group, which comprises representatives from the Local Community Development Committee and the SPC, is charged with monitoring implementation and progress of both aspects of the LECP – the Community Plan and the Economic Plan.

An annual cycle of progress reporting is envisaged, starting in 2017. This is a report on progress in terms of action taken with reference to those identified under the Action Areas of the LECP and achievements with reference to indicators / targets (where data are available). This information will be collected from the key agencies with responsibility for the action area including the local authority, the LCDC itself and partner agencies / stakeholders in the LCDC.

A mid-term review of the LECP was envisaged in the Guidelines from DECLG. However, this may change linked to the timetable for preparing the new Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies. A key issue to be considered in the review is the extent to which the LCDC structure has brought improved coordination and furthered the multi-agency approach in the local area; and the effectiveness or otherwise of this model of governance.

Periodic updating the data analysis in the baseline study, as new data become available, will provide an evidence base of changes in economic, social and community conditions in the local authority area relevant to the LECP. Key high level indicators include: number of jobs in the local economy, sectoral profile of employment, numbers unemployed, education profile (low and higher education), relative deprivation and affluence at small area level, numbers living in deprivation, jobs in micro and small businesses and vacancy rates of commercial premises and other buildings in urban areas including county towns. The indicators derived from Census variables (spatial deprivation, overall education profile of the population, local unemployment rates) will only be available at five year intervals. Data from other sources including CSO and administrative datasets (DSP, DES, LCCC, AGS) will be utilised to provide evidence of changes here where relevant.

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF ACTIONS AND LEAD AGENCIES RES

	Action Area	Scope For Local Action
1	ECONOMIC PLAN: ECONOMIC PILLAR	
1.1	Sectoral strategies & zoning	Sectoral areas targeted & plans (including Limerick 2030). Consistent with Limerick City Development Plan, Chapter 3 Economic Development Strategy, Chapter 15 re zoning; & Limerick County Development Plan Chapter 5, Economic Development
1.2	ICT & Broadband (Economic & Community)	Lobbying national government; Pilot schemes in rural areas (Rural Development Programme); Support for going on-line & LCCC Digital Strategy. Consistent with City & County Development Plans.
1.3	Physical business infrastructure	Planning, strategic sites, workspace, priorities identified in Limerick 2030. Consistent with Limerick City, Chapters 3 Economic Development Strategy & 15; & County Development Plans, Chapter 5 Economic Development
1.4	Access to finance for start-ups, micro-enterprises & SMEs	Outreach / information & support application for funding
1.5	Business support for micro-enterprise & SMEs	Information, advice, training & other support services
1.6	Promotion and Marketing	Marketing for FDI (business), education & tourism destination and cultural industries (Europe Capital of Culture 2020 bid)
1.7	Networks and partnership	Local and regional business networks and clusters; strategic partnerships to support economic and employment development including links to EU networks

RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Lead Local Agencies	Regional & National Priorities / Policies	Lead Department & Key Agencies
LCCC Economic Development & Planning; LEO; Innovate Limerick	Sectors targeted for development (knowledge economy, agri-food, natural resources, creative / cultural industries etc.); National Action Plan for Jobs & MW Region Action Plan for Jobs 2015-17, Chapters 6, 10 & 14; MWRPGs 2010-2022, Chapter 4 & MWASP 2014-2020.	Department of Jobs, Enterprise & Innovation; IDA and Enterprise Ireland
LCCC; Local Development Companies (Rural Areas); LEO	Strategic investment in broadband. Priority under MWRPGs 2010-2022, Chapter 6.7; MWASP 2014-2020; S&E Regional OP 2015-2020, & MW Region Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapter 7	Department of Communications Energy & Natural Resources; Southern & Eastern Regional Assembly
LCCC, LEO, Innovate Limerick	Strategic inward investment & retail & business incentive scheme. MWRPGs 2010-2022, Chapter 4; MWASP 2014-2020 & MW Region Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapter 6	Department of Jobs, Enterprise & Innovation; IDA and Enterprise Ireland
LEO, Innovate Limerick, LCCC	Microfinance Ireland & other sources including EU. MW Region Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapter 6	Department of Jobs, Enterprise & Innovation, Enterprise Ireland
LEO, Local Development Companies	R&D & knowledge transfer; spin-offs from third level: Higher Education Institutions & Enterprise Ireland. MW Region Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapters 6 & 8	Department of Jobs, Enterprise & Innovation, Enterprise Ireland
LCCC, Higher Education Institutions, Local Development Companies	Coordinate with marketing by Shannon Group, regional tourism & IDA FDI strategy. MW Region Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapter 13	IDA, Tourism Ireland
LCCC, Innovate Limerick, Higher Education Institutions, Local Development Companies, Limerick Chamber	Sub-regional & regional collaboration including adjacent local authorities, Shannon Group, Shannon Regional Skills Forum. MW Region Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapters 8 & 11	Department of Jobs, Enterprise & Innovation

	Action Area	Scope For Local Action
2	ECONOMIC PLAN: ACTIONS WITHIN SOCIAL PILLAR	
2.1	Education, skills & learning (Economic)	Training, up-skilling / re-skilling and educational qualification of the local workforce to meet current and future skills needs
6	ECONOMIC PLAN: CROSS-CUTTING THEMES: WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT APPROACH	
6.2	Limerick 2030 Charter	Inter-agency and public and private sector cooperation in driving, seeking investment / public funding from external sources and co-funding initiatives for economic and employment development in Limerick City and County
7	ECONOMIC PLAN: CROSS-CUTTING THEMES: INNOVATION	
7.2	Strategic innovation through partnership and Innovate Limerick	Pursue innovative economic and social projects based on the strategy in Limerick 2030 and Limerick Regeneration Framework Implementation Plan (e.g., National Innovation Hub, ISAX Smart Ageing)
2	COMMUNITY PLAN: SOCIAL PILLAR	
2.1	Education & learning: Community (social inclusion focus)	Lifelong learning (Learning Limerick), adult and community education for those with lowest education, initiatives to reduce early school leaving, preventive initiatives in early childhood care and education, initiatives to improve access to third level education for disadvantaged groups and in digital literacy for those not accessing digital / online services.

Lead Local Agencies	Regional & National Priorities / Policies	Lead Department & Key Agencies
Limerick & Clare ETB, Higher Education Institutions, Further Education Colleges, Local Development Companies	Shannon Regional Skills Forum, National and MW Region Action Plan for Jobs 2015-17, Chapter 11. Pathways to Work 2016-2020, Strand 6.	Department of Education & Skills; SOLAS; Department of Jobs, Enterprise & Innovation
LCCC, Higher Education Institutions, representative bodies of the private sector including Limerick Chamber		Department of Education & Skills; SOLAS; Department of Jobs, Enterprise & Innovation
Innovate Limerick, LCCC, Higher Education Institutions	Investment in R&D & I to meet EU 2020 target for Ireland. Priorities in MW Region Action Plan for Jobs 2015-17, Chapters 10 & 14, S&E Regional OP 2015-2020, MWASP 2014-2020	Department of Jobs, Enterprise & Innovation. IDA (FDI with strong R&D profile), Enterprise Ireland
Limerick and Clare ETB, Department of Education (local Limerick Office), DSP, Local Development Companies	Developing Limerick as a Learning Region; EU 2020 target to reduce Early School Leaving; National targets to increase participation in third level education by groups under-represented in third level education; targets to improve progression in learning and qualification for those with lowest education; better outcomes for children and families (reaching their potential & emotional well-being)	Department of Education and Skills; Department of Social Protection; Department of Children and Youth Affairs

	Action Area	Scope For Local Action
2.2	Health & well-being	Local health promotion to encourage healthy lifestyles, recreational facilities; collaboration in planning & service delivery so that communities especially those at risk have access to primary care, specialist care (consultants & hospital) where needed, & support services for problems such as addiction, domestic violence, suicide risk & mental health; lobbying national government to improve services in key areas (e.g., mental health). Consistent with City Development Plan, Chapter 8 Social and Community and County Development Plan, Chapter 6, Community and Recreation
2.3	Ageing Well / Age-Friendly City and County	Inter-agency collaboration to plan for, and create services and physical and social environments to meet current and future needs of older people; local initiatives in communities to progress age-friendly agenda; older people in volunteering
2.4	Employability and work: Social inclusion and activation	Local implementation of SICAP 2015-2017, to support access to education and training and employment and enterprise / self-employment for groups furthest from the labour market & low paid workers; other interventions to support inclusion including community development. Consistent with social inclusion objectives in City (Chapter 8) and County (Chapter 6) Development Plans
2.5	Children, young people and families	Implementation of the Limerick CYPSC plan 2015-2018. Coordination in planning, data analysis & services including childcare. Consistent with City (Chapter 8 & 10) & County (Chapter 6) Development Plans. Local activities in CYPSC Plan include: Area-based Childhood Anti-Poverty Programme in Limerick City; Garda Youth Diversion Projects (city & Rathkeale); lobbying to set up youth mental health service in Limerick; implementation of restorative practices; multi-agency approach in the delivery of interventions for children and families with complex needs

Lead Local Agencies	Regional & National Priorities / Policies	Lead Department & Key Agencies
HSE, LCCC, Local Development Companies	Positive health promotion, Healthy Ireland (Department of Health); Community-based health and social care services to reduce pressures on hospital-based care; reduction in health inequalities; MWRPGs 2010-2022, 7.6 Social Community and Cultural Infrastructure including Health (7.6.1)	HSE, Department of Health
LCCC, leading Age-Friendly Alliance	Age-Friendly Counties programme	Cross-departmental
LCDC; Local Development Companies; LCETB; DSP	Activation of unemployed & economically inactive (Pathways to Work 2016-2020); youth unemployment (Youth Employment Initiative); inclusion of socially disadvantaged groups; up-skilling of low paid workers; MWRPGs 2010-2022, 7.6 Social Community and Cultural Infrastructure including Development Plans and Social Inclusion (7.6.5)	Department of Environment Community and Local Government; Department of Social Protection (Intreo Offices); Department of Education and Skills
Limerick City and County Children and Young People's Services Committee (CYPSC) - a multi-agency structure including LCCC led by TUSLA	The work of CYPSCs across the state support implementation of the national strategy, <i>Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures 2014-2020</i> . TUSLA is the key agency. MWRPGs 2010-2022, 7.6 Social Community and Cultural Infrastructure including Childcare (7.6.4)	Department of Children and Youth Affairs, TUSLA

	Action Area	Scope For Local Action
4	COMMUNITY PLAN: CROSS-CUTTING THEMES: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
4.1	Public Participation Network and Civic Engagement	Set-up, roll-out and operation of the PPN in Limerick; information and awareness-raising with local authority staff, businesses and others to support civic engagement, neighbourhood-based planning & community participation; capacity building to support community organisation & implementation of local initiatives
4.2	Capacity building and community development	Outreach, information, training & on-going support to build capacity in local communities of place and of interest (e.g., in setting up & running organisations, planning, local initiatives); promotion of equality, diversity and social integration. Lobby for strengthening of community development approach in mainstream programmes
4.3	Information exchange and networks	Actions to support building up networks of community and voluntary organisations across city and county (to share information, experience, resource) and links into wider networks (national and international)
4.4	Local initiatives	Support local groups with technical assistance and / or financial support to implement local initiatives / projects (economic include social enterprise, education, environmental, cultural)
5	COMMUNITY PLAN: CROSS-CUTTING THEMES: POLICING AND COMMUNITY SAFETY	
5.1	Fora / structures to support crime prevention and policing in local areas	Local consultation processes, information & communication of data on crime and policing; opportunities to input to decision-making on crime prevention and policing through structures of the Joint Policing Committee and inter-agency structures involving AGS and Probation (Children and Young People's Services Committee, Age Friendly Alliance)

Lead Local Agencies	Regional & National Priorities / Policies	Lead Department & Key Agencies
LCCC (including Office of Regeneration), Local Development Companies	Implemented as part of reform of local government <i>Putting People First (2014)</i> . Organisational structure to give communities and sectoral interests (environmental pillar, social inclusion, community) a voice in local decision making including representation on Strategic Policy Committees and the LCDC	Department of Environment Community and Local Government, Local Authorities
Local Development Companies (LEADER, SICAP, Limerick Regeneration), LCCC	Supported under area-based programmes targeting disadvantaged communities	Department of Environment Community and Local Government
LCDC, Local Development Companies, LCCC	Setting up and development of PPNs, under reform of local government, Putting People First (2014)	Department of Environment Community and Local Government
Local Development Companies (LEADER, SICAP, Limerick Regeneration), LCCC, LEO	Support for local community development under mainstream programmes	Department of Environment Community and Local Government; Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation
An Garda Síochána (AGS) Limerick Division, LCCC	National policy to support local communities in crime prevention strategies. Changing Policing in Ireland (2015) Report of the Garda Inspectorate. Joint Policing Committee Guidelines (Amended August 2014), Garda Síochána Act 2005.	Department of Justice and Equality, An Garda Síochána

	Action Area	Scope For Local Action
5.2	Community-based interventions in crime prevention and community safety	Implementation of local crime prevention and community safety initiatives - e.g., text alert, local CCTV, awareness-raising measures and community safety plans
6	COMMUNITY PLAN: CROSS-CUTTING THEMES: WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT APPROACH AND LOCAL POLICY COORDINATION	
6.1	LCDC	Pursue opportunities for additional funding for local development, collaborative planning, advocate for policy changes in the interest of local communities and mainstreaming of successful approaches, training and capacity building for the LCDC
7	COMMUNITY PLAN: CROSS-CUTTING THEMES: INNOVATION	
7.1	Local government service delivery to the citizen and communities	Implement the targeted operational model and dedicated customer relationship management system; progress "Smart Cities" initiatives as part of the roll-out of LCCC's digital strategy
7.3	Innovation in service delivery into local communities & local initiatives	Develop social innovation hubs across city and county; support social innovation initiatives, participate in EU-level networks, implement REDZ in selected rural towns
3	ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY: PHYSICAL / ENVIRONMENTAL PILLAR	
3.1	Public capital / infrastructure programme	Identify key local needs for investment and progress and / or lobby government to progress priority projects (housing, schools, tourism facilities); link construction / works in capital infrastructure projects to skills development (training) and jobs, especially for unemployed. Consistent with City and County Development Plans to fit with Core Strategies and the settlement hierarchy as well sectoral priorities across the whole plans

Lead Local Agencies	Regional & National Priorities / Policies	Lead Department & Key Agencies
An Garda Síochána (AGS) Limerick Division, LCCC, Voluntary Organisations	National policy to support local communities in crime prevention strategies. See 5.1 above.	Department of Justice and Equality, An Garda Síochána
LCDC (and its member agencies and interests), LCCC	Implemented under local government reform & alignment of local government & local development (2014). Composition of partnership means it is an appropriate structure to pursue opportunities including funded EU programmes in local development	Department of Environment Community and Local Government
LCCC	Reform of local government, <i>Putting People First (2014)</i>	Department of Environment Community and Local Government
LCCC, Local Development Companies	Connected to public sector reform; National and MW Region Action Plan for Jobs 2015-2017, Chapter 8; revitalisation of rural areas & CEDRA report (2014)	Across Departments including Department of Environment Community and Local Government, Department of Jobs Enterprise and Innovation
LCCC, (LCETB, DSP - training & jobs)	Housing, especially social housing provision; schools & third level education facilities; health (primary care facilities); and roads and other transport and tourism infrastructures. See <i>Building on Recovery: Infrastructure and Capital Investment 2016-2021</i> . Consistent with MWRPGs 2010-2020, Chapter 5 Settlement Strategy, Chapter 6, Transport and Infrastructure and Chapter 7, Environment and Amenity	Across Departments and statutory agencies

	Action Area	Scope For Local Action
3.2	Urban (city) and town and village renewal	Prepare plans and submit proposals to relevant agencies to fund renewal and local tourism initiatives; link to enterprise, skills development and jobs in the local economy
3.3	Transport including SMARTER Travel and rural transport	Lobby for public investment to fill gaps in transport infrastructure (road/rails) including strategic national networks and local access transport and services; continue to support and embed SMARTER Travel. Consistent with City, Chapter 5 Transportation; and County Development Plans, Chapter 8 Transport and Infrastructure
3.4	Energy: Security & supply, improved energy efficiency, low carbon & local responses to climate change	Promote local actions to reduce carbon, improve energy efficiency and local development of indigenous energy resources and technologies. Consistent with City Development Plan, Chapter 12 Environmental Infrastructure and Management; and County Development Plans, Chapter 9 Transport and Infrastructure
3.5	Natural environment, bio-diversity, green city and waste	Prepare local bio-diversity strategy; local initiatives to map and preserve bio-diversity; local education and awareness-raising; local environmental and waste reduction, reuse, recycling initiatives; emergency response & prevention measures. Consistent with City, Chapter 11 Landscape, Biodiversity and Recreation and Chapter 12 Environmental Infrastructure and Management, and County Development Plan, Chapter 7 Environment and Heritage and 8.4 Waste

Lead Local Agencies	Regional & National Priorities / Policies	Lead Department & Key Agencies
LCCC, Local Development Companies	Sustainable Urban Development priority in the Southern & Regional OP 2014-2020; National policy priorities to support rural revitalisation (CEDRA 2014)	Department of Environment, Community & Local Government, S&E Regional Assembly
LCCC	National access transport strategic priorities (motorways, rail, port, air); EU2020 national targets related to low carbon. Consistent with MWRPGs and specific projects identified in MWASP 2014-2020	Department for Transport; Transport for Ireland; National Roads Authority
LCCC, Local Development Companies	National & Mid-West Climate Change Strategy; EU2020 national targets to improve energy efficiency, increase energy from renewables, & reduce carbon; Included in S&E Regional OP 2015-2020; consistent with MWRPGs 2010-2022 Chapter 6 Transport and Infrastructure & 7.5 Flood Risk Assessment	Department of Environment, Community & Local Government
LCCC, Local Development Companies	National & Regional Waste Management Plans, Southern Waste Region. Actions for Biodiversity 2011-2016; EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 & nature directives (e.g., Natura 2000)	Department of Environment, Community & Local Government; Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Arts, Heritage & the Gaeltacht



Askeaton Friary At Night

