



**South Dublin  
Economic and Community  
Plan 2024-2030  
March 2024**

# Table of Contents

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Ambition for South Dublin</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>3. Overview of Policy Framework</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4. Socio-Economic Profile</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>5. SCOT</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>6. Consultation Findings</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>7. High Level Goals, Objectives, Actions &amp; Outcomes</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>8. Implementation Plan</b>	<b>xx</b>
<b>9. Appendices</b>	<b>xx</b>

# 1

# Introduction



## 1.1 South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

This document represents South Dublin's new Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) for the period 2024-2030. This new LECP fulfils the requirements as set-out in the Local Government Reform Act 2014 and has been developed in accordance with the guidance set out in the Local Economic and Community Plan Guidelines (2021).

The South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan (2024-2030) is an integrated plan that will guide the County's economic and community development over the next 6 years. In doing so, it will look to assist in creating a County that is prosperous, sustainable and inclusive with an excellent quality of life.

The LECP has been prepared by South Dublin County Council in conjunction with the South Dublin Strategic Policy Committee (SPC) for Economic Development, Enterprise and Tourism, and the Local Community Development Committee (LCDC). It has been informed by extensive consultation with communities across South Dublin, the private sector, education and training providers, government agencies, departments and other key stakeholders. Achievements and lessons learned from South Dublin's previous LECP (2016-2021) have also been taken into consideration during the development of this plan.

The LECP includes high-level goals, objectives, and outcomes for the 6-year period (together these elements are known as the LECP Framework). In contrast to the previous iteration of LECPs, the actions are now part of a detailed two-year Implementation Plan that identifies action owners and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to assist with monitoring and evaluation. A revised and updated Implementation Plan will be developed for each subsequent two-year period up to 2030, to reflect progress made and take account of newly emerging policies and programmes.

The plan fully aligns with and supports existing strategies at the local, regional and national level. At a local level this includes the LEO Development Plan (2021 - 2024), Age-Friendly Strategy 2020 – 2024 and South Dublin County Council Draft Climate Action Plan (2024 – 2029). The plan is also fully aligned with the County Development Plan, the Eastern and Midlands Regional Assembly's Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy 2020-2032 (EMRA RSES) and national plans such as the National Planning Framework (NPF) (2018), and the National Climate Action Plan 2023. Furthermore, given the current climate crisis, a core cross-cutting policy of the LECP will be the UN Sustainable Development Goals which underpin the new plan to ensure that sustainability and climate action are at the centre of South Dublin's development moving forward.

The high-level goals, objectives, outcomes and actions were proofed, in consultation with key stakeholders, to ensure they reflected and addressed cross-cutting priorities of sustainability, equality, poverty, rurality, age and disability, as outlined in the LECP guidelines. In doing so, it was also ensured that the LECP supports the public sector duty to promote equality, prevent discrimination and protect human rights. The Public Sector Duty or Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty is a legal obligation under the *Irish Human Rights and Equality Act 2014*.

## 1.2 Purpose of this document

This document (the South Dublin LECP) comprises of the following chapters:

- An ambition for South Dublin developed from the views and feedback provided during the Consultation process reflecting a vision for the future as put forward by South Dublin's community and business interests, and various public sector organisations that operate within the County. (Chapter 2)
- A summary of key strategies and plans that the LECP supports, embodies and aligns with at a local, regional and national level. (Chapter 3)
- A summary of key findings from the socio-economic analysis of the County, in areas including demographics, the economy, housing, community and the environment. (Chapter 4)
- An overview of the Consultation process with information on the consultation conducted and key findings identified from the analysis by theme. (Chapter 5)
- An analysis of the County's key strengths, constraints, opportunities and threats (SCOT Analysis) as South Dublin moves towards 2029. (Chapter 6)

## South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

- High-level goals, objectives and outcomes for the 6-year period between 2024-2030 that were developed from findings of the analysis and consultation (Chapter 7)
- An initial 2-year implementation plan outlining specific actions (along with action owners and KPIs) to assist in achieving the high-level goals, objectives and Outcomes (Chapter 8)
- An overview of the approach to monitoring and evaluation of the new plan. (Chapter 9)

### 1.3 LECP Format

The South Dublin LECP has been developed in accordance with the guidance set out in the Local Economic and Community Plan Guidelines (2021) (fig. 1.1). The LECP comprises of two distinct elements. These are:

- The **LECP Framework** covering the 2024-2030 period which consists of the high-level goals, the objectives and the outcomes. The high-level goals establish the strategic direction of the South Dublin LECP in relation to both economic and community elements, the objectives identify more specific areas to address, and the desired outcomes represent key targets for the 6-year period.
- **The Implementation Plan**, which is for an initial 2-years, includes the actions and KPIs that will help to achieve the goals, objectives and outcomes for South Dublin. The Implementation Plan will be reviewed and revised every 2 years.

The change to the format of the LECP process is a positive development that provides additional flexibility so that the plan can adapt to address new issues and needs as they arise over the 6-year period. It also allows South Dublin County Council to identify actions that may not be progressing or achieving the envisaged impact and replace them with new actions that better suit the County's needs in the subsequent implementation plans. Key to realising the benefits of this enhanced flexibility and the overall success of the plan will be clear, concise and regular monitoring and evaluation of progress on the LECP's actions.

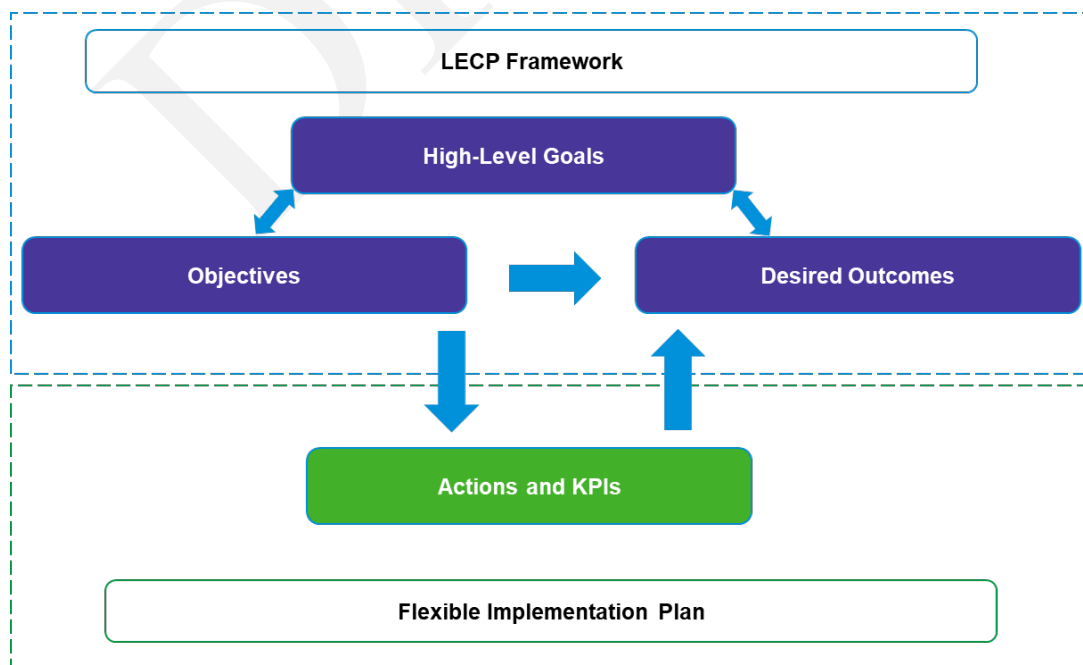


Figure 1.1: LECP Framework and Implementation Plan

## South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

### 1.4 Preparation of the plan

The plan has been developed through the following stages:

1. **Preparation** – The first stage in developing South Dublin’s new LECP was the collation and analysis of socio-economic data from relevant sources (e.g. CSO data) and a review of existing policies and strategies in relation to the context and alignment of the plan. This information was then used in the development of the Socio-Economic Statement which included five draft high-level goals. The Socio-Economic Statement was then put forward for public consultation to generate discussion and ideas for the new LECP.
2. **Consultation** – During this stage an extensive range of public and stakeholder consultation was conducted. This included online surveys (community and business sector), workshops and a number of key stakeholder interviews. Views, ideas and suggestions were received from the public, community representative groups, local government, state agencies, education providers and the private sector. Following the conclusion of the initial round of intense consultation, the draft high-level goals were revised to reflect the views provided by the community, private sector and other key stakeholders.
3. **Development of the Objectives, Outcomes and Actions** – During the third stage, the objectives and outcomes for the 6-year period were developed along with the actions for the initial 2-year implementation plan. These elements were developed from the findings of the analysis of data and the consultation process in stage 2. They were also informed by a second short period of consultation with key stakeholders. Proposed action owners/enabling agencies were further consulted with on the objectives, outcomes and actions to ensure buy-in and alignment of views and ambition. The goals, objectives, outcomes and actions were checked to ensure that they covered the crosscutting priorities of sustainability, equality, poverty, rurality, age, and disability outlined in the LECP guidelines, as well as for alignment with local, regional and national policy.
4. **Finalise Plan** – Following approval of the Objectives, Outcomes and Actions, input from the Regional Assembly and Municipal Districts was sought and incorporated into a Draft LECP. A Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening report and Appropriate Assessment Screening report were also conducted following completion of the draft plan. The plan was then revised and finalised following the receipt of feedback. Subsequently, South Dublin’s new LECP was formally approved by South Dublin County Council on **DATE DD/MM/YY**

### 1.5 Responsibilities in developing the LECP

While extensive consultation with the community and private sector was carried out in the development of the new LECP, in line with and even beyond the LECP Guidelines, the following responsibilities were assigned for the development of the plan:

- South Dublin County Council LECP Advisory Steering Group (ASG): The ASG provided oversight for the overall development of the LECP
- Local Community Development Committee (LCDC): The LCDC was responsible for the preparation of the community elements of the LECP
- Strategic Policy Committee (SPC) for Economic Development, Enterprise and Tourism: The SPC was responsible for the preparation of the economic elements of the LECP
- Regional Assembly: The Eastern and Midlands Regional Assembly was consulted for inputs to ensure consistency and alignment with the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031 (RSES).

## South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024-2030

### 1.6 An Integrated and Collaborative Approach

This LECP covers both community and economic development as required by the LECP guidelines. However, in contrast to the previous iteration, the community and economic elements are not separated into different sections. Instead, the goals, objectives and actions have been developed using an integrated approach reflecting the cross-cutting and interlinked nature of economic development and community wellbeing.

The **community elements** of the plan have been developed and approved by the South Dublin LCDC. It includes goals, objectives and actions related to enhancing inclusion, public transport, wellbeing and health, education and training, social disadvantage, crime, the culture and creative sector and sustainability. The **economic elements** have been developed and approved by the South Dublin SPC for Economic Development, Enterprise and Tourism. It includes goals, objectives and actions related to improving the business environment, urban and rural regeneration, attracting investment, social disadvantage, training and skills, supporting existing businesses and sustainable tourism development.

As outlined in the subsequent chapters, the new LECP has been developed to be a shared plan that will require collaboration between key stakeholders from across different sectors for it to be a success. This will include South Dublin County Council, the public, the private sector, community and voluntary groups, education and training providers, and other key stakeholders that provide vital services in the County. It is through this collaborative effort that this plan will succeed in addressing the needs of all the community and businesses, and enhance the County as a place to live, work and invest.

### 1.7 Overriding Status of the Plan

Implementing this plan will involve South Dublin County Council helping to facilitate, promote, support and coordinate stakeholders in their activities in a way that is consistent with existing and emerging plans setting out public policy for sustainable development, including that relating to the economy, communities, infrastructure, land use tourism and environmental protection and environmental management.

This plan is situated alongside this hierarchy of statutory documents that has been subject to environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment, as appropriate, and forms the decision-making and consent-granting framework. The plan does not provide consent or establish a framework for granting consent and will not be binding on any decisions relating to the granting of consent.

As previously noted, the plan fully aligns with the provisions of the existing National Planning Framework, Ireland 2040, National Climate Action Plan 2023, Housing For All 2021, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2020-2032 and the current County Development Plan, all of which have been subject to legislative requirements relating to public consultation and environmental assessment/screening for environmental assessment. As such, the plan is wholly subject to the requirements of the provisions set out in these documents, including provisions relating to sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been integrated into these documents, including through SEA and AA processes, and does not introduce any alterations or additions to those provisions.

In order to be realised, projects included in this plan (in a similar way to other projects from any other sectors) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework. It is a specific provision of this plan to ensure that all of the provisions from the County Development Plan identified as mitigation in the accompanying Screening for SEA and AA reports shall be complied with throughout the implementation of this plan.

# 2

# Ambition for South Dublin





## 2.1 Ambition for South Dublin

The wide-ranging function of the LECP means that it has the potential to positively impact all those who work, live and visit the County. As such, the development of the LECP has provided an opportunity to frame an ambition for the County and its development over the next number of years. The ambition, outlined below, is based around the understanding obtained from the research conducted in the development of the LECP and importantly, through views provided during the consultation process with key stakeholders, the community and the private sector. It builds on solid foundations and reflects reality.

Taking the findings from the analysis and consultation into account, the following ambition has been developed:

In order to improve the quality of life, economic prospects and environmental impact of its residents, South Dublin will become Ireland's most innovative and agile Local Authority area.

The ambition provides a unified path forward reflecting how many of the goals, objectives and actions are interconnected and, in some cases, interdependent, contributing both to the wellbeing of the economy and the community.

# 3

# Policy Framework Overview



### 3.1 Policy Overview – Context and Understanding

This section provides a brief overview of some of the key policies at international, national, regional and local level that are influencing the development of South Dublin and to which the new LECP will be aligned. Given the importance of the UN Sustainable Development Goals to the new plan, the SDGs are expanded on in slightly more detail below. These policies will help to inform and chart the direction of this LECP and its key elements of goals, objectives, desired outcomes and actions (fig. 3.1).

From the review of relevant policies and strategies some of the key areas that South Dublin can draw upon and align with include:

#### Community

- Providing quality of life through compact and sustainable growth of settlements, associated services and amenities. Ensuring that communities are created and not just large housing estates.
- Strengthening local communities to help reverse and address social disadvantage.
- Providing an environment that leads to the improved physical and mental health of residents.

#### Economic

- Generating economic growth and diversification, including through supporting SME and micro business creation.
- Advancing development of infrastructure to support emerging employment sectors.
- Encouraging population growth in settlements of all sizes, supported by job creation and enhanced employment opportunities.

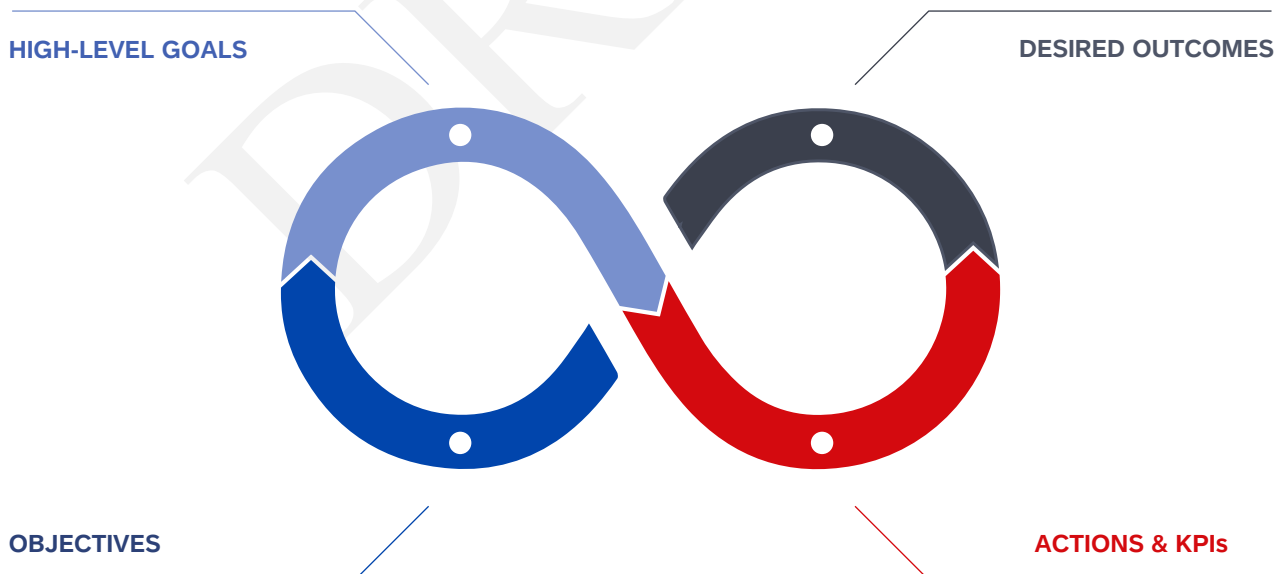


Figure 3.1: Key elements of the LECP

### 3.2 International Policy

#### 2030 Agenda – UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognise that ending poverty and other disadvantages must go together with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve the natural environment and biodiversity. The SDGs are: 1 No Poverty; 2 Zero Hunger; 3 Good Health and Well-Being; 4 Quality Education; 5 Gender Equality; 6 Clean Water and Sanitation; 7 Affordable and Clean Energy; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; 10 Reduced Inequalities; 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production; 13 Climate Action; 14 Life Below Water; 15 Life on Land; 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and 17 Partnership for the Goals.

***Of the 17 SDGs outlined in the 2030 Agenda, several share a strong alignment with the purpose and objectives of the South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan...***

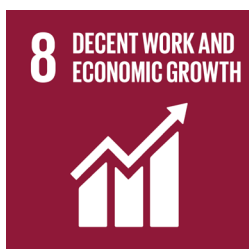


#### **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities**

As shown by the Pobal Deprivation Index, South Dublin has large areas of wealth and large areas of social disadvantage. Much of the disadvantage in South Dublin is intergenerational. A key focus of this LECP is on breaking that cycle of intergenerational social disadvantage and providing an easier route to social and economic progression.

#### **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities**

Creating cities, towns, villages and communities which are safe, inclusive, resilient and sustainable are key objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals. These objectives are closely aligned with those found throughout Irish spatial planning policy. Ensuring access to high-quality services, creating positive economic, social and environmental links are key to achieving this SDG and are echoed throughout South Dublin's new LECP.



#### **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**

In line with SDG 11, promoting sustained, inclusive economic growth and fulfilling employment for all is strongly aligned with the objectives of this LECP. Creating a diverse economy, achieving full and productive employment and decent work is a central foundation of both previous and current planning policy for South Dublin.

#### **SDG 13: Climate Action**

The urgency and scale of climate action is ever-increasing. The Covid-19 pandemic and subsequent public health restrictions has revitalised our sense of value in the natural environment and has provided a prime opportunity for us to take urgent action to combat climate change – through our actions, our governments, our institutions and our policies.



### 3.3 National Policy

#### Project Ireland 2040

##### National Planning Framework

The National Planning Framework (NPF) aims to shape growth and development in Ireland over the 17 years to the year 2040. The NPF draws upon lessons learned from the National Spatial Strategy 2002-2020 and provides a framework for the sustainable development of Ireland's existing settlements, as an alternative to an uncoordinated "business as usual" approach to development. As a framework document it lays out the process by which more detailed planning documents must follow, including the relevant RSES and County Development Plans. The Strategy also contains a range of National Policy Objectives (NPOs) providing a wider context for targeting future growth across the country.



Rialtas  
na hÉireann  
Government  
of Ireland

##### National Development Plan 2021 - 2030

The National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2030 sets out the investment priorities that underpin the implementation of the National Planning Framework as part of Project Ireland 2040. Through a total investment of €165 billion, this level of capital spending aims to ensure ongoing cross-sectoral regional development and public investment. A large proportion of this investment is directed at major national infrastructure projects relating to sustainable mobility, international and regional connectivity, transitions to a low carbon and climate-resilient economy, compact growth, enhanced amenity and heritage among others.

Tionscadal Éireann  
Project Ireland  
2040

### 3.4 Regional Policy



#### Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the EMRA

The RSES for the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly provides an overarching framework to achieve development while creating a sustainable and competitive region. The RSES primarily aims to support the delivery of the programme for change set out in Project Ireland 2040 - the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the National Development Plan 2021-2030 (NDP). In doing so it seeks ensure that access to quality housing, travel, and employment opportunities is provided to all. As the regional tier of the national planning process, it will ensure coordination between the City and County Development Plans (CCDP) and Local Enterprise and Community Plans (LECP) of the nine local authorities in the Region in achieving the objectives of Project Ireland 2040.



#### Dublin Regional Enterprise Plan to 2024

The Regional Enterprise Plan to 2024 for Dublin prioritizes resilience, innovation, and sustainable growth. Key concentration areas include enhancing SMEs and start-ups, promoting adaptive economic planning, fostering inclusion and skill development, leading in the low carbon transition, and strengthening the regional ecosystem. With the involvement of stakeholders, the plan aims to future-proof the Dublin Region by focusing on innovative solutions and addressing climate action, economic opportunities, and digitalization. In order to meet the strategic objectives elaborated in the policy, the plan enlists a number of targeted actions. The action items align with the diverse enterprise base and dynamic environment of the region, ensuring a more resilient economic future.

### 3.5 Local Policy

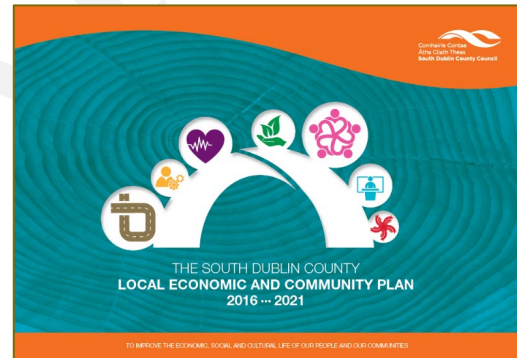
#### South Dublin County Development Plan 2022 – 2028

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 is a strategic document outlining the long-term vision and framework for sustainable development in the region, considering demographic, economic, and environmental factors. The Plan outlines a land use framework guiding future development, emphasizing living, working, and connectivity while safeguarding the environment. It envisions sustainable growth in communities, housing, jobs, and transport, promoting climate action and efficient land use. The strategy prioritizes areas for accommodating up to 45,000 people by 2028 and aligns with national and regional targets for an additional 80,000 people and 32,000 homes by 2040. The document emphasizes on compact settlement form, heritage preservation, Green Infrastructure, high-quality urban design, and inclusive communities. It sets out development standards and a monitoring framework aligning policies with the strategic vision.



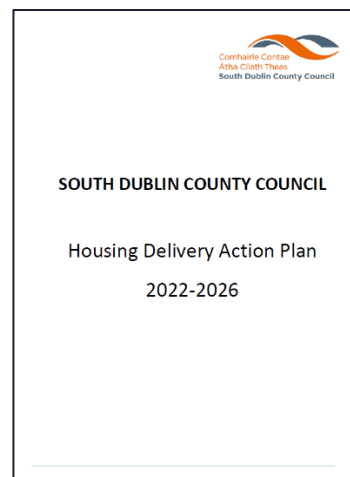
#### South Dublin LECP 2016 – 2021

The South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) 2016-2021 integrates economic and community development with 7 goals, each emphasizing collaboration. Building on prior initiatives, it complements existing plans and introduces new programs, focusing on action, monitoring, and evaluation. Aligned with the South Dublin County Development Plan, the LECP sets goals for enterprise development, transforming industrial areas, strengthening towns, and supporting new and existing enterprises. It addresses health and wellbeing, poverty reduction, education and training, and citizenship, fostering community empowerment and participation. The plan reflects a strategic vision for the county's economic and community development, promoting collaboration and inclusivity.



#### South Dublin County Council Housing Delivery Action Plan 2022 – 2026

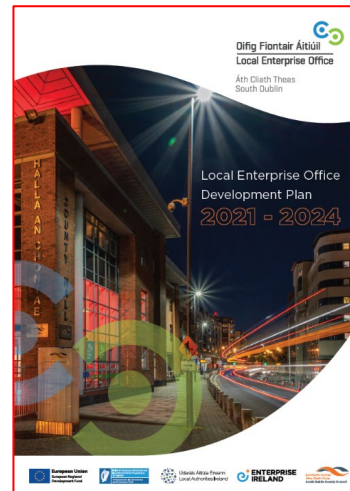
The South Dublin Housing Delivery Action Plan (2022-2026) aligns with the national Housing for All initiative, mandating local authorities to detail social and affordable housing strategies. This plan articulates the "how, where, and when" of housing projects to meet the Council's target and contribute to national goals. Building on past success, it amplifies ambition for the next five years, involving collaboration with Housing Bodies, the private sector, and potentially the Land Development Agency. The plan encompasses a mix of larger and smaller projects, including infill, age-friendly, Traveller accommodation, and other bespoke developments. The proposed housing delivery faces various challenges that have been well articulated in the Plan. The policy is strategically designed to provide 3,699 homes as per the planned social housing delivery, surpassing 77% of the estimated current net housing need which would contribute to eliminating homelessness.



### 3.5 Local Policy

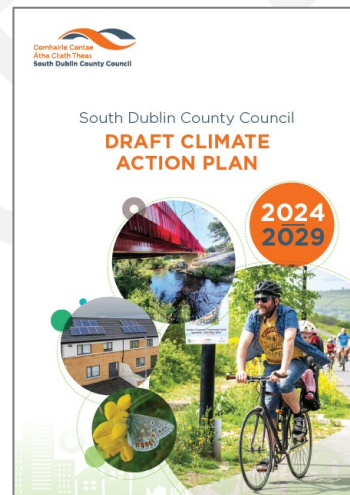
#### Local Enterprise Office Development Plan 2021 – 2024

South Dublin's Local Enterprise Office (LEO) Development Plan 2021 – 2024 aims to drive local entrepreneurship, supporting startups and existing businesses especially micro and small businesses for job creation. Noteworthy achievements from 2017-2021 include increased funding approvals, expanded training, and COVID-19 support. In the context of the county's Strategic Priorities, LEO highlight their future goals in the plan. These include promoting the region for tech startups, expanding sustainability programs like the Green for Micro Programme, and enhancing business networks. The plan also emphasizes collaboration with organizations, tech education initiatives, and participation in regional innovation programs.



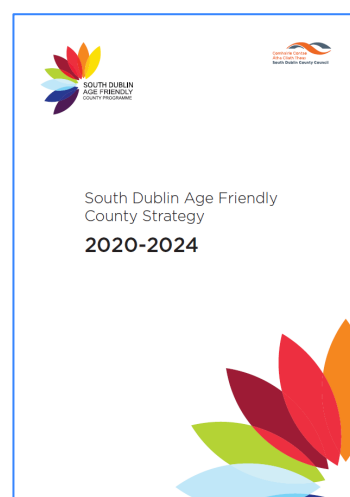
#### South Dublin County Council Draft Climate Action Plan 2024 – 2029

The South Dublin County Council Draft Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 outlines a comprehensive strategy to address climate change challenges over the next five years. Aligned with national and international efforts, the plan sets ambitious targets for the Council, including a 50% improvement in energy efficiency and a 51% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. It emphasizes a collaborative, evidence-based approach, considering the Council's emissions profile and climate change risk assessment. The plan identifies key action areas such as Energy and Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature-Based Solutions, Circular Economy and Resource Management, and Community Engagement. Notable actions include public lighting retrofit, decarbonization of buildings and fleet, and initiatives like the Cycle South Dublin Programme. The plan introduces South Dublin's first Decarbonizing Zone in Clondalkin and underscores the importance of community engagement. The Climate Action Team will monitor progress, collaborating with relevant stakeholders to prioritize and embed climate action in South Dublin.



#### South Dublin Age Friendly Strategy 2020 – 2024

The South Dublin County Council's Age-Friendly Strategy (2020-2024) attempts to address the challenges posed by the increasingly aging population. With a focus on enhancing the quality of life for older residents, the strategy builds on previous achievements, such as establishing an Age-Friendly Alliance and supporting various initiatives. Key areas of focus include health and well-being, social participation, safety, and inclusivity. The strategy aims to address issues highlighted during the pandemic, such as social isolation and access to online services. The approach involves active engagement with older citizens, encouraging participation in various activities, and promoting intergenerational learning. Thematic actions in transportation, housing, social participation, and more underscore the commitment to creating an age-friendly community in South Dublin.



# 4

# Socio-Economic Profile





## 4.0 Snapshot Socio-Economic Analysis

Detailed socio-economic analysis has been carried out to inform the development of the LECP. This included analysis across key themes such as population (demography), housing, the economy & employment, social & community, and the environment (figure 4.0). This analysis, along with the consultation, has allowed for the identification of specific Strengths, Challenges, Opportunities and Threats (SCOT) which have influenced the development of the goals, objectives, outcomes and actions (Chapter 5).

The findings from the socio-economic analysis are outlined below. The analysis has primarily utilised 2022 and 2016 Census data. Additional data from the SEAI, Pobal and GeoDirectory has been incorporated where available and relevant.



Figure 4.0: Key elements of the socio-economic analysis

Some of the specific needs for South Dublin identified from the analysis that could be addressed through the LECP include:

- Catering to the demand for affordable and diverse housing options especially in the context of population growth. Recent trends in the county emphasises the need for innovative housing solutions that cater to the various demographics.
- Addressing traffic congestion and exploring sustainable transportation alternatives is crucial, particularly with a significant reliance on private cars. Developing efficient public transport options in required areas can alleviate congestion and enhance accessibility.
- Focusing on economic diversification and creating employment opportunities beyond dominant sectors like Commerce and Trade is essential. Balancing opportunities across different industries can contribute to a more resilient and diverse local economy.
- Ensuring access to education and skill development programs. Emphasizing initiatives that cater to late teens transitioning to secondary education and addressing any disparities in educational attainment is crucial.
- Promoting community health, both physical and mental. This includes supporting voluntary activities, ensuring access to healthcare services, and addressing social class disparities to enhance social inclusion and overall well-being.

### 4.1 Demographics

As per Census 2022, South Dublin is home to 301,075 residents and is the 4th largest in terms of population size after Dublin City, Cork, and Fingal.

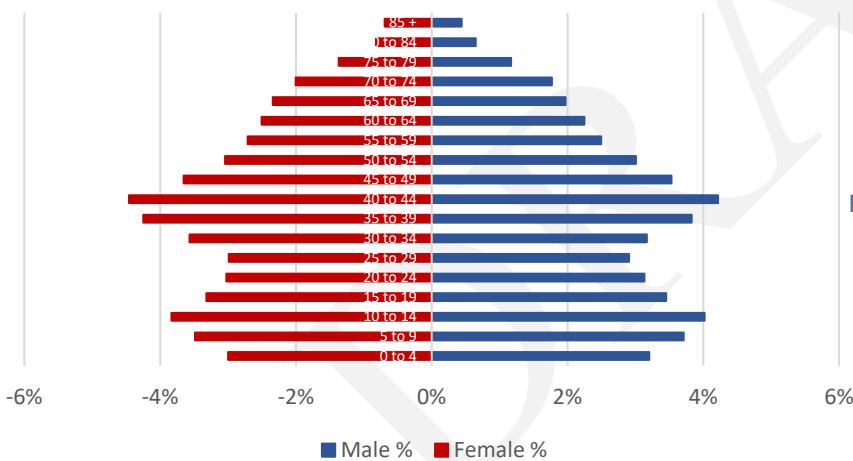
**Pop. Density** – South Dublin is a heavily densely populated area with a population density of 1,350 individuals per sq.km (Census 2022).

**Age Profile** – South Dublin has a relatively younger population (average age 36.6 years in 2022) compared to the state average (38.8 years) with the largest age groups in the 35-44 age bracket (figure 4.1). In 2022, over half (53.9%) of the population was under 40 years old, higher than the national average. South Dublin has a smaller percentage of individuals aged 80 and over (2.7%) compared to the national average (3.5%).

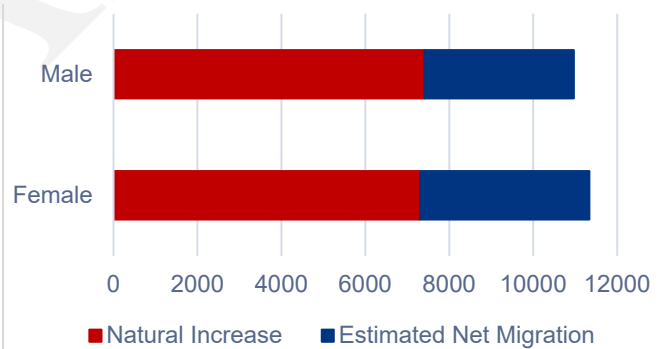
**Aging Population** - Since 2016, the average age in South Dublin has increased by 1.6 years, reflecting a wider trend of both declining birth rates and declining natural population increases. Between 2016 and 2022, age cohort groups between 0-9 years, 25-39 years experienced a decrease. The largest increase was among those who are older than 70.

**Population Growth** – Between 2016 and 2022, South Dublin’s population increased by 8% (22,308 individuals). This is compared to population increases of 6.9% in Dublin City, 7.3% in Galway City, 11% in Kildare, and 14% in Longford. Of the county’s total population growth, 66% (14,714 individuals) can be attributed to natural increase, which accounts for the surplus of live births over deaths. The remaining 34% (7,591 individuals) is the result of positive net migration.

South Dublin - Population by Gender and Age Group (2022)



South Dublin Population Increase, 2016-2022



Figures 4.1 & 4.2: Population overview

**Ethnicity & Nationality Distribution-** According to the 2022 Census, South Dublin’s population is predominantly Irish (84% Irish nationals). When categorized by place of birth, the majority (79.1%) of South Dublin’s population consists of those who were born in Ireland, followed by UK, Poland, and India (figure 4.3).

Share of Population in South Dublin, by birthplace

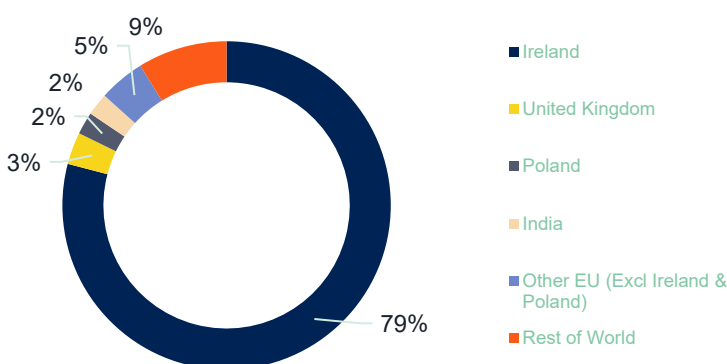


Figure 4.3: Usually resident population by birthplace

**Household Structure-** As per the 2022 Census, South Dublin had 100,364 private households, which increased by 7,841 households from 2016, surpassing the national growth rate of 8.1%. The average household size was 2.97 persons, slightly higher than the national average of 2.74 persons.

**Areas of population growth** – Most areas of South Dublin experienced an increase in population, especially in Lucan-St. Helens, Newcastle, Rathcoole, Saggart, Tallaght-Fettercairn, Bohernabreena, and Firhouse-Ballycullen (seen in figure 4.4).

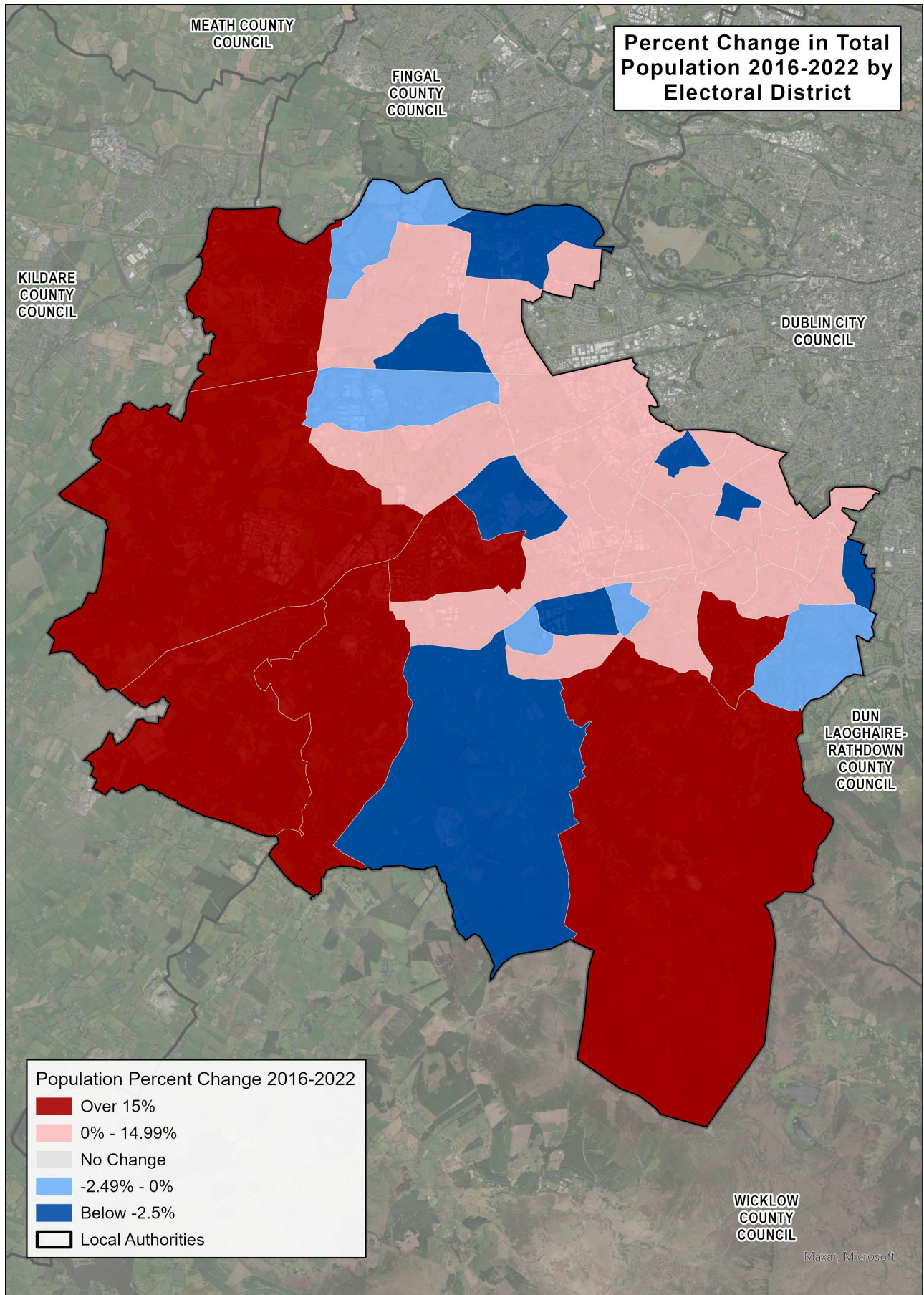


Figure 4.4: Change in Population

## 4.2 Housing

Population growth in both South Dublin and across the country has created significant challenges in terms of housing provision.

**Housing Stock Growth-** As per the recent Census 2022 results, between 2016 and 2022 South Dublin added 7,687 new housing units, bringing the total housing stock to 106,074. The areas where this growth happened are seen in figure 4.7.

**Construction Trends** – According to Census 2022 results, 34.7% of South Dublin’s housing stock in 2022 was built between 1991 and 2010. This represents a lower figure than observed at State level (39.1%). Meanwhile, in 2022, 9.1% of South Dublin’s housing stock was built between 2011 and 2022 which is higher than the State average (7.8%).

**Housing Stock Growth Rate-** As per Census 2022, South Dublin’s housing stock growth rate (7.81%) exceeded the national housing stock growth rate of 5.41% between 2016 and 2022. South Dublin ranked 5th amongst local authorities in terms of housing construction during that period (after Meath, Kildare, Fingal, and Wicklow).

**Housing Unit Types-** According to the 2022 Census, 46.7% of households in South Dublin are identified as semi-detached, compared to 26.7% at the State level. Meanwhile detached houses in South Dublin only make up 8.4% of total households which is the second lowest rate in the country (figure 4.5).

**Housing Tenures-** As per Census 2022, owner-occupied housing with mortgage comprises 39.5% of total housing tenures in South Dublin, followed by owner-occupied housing with no mortgage at 32%. Rented housing from a private landlord stands at 15.7%, which is below the national average of 18%.

**Rent** - According to Census 2022, the average weekly rent in South Dublin is 230 Euros and is ranked 5<sup>th</sup> after Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Dublin City, Fingal, and Galway City. From 2016 to 2022, the average weekly rent in South Dublin increased by 31.9% compared to the national average increase of 29.4%.

**Housing Vacancy Rate-** As per the preliminary results of the 2022 Census, South Dublin County has a housing stock vacancy rate of 3.7%, which is the lowest in Ireland. There were 3,899 vacant units in South Dublin, accounting for 2.4% of national vacancies.

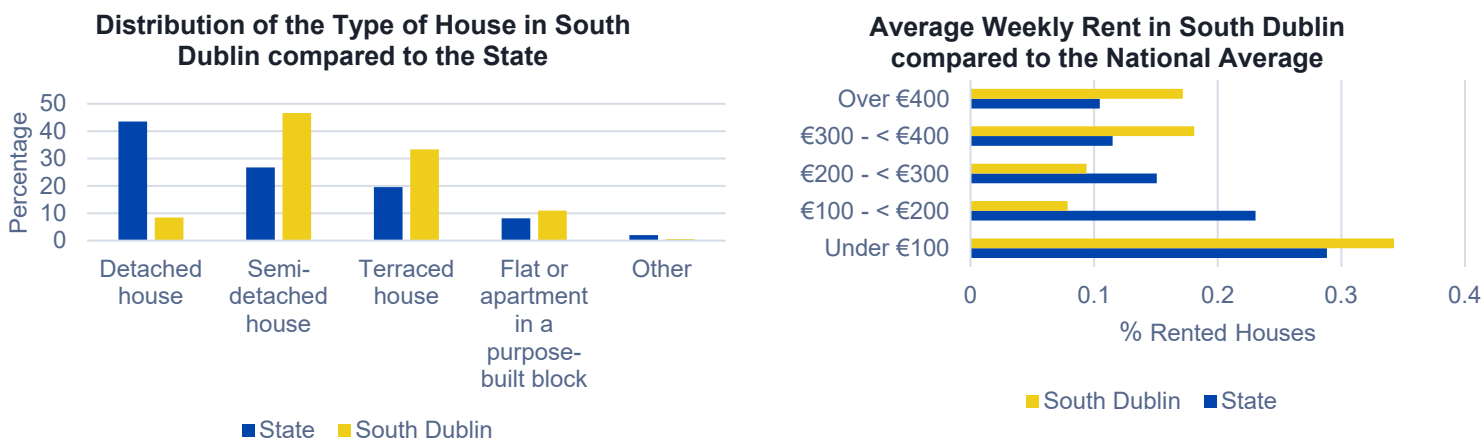


Figure 4.5 & 4.6: Type of House and Average Rent

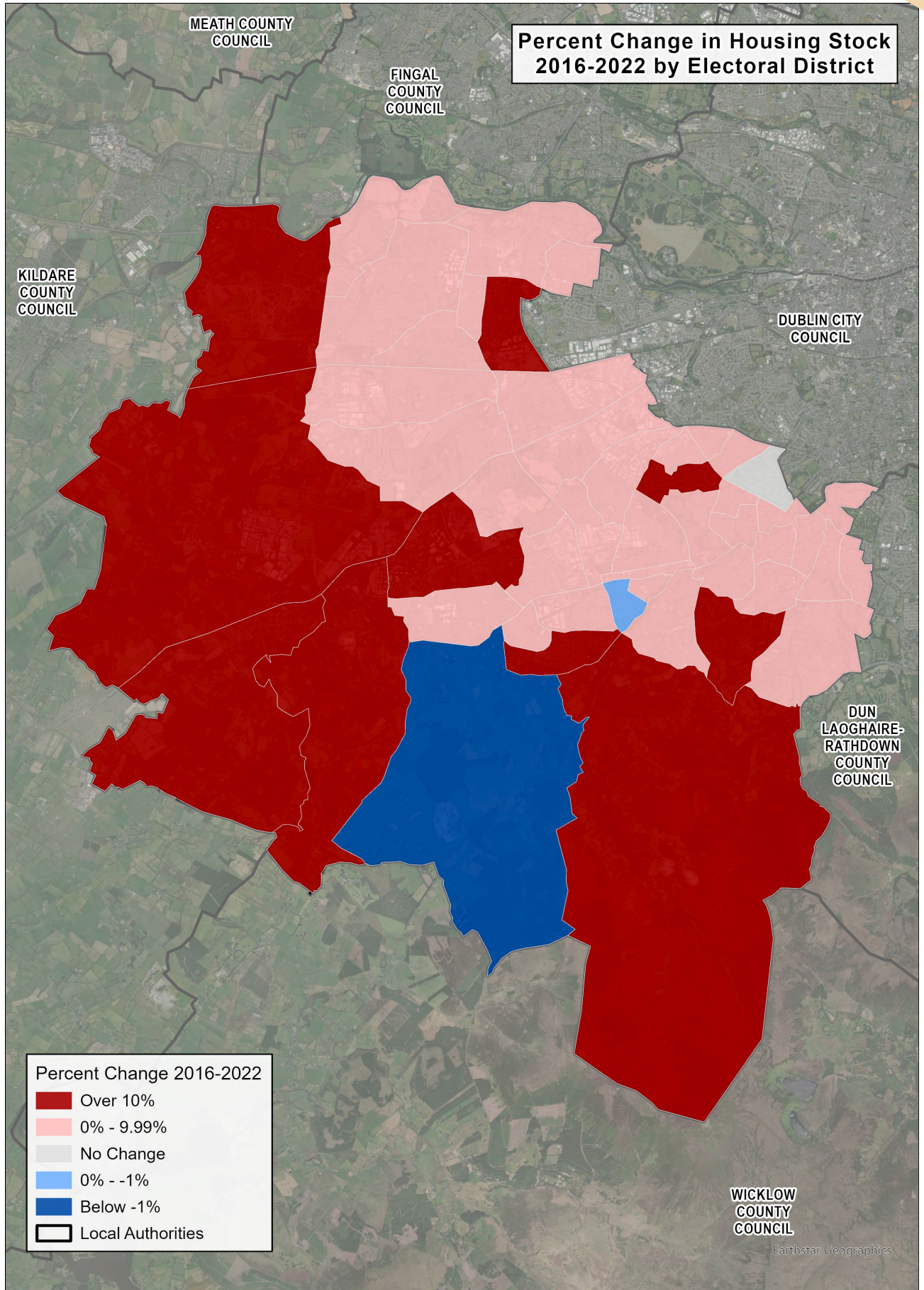


Figure 4.7: Change in housing stock

### 4.3 Economy and Employment

South Dublin is surrounded by Fingal, Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire Rathdown, Wicklow, and Kildare. Its strategic location means it's well-connected to national/international economic hubs through airports, ports, and roads, making it well positioned for domestic and foreign investment.

**Employment-** According to the Census, from 2016 to 2022 the share of people aged above 15 year working in South Dublin increased from 55.3% to 57.8%. This is slightly higher than the national average of 56%. Almost 11% of the population aged above 15 report to be students. Only 1.4% of males report that their principal status is *to look after home/family* compared to 11.4% of females. 1 in 7 people in South Dublin over the age of 15 are retired.

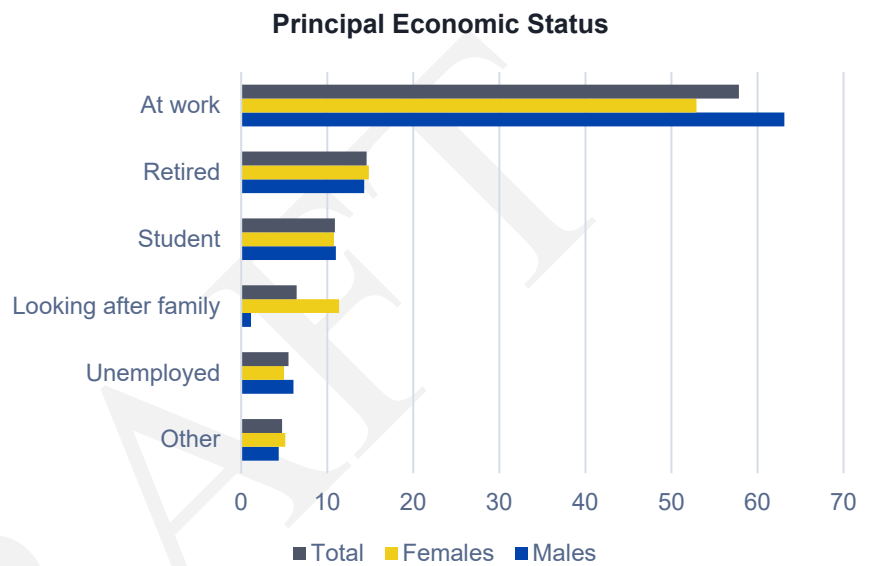


Figure 4.8: Principal Economic Status

**Key Industry Sectors-** According to the 2022 Census, majority of the occupations in South Dublin belong to Commerce and Trade (28.4%) and Professional Services (24.7%). The share of females working in Professional Services is 36.9% where as the it is only 13.6% for males (figure 4.9).

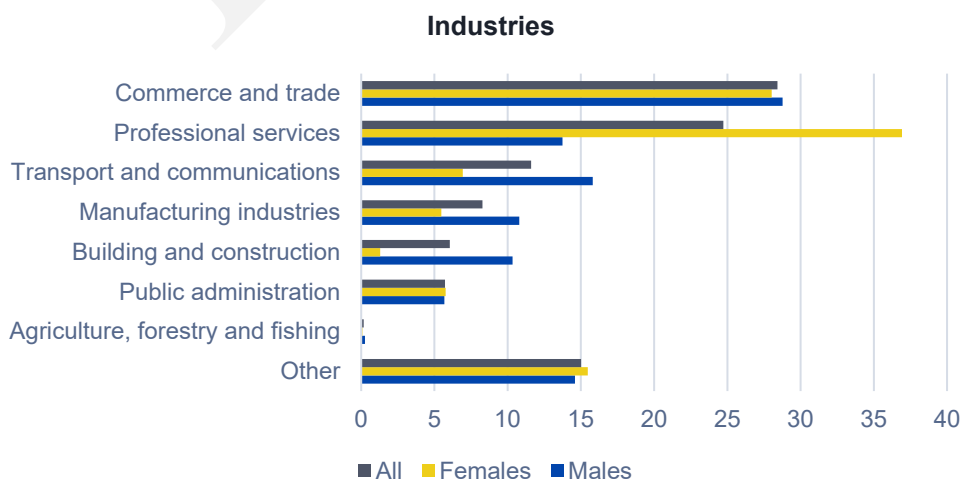


Figure 4.9: Labour force by broad industries.

### 4.3 Economy and Employment contd.

**Occupations-** In 2022, almost 20% of the residents in South Dublin who are working/employed were working in professional occupations. This was followed by associate professional occupations (12.6%) and administrative occupations (11.2%). As seen in figure 4.10, compared to men, women in the county were more likely to work in professional/associate professional, administrative, and caring/leisure/services occupations.

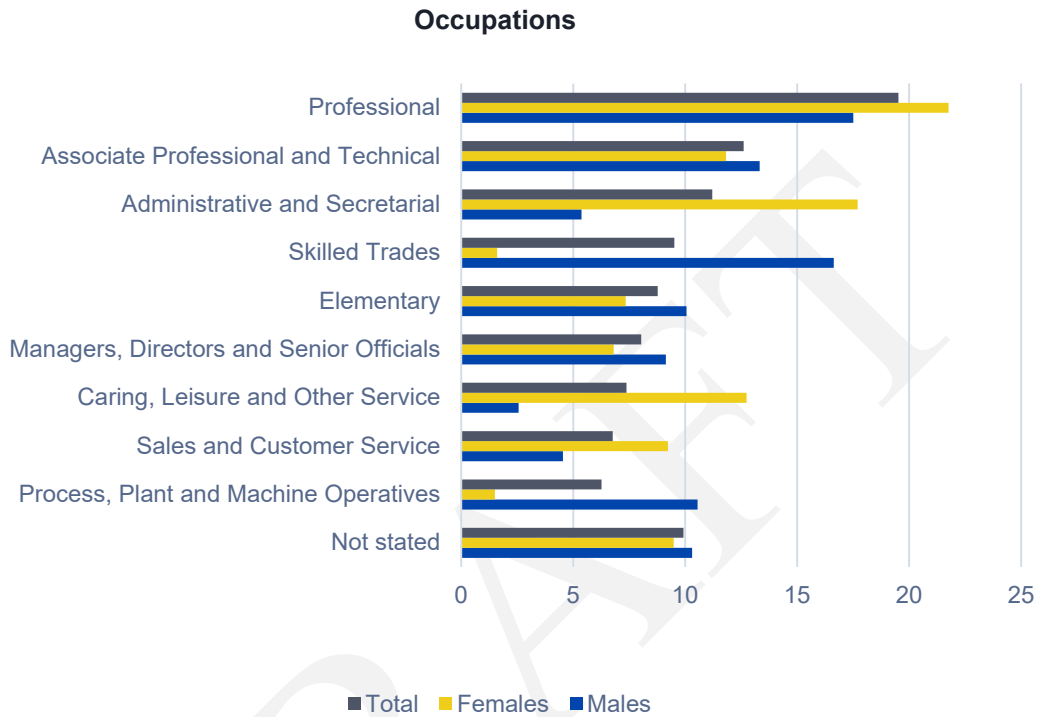


Figure 4.10: Labour force by occupations.

**Unemployment Rates-** Compared to 2016, unemployment rates in 2022 across all age groups reduced in South Dublin. The drop in unemployment rate is especially prominent among the youngest (15-24 years) and oldest (65 years and older) cohorts (figure 4.11).



Figure 4.11: Unemployment rates by sex and age groups (Census 2016, 2022)

## 4.4 Social and Community

### Crime

The number of recorded crimes in Clondalkin and Tallaght remains high for several years (figure 4.12). It dropped by 12-15% during the pandemic but increased to almost pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2022 (CSO, 2023).

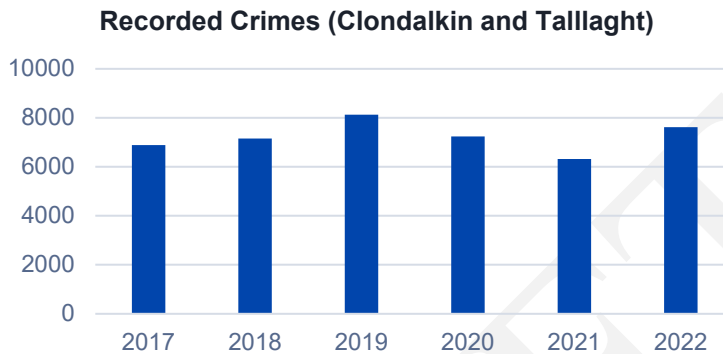


Figure 4.12: Recorded Crimes

**Education Levels-** According to Census 2022, 33.18% of the population in South Dublin aged 15+ have third level education, similar to the state average of 33.7%. In South Dublin 2.3% of the population aged 15+ are classed as having no formal education compared to the national average of 2.4% (figure 4.13).

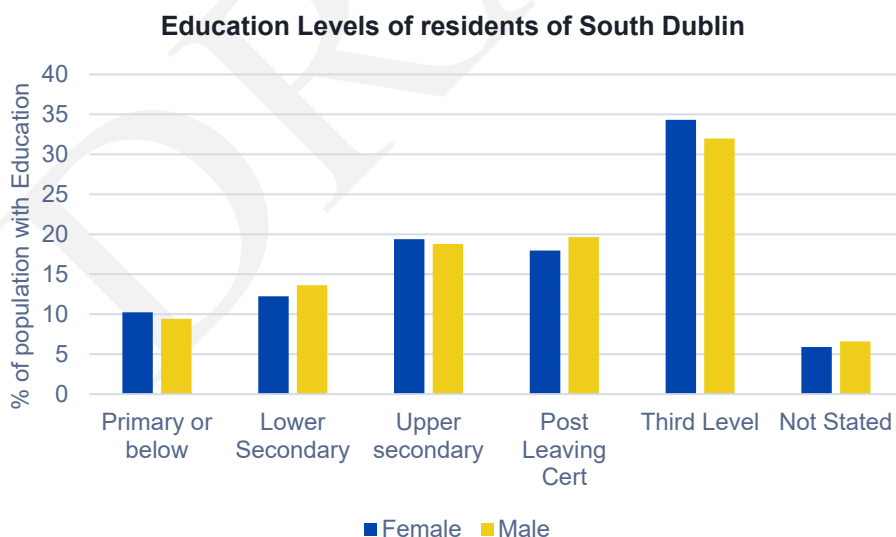


Figure 4.13: Education qualification levels

**Household Composition-** According to the 2022 Census, married couples with children account for 45.7% of households in South Dublin while One-parent households account for 19.9% of households. From 2016-2022, family units in South Dublin grew by 3.5% compared to the national average of 5.1%. The average household size in 2022 was 2.97 persons, slightly above the national average of 2.74 persons.

**Community Health-** In the 2022 census, 53.4% of the population in South Dublin reported being in Very Good Health, and 29.6% considered themselves in Good Health. 1.45% of the population considered themselves in Bad Health with 0.3% considering themselves in Very Bad Health.



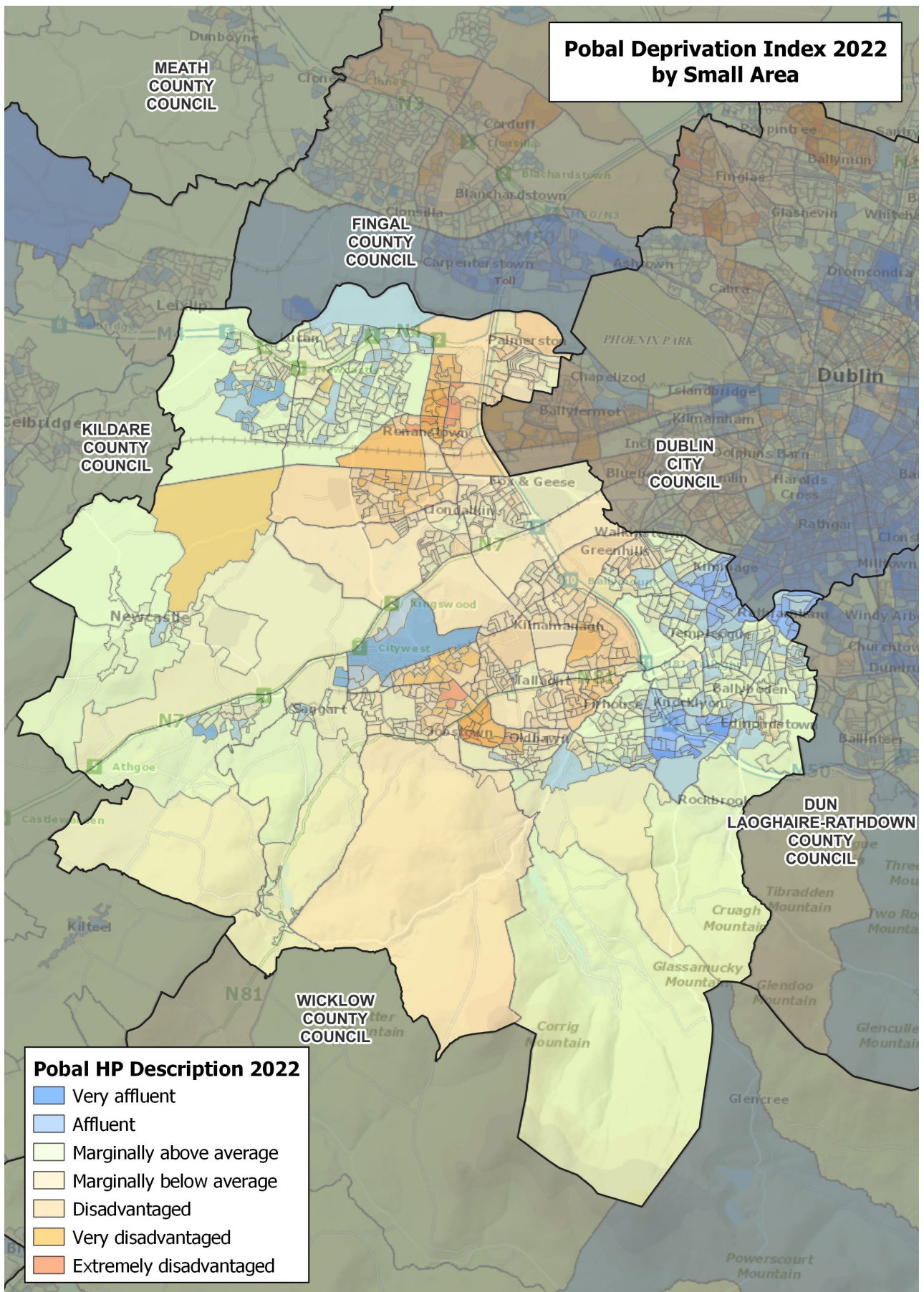


Figure 4.14: Change in Population

#### 4.4 Social and Community contd.

**POBAL Score-** Based on the 2022 Census, the county is marked by some of pockets of extremely disadvantaged areas including Tallaght-Jobstown (-37.25) and Clondalkin-Moorfield (-37.50). South Dublin also have areas like Tallaght-Fettercairn, where neighbourhoods that are very affluent and disadvantaged are side-by-side. 7.3% of the population in South Dublin live in *Affluent* areas, compared to 76.8% living in *Marginally below average* areas, 13.1% in *Disadvantaged* areas, and 2.74% in *Very Disadvantaged* areas (as seen in figure 4.14).

**Social Class** – According to Census 2022, 31% of the population in South Dublin reported to belong to the *managerial and technical* social class, while 8.6% of the population belong to the group of *professional workers*. More share women belonged to the *non-manual* social class, whereas more share of men reported to belong to the *skilled manual* social class.

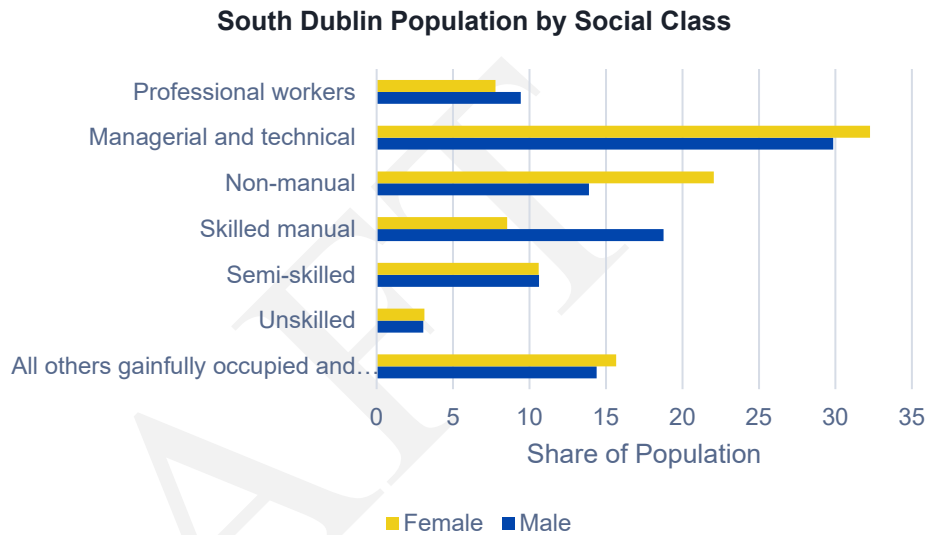
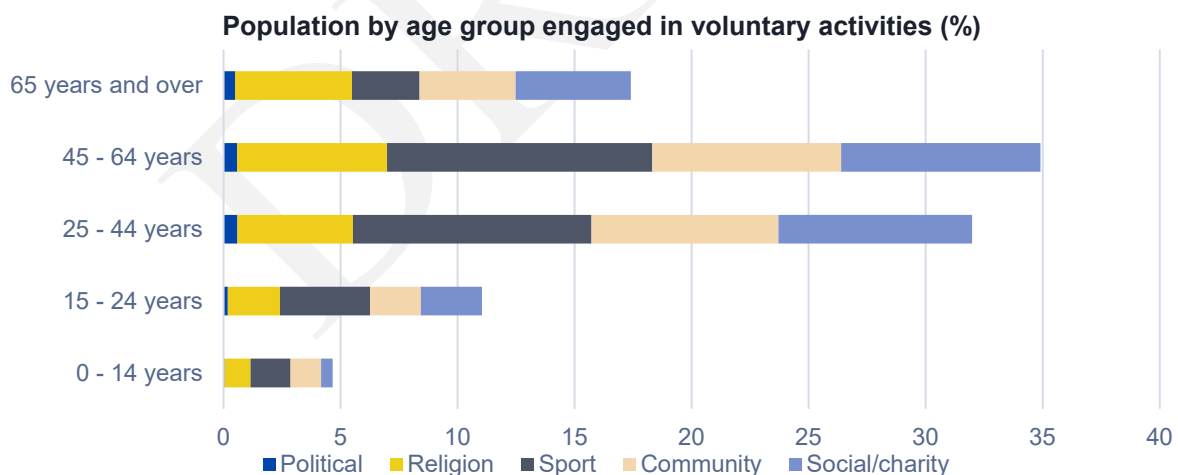


Figure 4.15: Population by social class (Census, 2022)



Figures 4.16: Voluntary activity

**Voluntary Activities** - According to Census 2022 data, 11% of the population (33,134 individuals) are engaged in voluntary activities. Most of the volunteers are older than 45. Approximately 1 in 3 of the volunteers in South Dublin are engaged in sports related activities and mostly consist of individuals age 25 to 65 years of age. Activities related to religion, social/charity, and community are more popular among older (65+) volunteers.

## 4.5 Environment

Despite its relatively small size, County Louth is rich in land and marine-based natural assets. As the county seeks to meet its climate objectives, this presents a range of challenges and opportunities for the local population, particularly around work, lifestyle, and travel.

**Private Transportation Reliance** - Commuter patterns of residents in South Dublin is similar to the national trend where most people use a car followed by on foot, and public transport. Approximately 1 in 2 people (48%) in South Dublin use a car to travel to work, school, college, or childcare.

**Electric Vehicle Infrastructure** – As of January 2024, South Dublin had more than 50 charging stations (from Plugshare.com)

**Renewable Energy Generation** – As of February 2024, there are no commercial wind farms in South Dublin. Similarly there are no commercial solar farms, although at least one is being planned i.e. Citywest former golf course). South Dublin County Council are planning a commercial solar farm on the former landfill in Arthurstown, Co. Kildare.

**District Heating** – In 2023, the Tallaght District Heating Scheme was officially launched. It takes waste heat from an Amazon data centre and uses it to heat public buildings in the area.

**Sustainable Energy Communities** – As of February 2024, there are 13 active sustainable energy communities in South Dublin according to SEAI.ie.

**Environmental Conservation Areas** – South Dublin is home to two Special Areas of Conservation (Glenasmole Valley SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC) and one Special Protection Area (Wicklow Mountains SPA).

**Greenway Infrastructure**- South Dublin embraces a commitment to sustainability and has three scenic greenways—Dodder Greenway, Grand Canal Greenway, and Royal Canal Greenway. These greenways not only promote eco-friendly transportation but also offer citizens and visitors immersive experiences in the midst of nature

**Water Quality**- The county contains two major rivers –Liffey River and Dodder River, and a few smaller rivers including the Griffeen, Camac, and Owendoher Rivers. According to the EPA most rivers in the county are have moderate or poor water quality status.

**Flooding Risks**- Flooding poses a problem for the county's infrastructure and public/private property, arising from freshwater sources (rain and river flooding). The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment SDC Dev. Plan identifies a few areas in the county that are at risk of flooding (e.g., Rathcoole – Saggart, Greenogue – Baldonne, Jobstown – Killinarden etc). The council is already engaged in the development and implementation of several flood alleviation schemes.

# 5 | SCOT Analysis



## 5.1 SCOT Analysis

A high level study into South Dublin's Strengths, Constraints, Opportunities, and Threats (SCOT) was conducted and several major points across each category were identified. The following section refers to the county's perceived strengths and opportunities.

**Strengths** – can be understood as the **advantages** of South Dublin in the **present day**. They can be seen as a 'snapshot' of the present day.

**Constraints** – can be understood as the **challenges** facing the local authority area at present, where they represent a 'snapshot' of South Dublin.

**Opportunities** – can be understood as the **future strengths** of a place. They represent the potential advantages available to South Dublin and its communities.

**Threats** – can be understood as the **future constraints** of a place. They represent the potential challenges facing South Dublin and its communities.

### Strengths

- Proximity to major international airport and sea port.
- Transport infrastructure: connections to motorway network and light rail.
- Strong economic base and headquarters of several significant national and multinational companies (e.g. CRH, PM Group, Roadstone)
- Good relationship between private and public sectors.
- Strong private sector innovation.
- Strong culture of social programme innovation.
- Energised and socially minded TU Dublin and DDLETB.
- Even in places of high disadvantage, strong community spirit was evident.
- Presence of the Dublin Mountains, Grand Canal and the Dodder and Liffey Rivers as amenities.

### Constraints

- Concentrations of high and extreme disadvantage with intergenerational disadvantage. (i.e. a culture of disadvantage).
- Relatively low density housing in the urban area which reduces cost effectiveness of services and public transport infrastructure. Also tends to add to cost of new build on these lands.
- Large areas of housing with no identifiable core to bring people together and encourage the development of retail and other businesses.
- Violence, crime and anti-social behaviour.

### Opportunities

- Use of green space to connect people with nature, reduce pollution, sequester carbon and improve both the mental and physical health of the population.
- Increase success in accessing government and EU funding for economic and social programmes.
- Scale up innovative social programmes.
- Deepen the relationship between the public and private sectors to make local businesses more profitable and resilient to change.
- Economic opportunities in the Green Economy.
- Use the existing network of urban villages to strengthen community cohesion and increase pride in place.
- Greatly increase public transport provision.
- Roll out micro-generation, retrofitting and community heat schemes to greatly reduce heating costs and greenhouse gas emissions from homes and businesses.
- Break the cycle of disadvantage by supporting the provision of homework clubs, youth clubs, sport, nutritious meals, and connecting schools with local businesses and further/third level education providers.
- Empowering locals to lead the regeneration of their communities.

### Threats

- Growth in racism and bigotry.
- Greater wealth disparity.
- Reduction in government and EU funding supports for social and economic purposes.
- Economic downturn and geopolitical unrest.
- Cost of living continues to increase beyond average incomes and social welfare/pension payments.
- Emergence of synthetic opioids.
- Expansion of services – especially in health, education and for those with additional needs – not matching population growth.
- Taking the health of the local business sector for-granted.

# 6 | Consultation Findings



## 6.1 Consultation Process & Findings

This Chapter summarises the various consultations which were undertaken as part of the analysis to inform the South Dublin LECP 2024-2030. The LECP has been developed in a collaborative and cooperative manner through engagement with a wide range of key stakeholders including the general public, community representative groups, County Council, state agencies, education providers and the private sector. The following was undertaken:

- Two face to face public consultation sessions.
- Online business survey
- Online community survey
- Individual meetings with key stakeholders from the public, private and community sectors
- Visits to two DEIS primary schools
- Two online group workshops with key stakeholders to aid the prioritisation process for the implementation plan – to be completed in April 2024
- Written submissions

The aim of these engagements, in conjunction with the socio-economic analysis, was to identify key priorities and needs that could be addressed through the high-level goals, objectives and actions of the plan and reflected in the desired outcomes. This includes community elements related to areas such as service provision and social inclusion and economic elements related to areas such as developing the green economy and attracting new investment. Two later online workshop sessions were held with key stakeholders to help prioritise the various actions for the first implementation plan.

The extensive consultation exercise was, therefore, designed to identify opportunities and needs as well as secure vital buy-in from key stakeholders who would be the drivers and champions of specific actions of the Implementation Plan. In doing so, the public participation process generated a sense of shared ownership for the high-level goals, and secured the buy-in of key stakeholders, including the public.

The targeted engagement process brought together key stakeholders from a wide range of fields including government agencies, the private sector, community and voluntary groups, the environment, health, education, as well as younger and older groups. Examples of representative groups which were involved include the HSE, TU Dublin, South Dublin County Volunteer Centre, DDLETB, South Dublin Chamber of Commerce, South Dublin County Partnership and An Garda Síochána.

## 6.2 Key Themes from the Consultation

### 6.2.1 Social Issues, Vulnerability, and Community Engagement

Addressing issues of disadvantage and wealth disparities in distinct areas of the South Dublin requires tailored and localized interventions.

- Most of the consultations identified the need to advocate for comprehensive strategic investments to address socio-economic challenges in deprived areas. To foster community resilience and development, inclusivity across all age groups should also be considered.
- Safety was a crucial issue that often came up. Prioritizing the safety of young people requires a holistic approach, encompassing community safety measures and strategic improvements (e.g. public lighting and CCTV infrastructure).
- A related issue was recognizing the vulnerability of 8-11-year-olds, especially in the context of social media exposure. A holistic strategy is imperative, focusing on the overall well-being and developmental needs of these young individuals.
- There is an urgent need to address the serious issues of substance abuse in South Dublin. Implementing targeted programs for prevention, treatment, and community support is crucial in promoting rehabilitation and reducing the impact of addiction on individuals and the community at large.
- Participants also highlighted the importance of focussing on children within families impacted by substance abuse. The unique challenges they face must be addressed by fostering supportive environments, and providing resources for education and personal development.
- Issues related to safety, vulnerability, and substance abuse that came up in various consultations align with the results of the community survey. As reflected in figure 6.1, most people want to increase policing activities in their neighbours. Safety concerns also came up many times in the business survey.

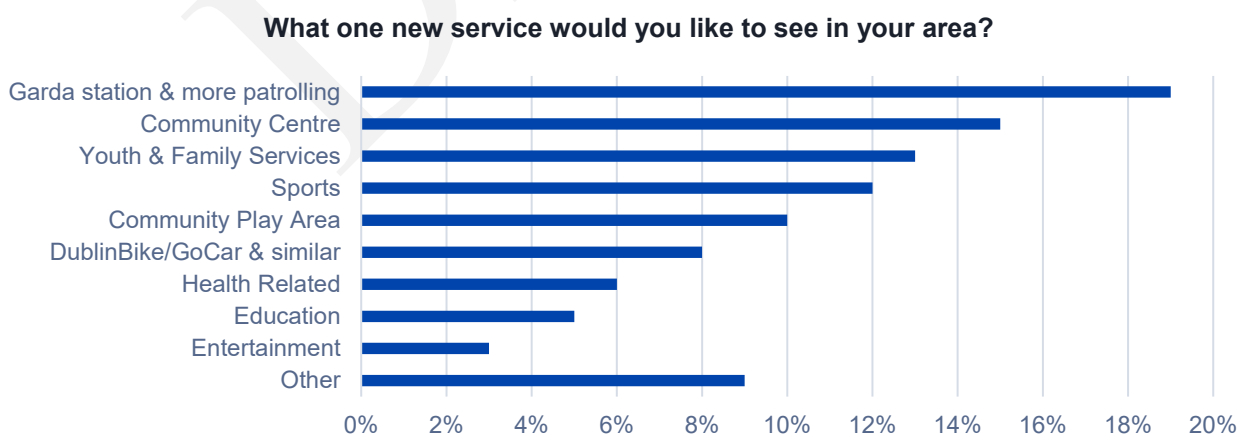


Figure 6.1: One new service needed in the area - Community Survey.

- Consultations revealed the relevance of multilingual outreach programs to enhance communication. Such strategies foster meaningful engagement with various communities, creating a sense of belonging and promoting active participation in collective initiatives.



### 6.2.2 Employment, Housing, and Transportation

Social issues such as challenges with social mobility, intergenerational unemployment, and disadvantage contribute to a complex employment landscape. Targeted interventions are necessary to break these cycles and create more inclusive opportunities.

- Mismatch between the skills of the residents of South Dublin and jobs available in the county were brought to attention during the consultations. This is also clear from figures 6.2 and 6.3 which shows that the majority of residents in the county are employed and work in South Dublin.

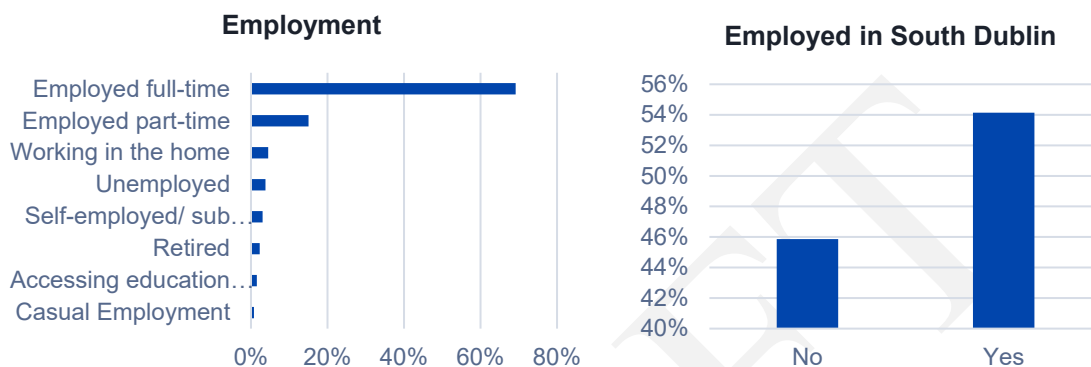


Figure 6.2 & 6.3: Employment - Community Survey.

- Availability of affordable housing was identified as a barrier which not only affects the local housing market but also hinders the attraction and retention of employment opportunities in the county. Solutions must focus on creating affordable living options. Beyond basic housing needs, there were regular comments from diverse audiences to create communities and not just housing estates.
- A related but different issue identified was housing challenges for upper management. There is a need to solve this aspect of housing since it has the potential to encourage economic growth and diverse living options for the community.
- Transportation challenges pose significant barriers for individuals seeking employment within the county. Addressing these issues is crucial for fostering a more accessible job market. This is also captured in figure 6.4.
- The need for cleaning up estates and tackling litter problems, particularly in disadvantaged areas were repeatedly mentioned during consultations. Comments about having greater connections with nature were regularly made. Both sets of primary school children visited for this plan were particularly focused on this and having better opportunities to play in safe, clean, nature friendly areas.
- Recognizing the unique needs of the Traveller community, there is a pressing need for the provision of appropriate housing and supports.

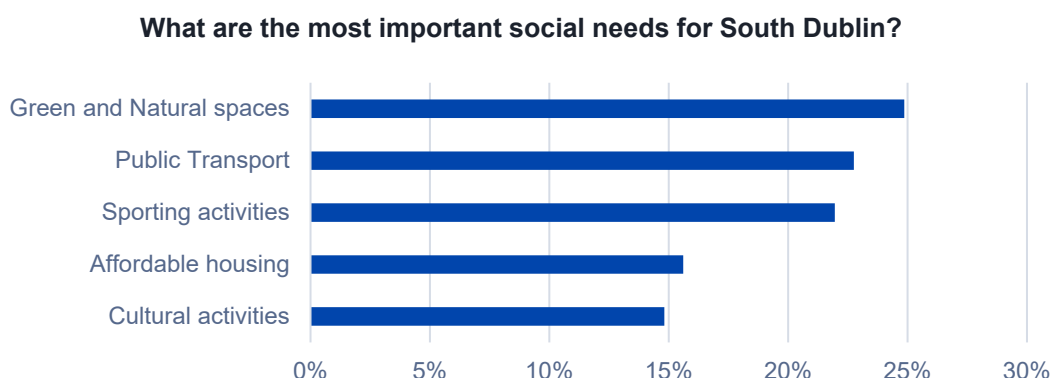


Figure 6.4: Social Needs - Community Survey.

### 6.2.3 Education, Innovation and Business Supports

- There was emphasis on the importance of vocational courses that align with the interests of children (especially in disadvantaged areas) which can help bridge the skills gap. Providing practical skills that improve their employability will benefit the local workforce.
- A demand for upskilling initiatives was mentioned multiple times during the consultations. Focus is required on sustainability, tech, construction and vocational skills to meet the evolving demands of the job market and providing individuals with the tools for long-term success. This is also captured in the community survey (see figure 6.5).

**Most important education, training and lifelong learning needs for South Dublin**

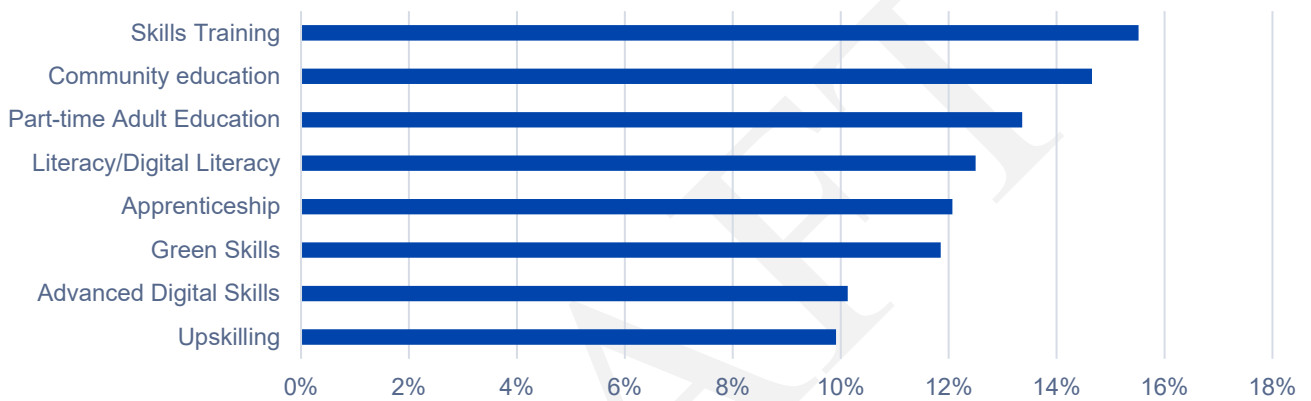


Figure 6.5: Educational Needs - Community Survey.

- A need to increase schools catering to autistic children and those with other additional needs was identified. This underscores the importance of accessible education. Ensuring inclusivity in educational settings is critical in promoting diverse and supportive learning environments that fit the needs of all in the community.
- It was felt that communication on the supports available for business could be improved. A majority of those who responded in the business survey were not aware of the Green business supports and services available from the LEO. In general, within the community there was a low awareness of the available business supports (see figure 6.6).

**Do you know about the supports and services that are available from your Local Enterprise Office?**

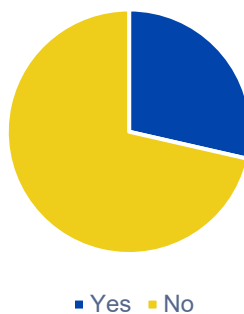


Figure 6.6: Awareness of Business Supports- Community Survey.

### 6.2.3 Education, Innovation and Business Supports (cont.)

- The need for a variety of spaces where business could scale up as required and where benefits of clustering could be created was seen to be crucial for driving economic growth and job creation.
- The lack of data on business activities in South Dublin was brought to attention through the consultations. Availability of this data is important while making informed decisions and providing targeted support. It ensures resources are used efficiently to foster growth.
- Another issue particularly for the business community is its reluctance to engage with government agencies. This must be addressed since such engagement is essential for establishing effective public-private partnerships and ensuring businesses receive the support they need to thrive.
- The need for more economic land zones and the promotion of Private Public Partnership models were identified to be important components in creating an environment conducive for business development.
- Addressing barriers to accessing the land bank and vacant buildings for private businesses were identified to be essential for economic growth. It will ensure businesses have the physical space needed for their operations.
- Lack of suitable business supports, cost of doing business and costs of housing/living came across as the major constraints in the business survey (figure 6.7). It is worth noting that with the business supports issue much of this perception may be down to lack of awareness of supports, rather than appropriate supports not being available.

South Dublin's main constraints as a place to do business

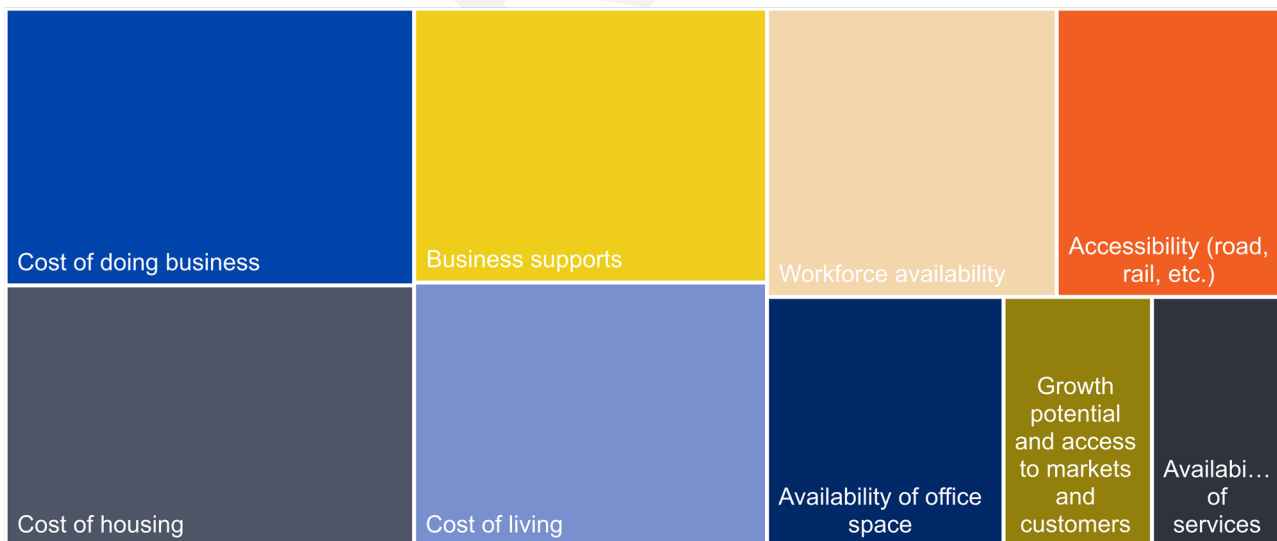


Figure 6.7: Constraints of doing Business - Business Survey.

### 6.2.4 Community and Quality of Life

- A compelling need exists for the establishment of safe, public play areas for both children and teenagers, particularly after 5 pm. Such spaces are instrumental in providing children with secure environments for recreational activities, promoting physical and social development.
- The need for more green spaces and parks came across often in consultations. This was also captured while talking to school children and in the general public through the community survey (see fig 6.4). The school children also talked frequently about accessing nature.
- It became apparent during consultation that that there was an insufficient number of community centres. There is a need for more spaces to cater to diverse community needs.
- Emphasis on the creation of child friendly spaces within community centres, particularly for autistic children, aiming to foster inclusivity and support their unique requirements for positive experiences.
- Identification of issues related to access to sports facilities and clubs was a feature during consultations. Most people who participated in the community survey pointed out the need to improve sports and recreation facilities in South Dublin in order to improve their health and wellbeing (see figure 6.8).

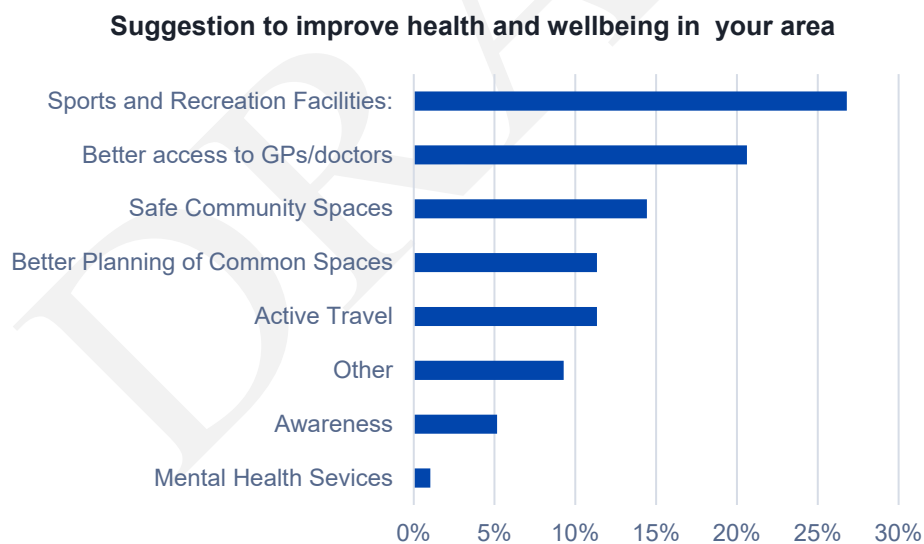


Figure 6.8: Suggestions to improve health and wellbeing - Community Survey.

### 6.2.4 Community and Quality of Life (cont.)

- Advocacy for robust support mechanisms for outreach programs and initiatives to address racism in deprived and disadvantaged areas, promoting community cohesion and equality.
- There is much scope to improve the quality of services and facilities in South Dublin. The lack of services related to safety & community, and facilities of parks/playgrounds/sports were mentioned often by almost all stakeholders in the consultations (figure 6.9).

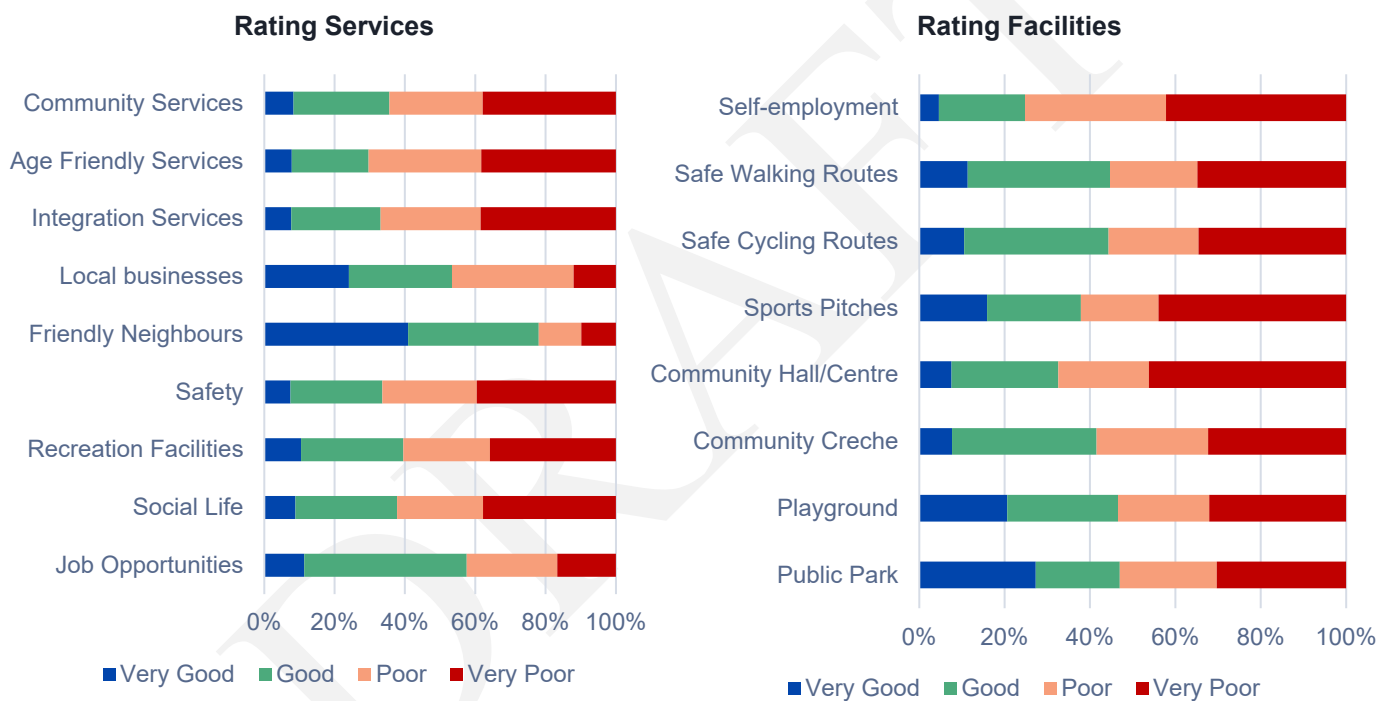


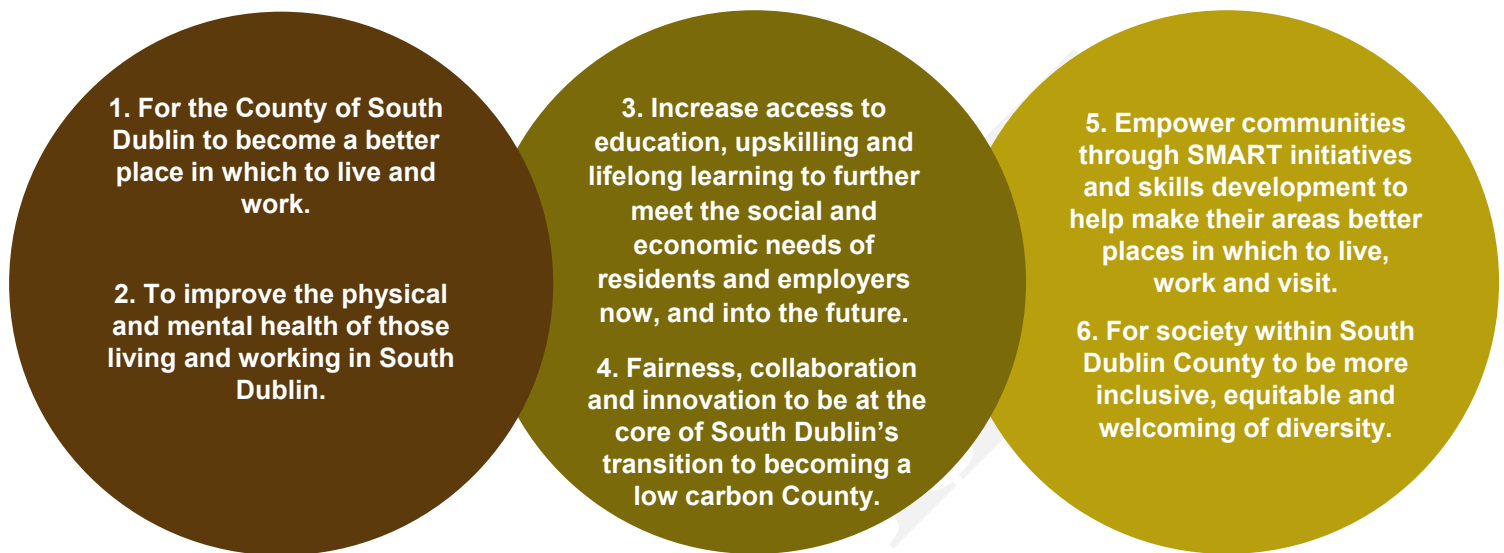
Figure 6.9: Rating Services and Facilities - Community Survey.

# 7

# High-Level Goals, Objectives, Actions & Outcomes

## High Level Goals

South Dublin County Council together with the LCDC, SPC for Economic Development, Enterprise and Tourism and other key stakeholders have developed six high-level goals with associated objectives, actions and desired outcomes to assist in guiding the direction of the county over the 2024-2030 period. Their development has been informed from the findings of the socio-economic analysis, stakeholder and public consultation, and the review of existing policies at local, regional and national level.



The six High Level Goals align with the suggested Themes in the LECP Guidelines:

- Health and Wellbeing (High Level Goals 2, 5 & 6)
- Economic Development (High Level Goals 1, 3, 4 & 5)
- Community and Local Development (High Level Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6)
- Climate Action (High Level Goal 4)

As outlined in the following chapter, the goals, objectives, actions and outcomes cover both economic and community elements as required by the LECP guidelines. They have been designed to positively contribute to the economic and community development of South Dublin and are aligned with the overall ambition for an innovative, agile, inclusive, prosperous and sustainable county.

The high-level goals, objectives, actions and outcomes support the crosscutting priorities outlined in the LECP guidelines. They also support the public sector duty to promote equality, prevent discrimination and protect human rights. Crosscutting priorities addressed in this LECP include: sustainability, equality, poverty, rurality, age and disability.

The sections that follow outline each high-level goal, along with the associated objectives, actions and desired outcomes (related to the goals and objectives) in more detail. All the actions have been linked with their corresponding Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Overall, there are 24 Objectives and 111 Actions.

- High Level Goal 1 has 5 Objectives and 26 Actions.
- High Level Goal 2 has 4 Objectives and 13 Actions.
- High Level Goal 3 has 5 Objectives and 20 Actions.
- High Level Goal 4 has 4 Objectives and 18 Actions.
- High Level Goal 5 has 4 Objectives and 21 Actions.
- High Level Goal 6 has 2 Objectives and 13 Actions.

The initial prioritised actions related to the goals are included in the 2-year Implementation Plan in Chapter 8. All of these measures are in line with the provisions of the existing County Development Plan and the wider planning framework (refer to "Overriding Status of the Plan" text at section 1.7). [subject to screening]

**Goal 1: For the County of South Dublin to become a better place in which to live and work.**

**Objective 1.1: Support the provision of housing that meets the requirements of an expanding population with varying needs.**

*Action 1.1.1. In line with the County Development Plan, continue to deliver Housing for All, the Housing Delivery Action Plan, Homeless Action Plan, Traveller Accommodation Plan and any subsequent plans.*



*Action 1.1.2. Work in collaboration with housing developers to ensure that large new housing developments are designed to embrace the objectives on quality design and healthy place making in the County Development Plan or relevant local area plans.*



*Action 1.1.3. Work to facilitate the continued creation of increased housing options for older people (e.g. rightsizing), people with disabilities, Travellers and those with additional needs, to support the provision of independent and/or assisted living.*



**Key desired outcomes**

More housing. Communities are created and not just housing estates. More people interacting positively with their neighbours. Increased quality of life. Improved mental and physical health.

**Objective 1.2: South Dublin is to be a safer place for all.**

*Action 1.2.1. Support COSC, The National Office for the prevention of domestic, sexual and gender based violence and the expansion of women’s refuge services to meet local demand in South Dublin. Create a communications campaign to increase awareness, prevent and mitigate against domestic, sexual and gender-based violence in the County.*





**Goal 1 contd.**

*Action 1.2.2. Continue to support the existing Community Based CCTV Scheme.*



*Action 1.2.3. Further develop and promote the network of Garda Clinics across South Dublin to facilitate easy interaction between residents, businesses and An Garda Síochána.*



*Action 1.2.4. Create a directory of Community Gardai in the County, contact details and their services. Support the recruitment of additional Community Gardaí.*



*Action 1.2.5. In an effort to help design crime out of new housing and public realm schemes, An Garda Síochána are to be consulted on the design of all new proposed SDCC public realm and housing schemes.*



*Action 1.2.6. Explore opportunities to deepen the interaction between South Dublin County Council and An Garda Síochána, including sharing information and consultation with regards to the significant reduction of anti-social behaviour.*



*Action 1.2.7. To establish and support the Community Safety Partnership(s) for the county of South Dublin.*



**Key desired outcomes**

A safer county with less crime. A better place in which to live, visit and do business in.

**Goal 1 contd.**

**Objective 1.3: Improve the aesthetic appearance of our County in the interest of its Economic and Social Development.**

*Action 1.3.1. Continue to address areas of dereliction and vacancy. Provide advice on grants schemes/assistance to property owners.*



*Action 1.3.2. Support the installation of striking, impressive public art across South Dublin.*



*Action 1.3.3. Deliver on the Actions of the Litter Management Plan 2023 -2025. Continue to support Tidy Towns groups, other community groups, and individuals in their efforts to keep their area clean.*



*Action 1.3.4. Where practical, all publicly funded public realm schemes are to primarily use high-quality natural materials.*



*Action 1.3.5. Support the aesthetic appearance of villages and district shopping centres, industrial and retail units.*



**Key desired outcomes**

Less vacancy and dereliction. Cleaner, more visually pleasing environment. Better mental health. Greater pride in place.

**Objective 1.4: Enhance the citizen and visitor cultural experience of South Dublin through arts, culture, heritage and tourism.**

**Goal 1 contd.**

*Action 1.4.1. Support the continued development of a vibrant and innovative arts and cultural scene across South Dublin through the implementation of the ReFRAME Arts Development Strategy and any subsequent plans.*



*Action 1.4.2. Support the implementation of the South Dublin Heritage Plan and any subsequent plans.*



*Action 1.4.3. Support the implementation of the South Dublin Tourism Strategy.*



*Action 1.4.4. Support the progression of key tourism capital projects including: Lucan House, Rathfarnham Castle Courtyard and Stables, Corkagh Park, Dublin Mountains Visitor Centre, and Tallaght Tourism and Heritage Project.*



*Action 1.4.5. Implement Our Library, Our Future: South Dublin Libraries Development Plan 2023–2027, incorporating the Libraries Capital Programme for the establishment of new libraries.*



*Action 1.4.6. Support community-based and other local businesses in the cultural, craft and tourism related sectors.*



**Key desired outcomes**

Greater pride in place. A more vibrant place to live in. Less loneliness and social isolation. More visitors into South Dublin. More amenities for both visitors and locals to enjoy. More employment.

## Goal 1 contd.

### Objective 1.5: Increase Employment across the County and support both existing and new businesses.

*Action 1.5.1. Expanding on the success of Grange Castle Business Park, South Dublin County Council will continue to look to attract both foreign and national investment in line with the implementation of the Grange Castle Business Park masterplan, which will support the creation of up to 12,000 new jobs.*



*Action 1.5.2. Sustain and grow businesses by:*

- Providing SMEs funding for early-stage business development, growth and business expansion.*
- Provide training and mentoring support to develop the upskilling of all businesses within the County.*
- Expand on the existing NEWS/ SCENE network and the creation of Leaders in Business network.*
- Promotion and continued growth of the Business Support Fund across the County.*



*Action 1.5.3. In line with the DREP, encourage and support the development of clusters within the region. As part of this, provide for incubation space within the County to meet the needs of different business sectors.*



*Action 1.5.4. Promote the role of social enterprises within the County through job creation and delivering services to the citizens of South Dublin through collaboration on joint initiatives between relevant stakeholders. Highlight the importance of Social Enterprises and the work they do within the community. Support Social Enterprises to scale and diversify, thereby creating job opportunities within local communities.*



*Action 1.5.5. Support existing and new businesses by improving the business environment across the County through proactive strategic planning opportunities, aligned to Local Area Plans.*



#### Key desired outcomes

A better economic ecosystem. More employment and greater diversity of employment opportunities.

**Goal 2: To improve the physical and mental health of those living and working in South Dublin.**

**Objective 2.1: Work with national and local agencies to support the residents of South Dublin in improving their health, well-being, and lifestyle.**

*Action 2.1.1. Harness the Healthy Ireland framework and the Sláintecare Healthy Communities programme for evidence-based initiatives on awareness, participation, physical activity, engagement, mental health, increasing access to green and blue infrastructure, and alcohol / drug abuse.*



*Action 2.1.2. Promote and implement where relevant the actions in the National Mental Health Promotion Plan and Connecting For Life to improve mental health and wellbeing outcomes in the county. (including focus on the Traveller Community).*



*Action 2.1.3. Promote and support active community participation as a means to improve physical and mental health.*



**Key desired outcomes**

Stronger coordination and unity of effort between relevant stakeholders. Improved community mental and physical health.

**Objective 2.2: Develop opportunities to promote a healthy and active County.**

*Action 2.2.1. Maximise the use and benefit of community, sports, and leisure facilities in the County for participative, health and wellbeing, and community-led activities. Such use is to be inclusive of all needs and abilities.*



*Action 2.2.2. Implement the Active South Dublin Plan with emphasis on sports, recreation and activity for all and support existing and new sports partnerships and programmes to increase participation levels and physical literacy, especially for families, women, school children, young people, vulnerable (e.g. those living in households where drug addiction is present), and people with disabilities.*



**Goal 2 contd.**

*Action 2.2.3. Deliver capital works, including the development of additional parks, recreational, teen and sporting facilities for both widely participated and minority sports. Ensure various facilities maintained to a high standard and are easily accessible to target audiences.*



*Action 2.2.4. Continue to develop safe walking and cycle routes within the county that will encourage greater levels of Active Travel by all.*



**Key desired outcomes**

Improved community mental and physical health. Greater social cohesion as people play and exercise together. Less loneliness and social isolation. Better quality of life.

**Objective 2.3: Promote Healthy Eating in the County.**

*Action 2.3.1. To support the key actions under the HSE Healthy Eating Active Living Programme which addresses the key factors that influence the multiple and complex determinants of health of poor diet, physical inactivity and obesity including delivery of evidence-based programmes such as Healthy Food Made Easy and Community Food and Nutrition work ongoing in the Sláintecare Healthy Communities areas.*



*Action 2.3.2. Promote a “grow your own” education programme to schools, communities and businesses.*



*Action 2.3.3. Maintain and expand allotments and community gardens for local food production in accordance with SDCC's Allotment Policy.*



**Key desired outcomes**

Healthier, more nutritious diets. Less obesity. Fewer incidences of diseases related to poor nutrition (e.g. Type 2 Diabetes, Heart Disease and Stroke, Cancer). Greater social engagement and community cohesion.

**Goal 2 contd.**

**Objective 2.4: Work to decrease substance misuse across the county through education and supports.**

*Action 2.4.1. Continue to work with An Garda Siochana to address drug related intimidation.*



*Action 2.4.2. Continue to support the work of the Clondalkin Drug and Alcohol Task Force (CDATF) and Tallaght Drug and Alcohol Task Force (TDATF). Explore and pilot new projects with an aim to addressing the substance misuse in our communities.*



*Action 2.4.3. Devise an ambitious but realistic drugs and alcohol misuse strategy for South Dublin that will provide an impactful all-society approach to addressing the personal and community consequences associated with misuse. Particular focus is to put on helping children and teenagers avoid falling into drink and drug misuse.*



**Key desired outcomes**

Less substance misuse. Less drug related intimidation. Healthier residents with a higher quality of life.

**Goal 3: Increase access to education, upskilling and lifelong learning to further meet the social and economic needs of residents and employers now, and into the future.**

**Objective 3.1: Support the continued development of a pre-school/creche, primary school and secondary school education ecosystem designed to break the cycle of disadvantage.**

*Action 3.1.1. Support the development of pre-school service providers – both new and existing – to provide a level of service to children from disadvantaged backgrounds which will help them thrive (e.g. provision of baby rooms, play therapy sessions, speech therapy, assistance to parents about nutrition).*



*Action 3.1.2. Support the provision/expansion of afterschool homework clubs in primary schools and secondary schools, especially DEIS schools.*



**Key desired outcomes**  
 Improved literacy and numeracy levels amongst children from disadvantaged backgrounds. Eventual higher rate of progression to further and third level education.

**Objective 3.2: Develop more education and training opportunities to ensure that everyone living in South Dublin gains the skills they need to succeed economically and socially, and that the skills needs of local employers are met.**

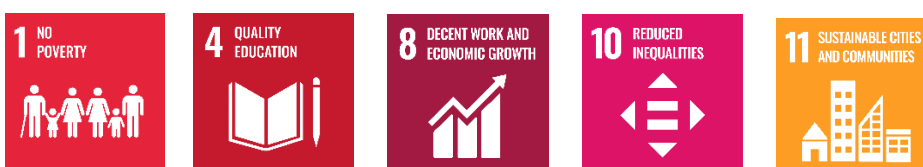
*Action 3.2.1. Work with the Department of Education to accelerate the delivery of new schools to meet the needs of growing populations in identified areas.*



*Action 3.2.2. Support the provision of new and enhanced library services, including digital services. This is to be done through opening new libraries where needed, physically expanding existing buildings where needed, offering complimentary library services, free Wi-Fi, and internet access across all branches, expanded opening hours through My Open Library and developing a series of educational programmes and events.*



*Action 3.2.3. Strengthen and improve outreach programmes from further education and training providers to increase access and participation in further and higher education, especially to degree and masters level.*



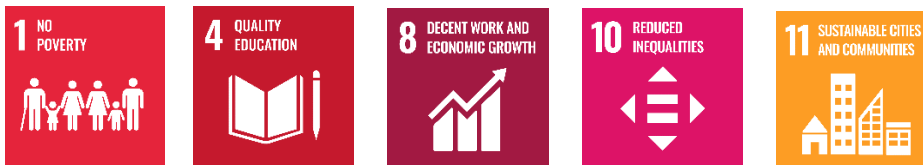


**Goal 3 contd.**

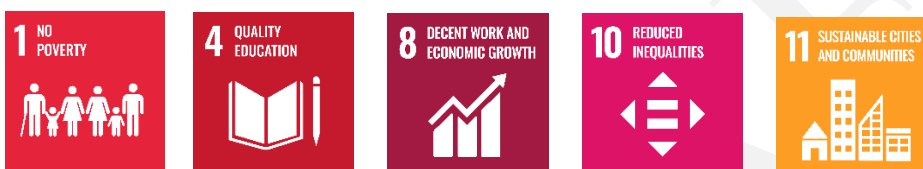
*Action 3.2.4. Support second chance education and training through the provision of adult and vocational education opportunities designed for those who have left school early, and other groups, such as former prisoners and those recovering from substance abuse issues.*



*Action 3.2.5. Provide pathways to employment for students from disadvantaged backgrounds, through the provision of work placements, internships and other development opportunities.*



*Action 3.2.6. Work with further education providers to expand the provision of vocational courses (i.e. apprenticeships and traineeships) in South Dublin.*



*Action 3.3.7. Continue to work with TU Dublin and other Higher Education Institutes to create scholarships and other supports to students from disadvantaged backgrounds who wish to enter 3<sup>rd</sup> level education.*



*Action 3.3.8. Through meetings and research continue to ensure a strong relationship between local employers, LEO and further and higher education providers in South Dublin.*



**Key desired outcomes**

Greater proportion of students from disadvantaged backgrounds obtaining third level and post-graduate qualifications. As many people as possible with an economically desirable skill. An increased number of people ready to enter and stay in the workforce. Greater personal and community wealth. Less poverty. Larger and more skilled workforce for local employers.

**Goal 3 contd.**

**Objective 3.3: Develop a Life-long learning provision for the people of South Dublin.**

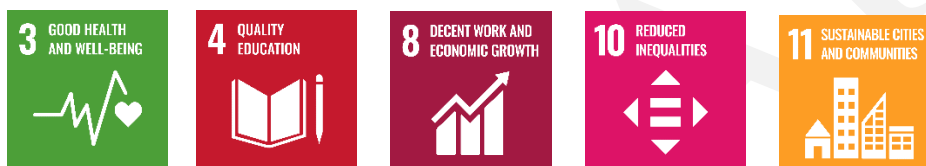
*Action 3.3.1. Ascertain any potential barriers people have which impacts their possible participation in life-long learning. Ascertain the ability of libraries, museums, arts centres, community access programmes and further and higher education providers to meet the life-long learning goals of residents and work with providers to address any gaps.*



*Action 3.3.2. Provide additional courses as needed that meet the life-long learning goals of South Dublin's residents.*



*Action 3.3.3. Support older residents in upskilling to start their own business.*



**Key desired outcomes**

A life-long learning provision that more closely matches the needs and desires of residents. Improved community mental health.

**Objective 3.4: Increase access to education for all.**

*Action 3.4.1. Continue to support efforts by education providers to develop training programmes that are accessible digitally and/or in-person to people of all ages, backgrounds and capabilities. Enhance the physical accessibility of training locations.*



*Action 3.4.2. Continue to support the provision of appropriate education for those with special and additional needs. Assess what additional education facilities and resources are needed for South Dublin's growing number of residents with complex needs.*



**Goal 3 contd.**

*Action 3.4.3. Work to improve physical connections (e.g. bus routes and times, footpaths and crossing points, public lighting, cycle lanes) between South Dublin with TU Dublin’s Tallaght Campus and other further education providers in South Dublin.*



*Action 3.4.4. Continue to support the development of literacy, English language supports, numeracy, household finance and nutrition education programmes for people living in disadvantaged areas.*



*Action 3.4.5. Continue to offer relevant training to meet the current requirements of the business community (e.g. CPDs).*



**Key desired outcomes**

A more educated population. Greater opportunities for those with special and additional needs to gain the skills and knowledge they need to succeed socially and/or economically. Less poverty. More knowledgeable business owners, managers and staff.

**Objective 3.5: Deepen connections – especially research – between TU Dublin, DDLETB and South Dublin’s businesses and communities.**

*Action 3.5.1. Support stronger research and development partnerships and wider engagement between TU Dublin, DDLETB, local businesses and other stakeholders.*



*Action 3.5.2. Encourage greater use of South Dublin by various departments within TU Dublin (e.g. tourism, marketing, entrepreneurship, planning & health sciences) as a place to conduct research, fieldwork and field schools. Ensure any relevant research is brought to the attention of South Dublin County Council and pertinent communities/community groups.*



**Key desired outcomes**

More knowledge available to communities, businesses and other key decision makers about South Dublin. More innovative businesses and communities.

**Goal 4: Fairness, collaboration and innovation to be at the core of South Dublin’s transition to becoming a low carbon County.**

**Objective 4.1: Significantly enhance biodiversity levels across South Dublin.**

*Action 4.1.1. Implement the County Biodiversity Plan and County Pollinator Plan any successor documents.*



*Action 4.1.2. Provide assistance to farmers and other significant landowners to manage their land in a manner that will encourage greater biodiversity. Where appropriate, work to facilitate landscape restoration and assist farmers to improve sustainable farming practices.*



*Action 4.1.3. Support the continued development of an innovative and ambitious education programme which empowers all residents, community groups, charities/NGOs, government employers and businesses to contribute positively to improving habitats and biodiversity levels.*



**Key desired outcomes**

Residents, workers and students in South Dublin are to experience nature and high biodiversity levels as part of their daily routines. Far greater levels of biodiversity across South Dublin. People are empowered to contribute positively to reversing biodiversity loss. More opportunities to engage with nature. Improved community mental and physical health profiles.

**Objective 4.2: Support South Dublin’s businesses and entrepreneurs to take greater advantage of opportunities in the green economy.**

*Action 4.2.1. In support of the Climate Action Plan (2024-2029), attract and support companies that are focused on high potential areas of the green economy (e.g. manufacturing and retrofitting).*



*Action 4.2.2. Engage with communities and businesses to develop skills, promote learning, and build knowledge on climate change and environmental sustainability to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase the uptake of renewable energies.*



**Goal 4 contd.**

*Action 4.2.3. Support and promote green procurement policies and initiatives across all SDCC departments to reduce waste, reduce carbon dioxide emissions and improve energy efficiencies.*



**Key desired outcomes**

More jobs. A greener local economy. Less greenhouse gas emissions

**Objective 4.3: Make it easier for South Dublin’s residents and businesses to conserve energy, generate green energy and adopt circular economy practices.**

*Action 4.3.1. Support the implementation and monitoring of the South Dublin Climate Action Plan (2024-2029).*



*Action 4.3.2. Continue to develop partnerships with local, regional, and national bodies including Technological University of Dublin – Tallaght / University Hospital Tallaght / Government Services, Tidy Towns, South Dublin Chamber of Commerce Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) group, to seek to achieve targets on greenhouse gas emissions and improve health and lifestyles of the citizens of South Dublin.*



*Action 4.3.3. Complete and implement the Clondalkin Decarbonising Zone Implementation Plan. The lessons from the Implementation Plan can be applied throughout South Dublin.*



*Action 4.3.4. Continue to explore and maximise opportunities for the further development and expansion of district heating and renewable energies.*



*Action 4.3.5. Continue to support the actions of the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024 – 2030.*



**Goal 4 contd.**

*Action 4.3.6. Encourage and educate on best practice in the maintenance and refurbishment of homes and businesses in energy management, retrofitting, and renewable energy generation.*



*Action 4.3.7. Create and/or promote supports for residents from disadvantaged backgrounds that will help them reduce their heating, transport and food costs while at the same time reducing their greenhouse gas emissions.*



**Key desired outcomes**

More renewable energy created. Reduced energy and waste costs. Warmer homes. Better quality of life. Reduction of energy poverty. Lower greenhouse gas emissions.

**Objective 4.4: Promote the benefits of active travel and sustainable mobility.**

*Action 4.4.1. Continue to develop more segregated cycle lanes and greenways, improve and construct footpaths as needed, improve street lighting and continue to the roll out of LED, construct/improve pedestrian crossings.*



*Action 4.4.2. Support the NTA on the design and delivery of rail and bus transport projects.*



*Action 4.4.3. Facilitate greater levels of walking, cycling and getting the bus to school, and further and higher education locations (e.g. more bike and scooter parking facilities, safe school zones developed, bike trains).*



*Action 4.4.4. Collaborate with businesses to make it easier for workers to use active and sustainable travel options. Industrial estates are to be made safer and more pleasant to cycle and walk across.*



## Goal 4 contd.

*Action 4.4.5. Support the implementation of the EV Charging Strategy for the Dublin Region.*



### Key desired outcomes

More people walking, cycling and using public transport. Less congestion. Less air pollution. Greater physical and public health. More community wealth.

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**Goal 5: Empower communities through SMART initiatives and skills development to help make their areas better places in which to live, work and visit.**

**Objective 5.1:** Through leading collaboration and engagement across local government, technology providers, academia and citizens, Smart South Dublin will harness the power of digital technologies to create more efficient, sustainable and liveable urban environments and address local and global challenges.

*Action 5.1.1. Build engagement and collaboration across Citizens, Business, Government and Academia to further develop an innovation ecosystem in South Dublin County.*



*Action 5.1.2. Select a strategic location for the creation of a Smart District in South Dublin County as a living lab where a number of smart district projects will be developed and trialled.*



*Action 5.1.3. Develop Smart South Dublin projects to support the UN Sustainable Development Goals and particularly Goal 11 where Smart Cities are those that make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.*



*Action 5.1.4. Build our capacity to explore and compete for EU funding and partnership opportunities to bring best in class smart cities research from across Europe.*



*Action 5.1.5. Develop civic engagement and digital inclusion strategies and initiatives to equip citizens with the requisite digital literacy and skills to avail of the technologies and services.*



*Action 5.1.6. Encourage the use of technology to aid community participation in public consultation on issues like public realm design of regeneration areas.*





**Goal 5 contd.**

*Action 5.1.7. Promote the use of technology by communities to access sustainable transport such as car sharing and mobility hubs.*



*Action 5.1.8. Consistently communicate and inform all stakeholders and citizens throughout all initiatives to promote full and relevant participation in all opportunities.*



**Key desired outcomes**

Improved and broader use of technology. Empowered communities with a strong relationship with the Local Authority and other agencies. More liveable communities. Better quality of life for residents. Better business environment.

**Objective 5.2: Empower community and voluntary groups, social enterprises, NGOs and charities with training, mentoring and advice to increase their social and economic impact.**

*Action 5.2.1. Encourage and support the community's participation in the development of the County.*



*Action 5.2.2. To enable and support the PPN member groups to input into and have their voices heard within the formal decision-making structures of the local authority.*



*Action 5.2.3. Provide community and voluntary groups, social enterprises, charities and NGOs with mentoring and training in relevant areas (e.g. governance, stakeholder consultation, funding, volunteer management and retention, project management, use of technology) to increase their effectiveness.*



*Action 5.2.4. Provide assistance to community and voluntary groups, NGOs and charities that wish to merge in order to streamline governance, management and administration practices and thereby create greater impact.*



**Goal 5 contd.**

*Action 5.2.5. Identify, support and mentor a network of community champions and leaders to enable them to project manage and achieve the goals of their communities.*



*Action 5.2.6. Support and empower existing social enterprises. Facilitate the development of innovative social enterprises that satisfy a community need not otherwise being met.*

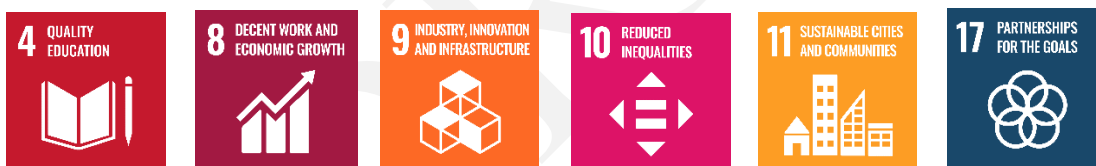


**Key desired outcomes**

Empowered and informed communities, volunteer groups, NGOs, Social Enterprises and Charities. Better places in which to live, work and visit.

**Objective 5.3: To enable a strong, inclusive and resilient economy, supported by enterprise, innovation and skills through the creation of places that can foster enterprise and innovation and attract investment and talent.**

*Action 5.3.1. Support deeper communication between the Local Authority, South Dublin County Partnership, the IDA, Enterprise Ireland, TU Dublin, South Dublin Chamber and local businesses to ensure that – in line with the County Development Plan – the infrastructure, workforce, training and building needs of businesses are being met.*



*Action 5.3.2. Through greater collaboration between the Local, South Dublin County Partnership, the IDA, Enterprise Ireland, TU Dublin, the Chamber of Commerce and local businesses, develop a hierarchy of sites and premises (e.g. incubation centres, various sizes of food preparation premises) that permit start-ups and established companies to scale up as needed.*



*Action 5.3.3. Support the provision of food hub/food processing spaces and market spaces for food and craft start-ups.*



## Goal 5 contd.

*Action 5.3.4. Continue to carry out actions that improve the attractiveness of town and village centres as vibrant cultural and shopping destinations where people live, work and come to meet, shop and play (e.g. paint schemes, public realm works, strong active travel connections with surrounding community, retailer training and mentoring, greater assistance with online trading, promotion, events and festivals).*



*Action 5.3.5. To develop South Dublin as an evening and night-time destination which can offer a sustainable vibrant, cultural and diverse experience to citizens and visitors.*



### Key desired outcomes

A strong, more diversified and resilient local economy. More employment. Better business environment. Companies find it easier to scale up. A more dynamic evening time offering.

**Objective 5.4: That start-ups, entrepreneurs and SMEs take full advantage of the available funding and training opportunities and in turn, the grants and training opportunities are continuously reviewed to ensure they meet the changing needs of the business sector.**

*Action 5.4.1. Continue to provide training and grant supports that meet the needs of local SMEs and entrepreneurs (e.g. agile project management, scaling their business, greater adoption of technology, use of AI, green economy and sustainability).*



*Action 5.4.2. South Dublin County Council, South Dublin County Partnership and other relevant organisations are to meet regularly to consider how they can adapt their grants and other supports to meet the changing needs of start-ups, entrepreneurs and SMEs in general. Where possible, the overall local grants and supports offering is to be coordinated. Where the ability of organisations in South Dublin is limited by central State control, the relevant Government Dept. is to be informed of the issues so that it may modify the relevant grants or supports programme to better fit the needs of local business.*



### Key desired outcomes

A more resilient, adaptive and innovative business sector able to win grant support to scale up and/or develop new services and products. Grants and other supports that are modified as needed to better meet the needs of local businesses. More employment.

**Goal 6: For society within South Dublin County to be more inclusive, equitable and welcoming of diversity.**

**Objective 6.1: Support and promote social inclusion within the county.**

*Action 6.1.1. Develop and implement a successor to A More Inclusive County: South Dublin County Council Integration Strategy. Particular focus is to be put on what can be directly done by stakeholders in South Dublin to integrate migrants both in the short and long term.*



*Action 6.1.2. Provide ongoing integration supports to International Protection Applicants, Programme Refugees and Beneficiaries of Temporary Accommodation to enable them to live independently in the community.*



*Action 6.1.3. Continue to collaborate with relevant stakeholders to ensure that vulnerable/marginalised members of society can easily navigate public services.*



*Action 6.1.4. Advance the implementation of the national LGBT+ Strategies.*



*Action 6.1.5. Implement the South Dublin Age County Friendly Strategy and any subsequent strategies.*



*Action 6.1.6. Continue to support the work of Comhairle na nÓg and other youth services in South Dublin. Encourage young people to engage in youth work activities.*



*Action 6.1.7. Work with the South Dublin Children and Young People's Services Committee to support services that are coordinated, responsive and meet the needs of children, young people and families in South Dublin.*



**Goal 6 contd.**

*Action 6.1.8. Work with South Dublin Volunteer Centre to promote and support volunteering as a means of social inclusion and integration in the county.*



*Action 6.1.9. Support social inclusion activities, events and engagement programmes from community groups, sports clubs and other social clubs that encourage participation together by people from a diversity of backgrounds and celebrates cultural diversity.*



**Key desired outcomes**

More positive interactions between people from different cultural or ethnic backgrounds. A more caring place to live. Higher quality of life. Less loneliness and social isolation. Greater sense of belonging.

**Objective 6.2: Increase physical accessibility of South Dublin to all.**

*Action 6.2.1. Public realm design is to follow best practice in the creation/remodelling of spaces accessible to all. Careful consideration will be needed in providing sufficient parking at appropriate locations for older people and those with mobility issues or additional needs. Accessibility to these sites via sustainable transport modes should also be improved where practical.*



*Action 6.2.2. Where appropriate, continue to increase physical accessibility to public/community buildings and customer facing business.*



*Action 6.2.3. Within buildings where members of the public access services (e.g. libraries, community centres, sports clubs, medical centres, retailers) support the development where practical of management practices and sensory rooms that make these places more welcoming to people with additional needs.*



*Action 6.2.4. Provide training and funding to community and volunteer groups to encourage their committees and wider activities to become more welcoming of those with additional needs.*



## Goal 6 contd.

### Key desired outcomes

Equality of esteem in how residents can move around South Dublin and access the services they need and want. Higher quality of life for those with additional needs. More people using services. More customers in shops. Less loneliness and social isolation. More employment. Greater participation in community and volunteer groups.

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