

Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028

ISSUES PAPER

JUNE 2020

KERRY COUNTY COUNCIL

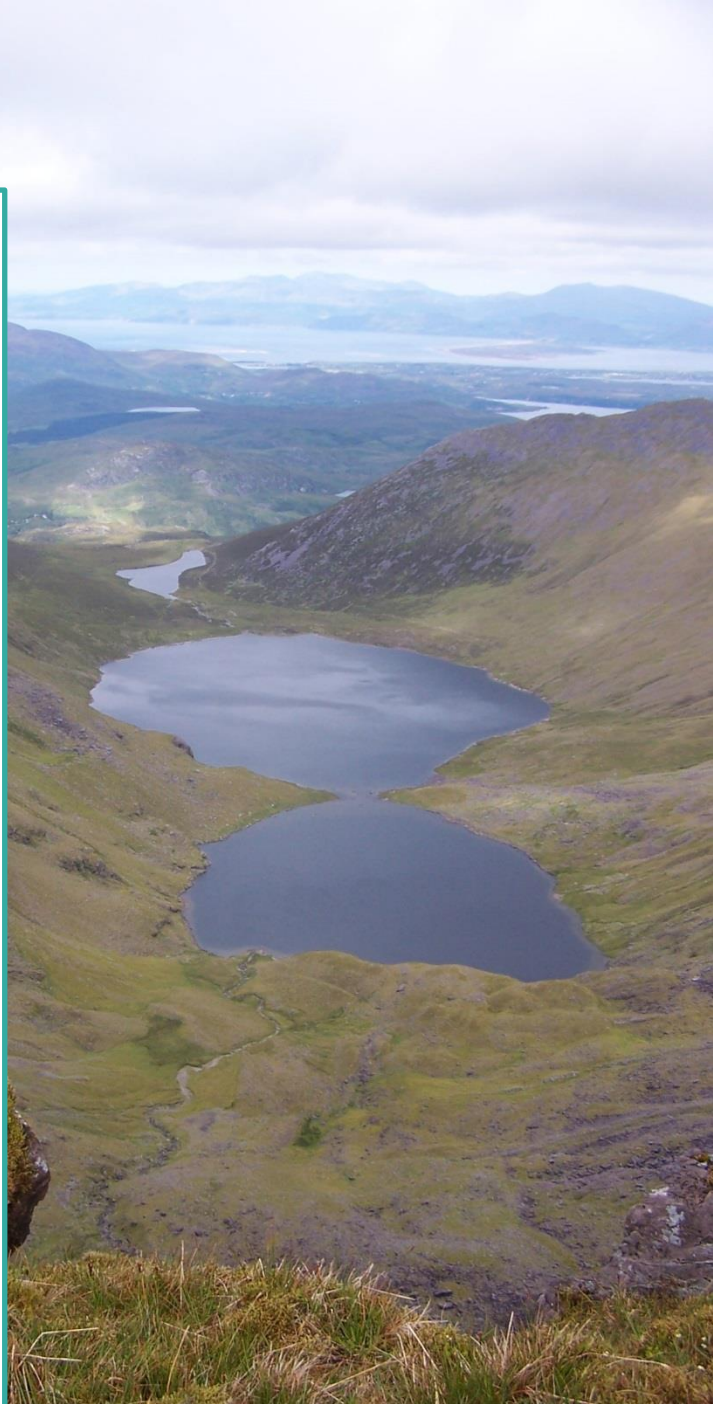


Table of Contents

Introduction	3
What is a County Development Plan?	4
Stages of a Development Plan	4
Issues Paper	5
Context of the Development Plan	6
National Planning Framework	7
COVID-19.....	8
Core Aims of the Plan	9
Kerry at a Glance	10
Key Challenges We Face!	11
Core Strategy.....	12
Settlement Hierarchy.....	13
People, Places & Housing.	14
Economic Development and Activity	16
Tourism	21
Tralee & Killarney	23
Towns & Villages	26
Sustainable Places to Live	28
Rural Development.....	29
Natural Assets & Environment.....	32
Climate Change, Flooding & Coastal Zone Management	33
Transportation & Connectivity.....	35
Community Facilities & Quality of Life	36
Culture and the Gaeltacht.....	38
Infrastructure & Energy	39
Heritage	40
Public Consultation.....	42

Your Plan, your chance to change the County



Introduction

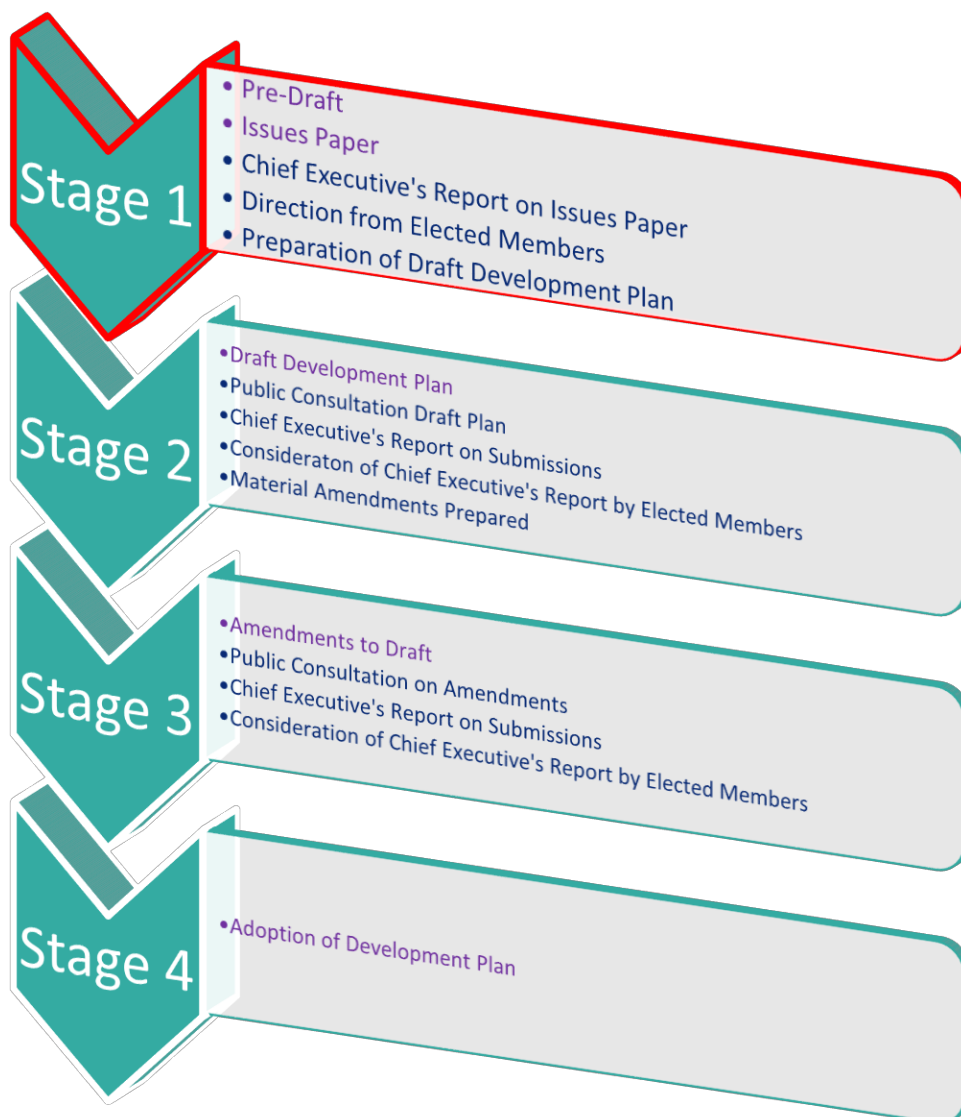
Kerry County Council as a Planning Authority has a duty to make a Development Plan for its functional area and to review it every six years. The legal basis, function and adoption process for Development Plans is set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). The County Development Plan sets out an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the county. It sets out the policy framework and a Core Strategy within which development throughout the county is promoted and regulated over the six-year period of the plan.

What is a County Development Plan?

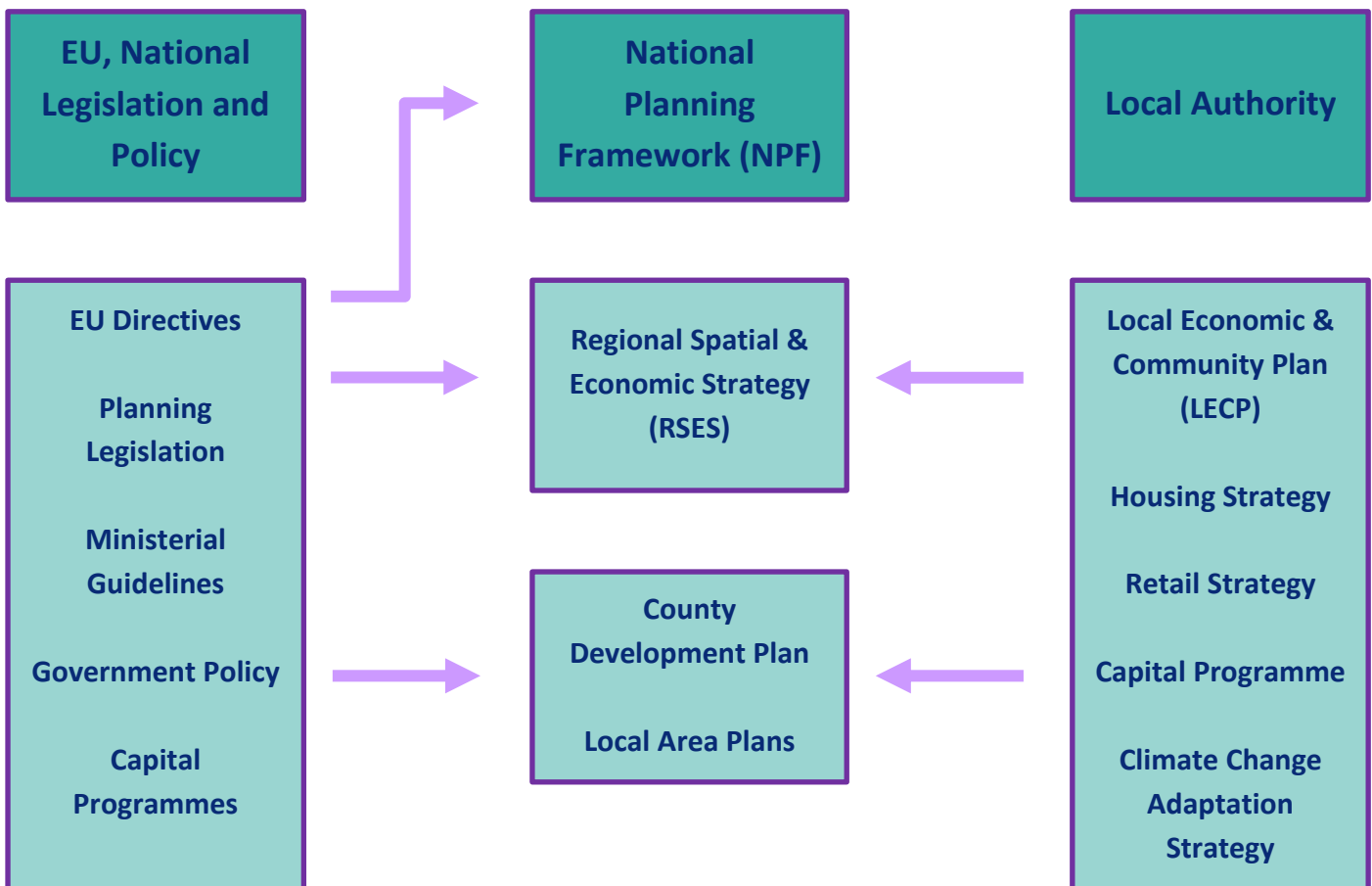
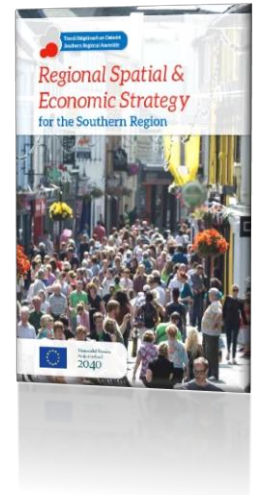
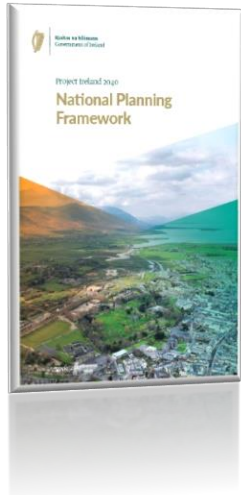
The County Development Plan sets out the overall strategy of the proper planning and sustainable development of the County over a six-year period, within the context of the national, regional framework of strategies and guidelines. Kerry County Council is commencing the process of preparing the new Development Plan 2022-2028. The Plan will set out the strategic spatial vision and future direction for the county from 2022 to 2028.

The Plan will cover the entire county of Kerry and will incorporate existing town development plans of Tralee, Killarney and Listowel as appendices.

Stages of a Development Plan



Context of the Development Plan



The diagram above illustrates the position of the Development Plan in the Irish planning system hierarchy. This Issues Paper is the first step in the preparation of the new Development Plan. The County Development Plan must be consistent with national and regional policies, guidelines and objectives. A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), a Habitats Directive Assessment (HDA), and a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) will all inform part of the plan preparation process.

National Planning Framework

The policies and objectives that are appropriate to the needs and future growth of the County have been influenced by the **National Planning Framework (NPF)** and the **Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy (RSES)** for the Southern Region.

The plan will be guided by following the National Strategic Outcomes of the NPF:

1. **Compact Growth.** Creating more attractive places in which people can live and work through managing the sustainable growth of compact towns and villages.
2. **Enhanced Regional Accessibility.** Enhancing accessibility between key urban centres of population and their regions.
3. **Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities.** Strengthening rural areas to play a key role in defining our identity, in driving our economy and our high-quality environment.
4. **High-Quality International Connectivity.** Improving access to our ports and airports.
5. **Sustainable Mobility.** As part of the national climate mitigation plan support the use of electric vehicles and smarter travel initiatives in the Electoral Area.
6. **A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills.** Building regional economic drivers and by supporting opportunities to diversify and strengthen the rural economy, to leverage the potential of places.
7. **Enhanced Amenities and Heritage.** Ensuring that our towns and villages are attractive and can offer a good quality of life. Investing in well-designed public realm, as well as recreational infrastructure. Providing amenities in rural areas, such as national and forest parks, activity-based tourism and trails such as greenways.
8. **Transition to Sustainable Energy.** The National Climate Policy Position establishes the national objective of achieving transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050.
9. **Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources.** Conserving and enhancing the quality of these resources will also become more important in a crowded and competitive world as well as our capacity to create beneficial uses from products previously considered as waste, creating circular economic benefits.
10. **Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services.** Good access to a range of quality education and health services, relative to the scale of a region, city, town, neighbourhood or community is a defining characteristic of attractive, successful and competitive places. Compact, smart growth in urban areas and strong and stable rural communities will enable the enhanced and effective provision of a range of accessible services.

COVID-19

Strategic development plans are shaped by the socio-economic, environmental and related challenges that prevail at given times. This issues paper at the commencement of the next Kerry County Development Plan is shaped by the significant challenges associated with the particular economic and social characteristics of the county, also by the global challenges associated with climate change and the significant impact of COVID-19, which is having a profound bearing on societal and economic activity both locally and globally.

The economic crisis caused by COVID-19 is having widespread, rapid and profound economic consequences. Prospects for the remainder of 2020 and 2021 are poor and it is anticipated that there may be longer lasting adverse effects. In particular, the Kerry economy is exposed to the negative impact posed by COVID-19. The dominant economic sectors in Kerry are tourism and related services, wholesale and retail, agriculture, manufacturing and local services, which towns, smaller settlements and their hinterlands rely on to generate economic activity. All of these sectors have been impacted by COVID-19 but it is widely accepted that tourism and travel is expected to be the most adversely affected by COVID-19 throughout the global economy and among the last industry sectors to emerge from same. Global tourism and travel is estimated to decline by 60-80% in 2020 (UN World Tourism Organisation, May 2020) with a slight recovery projected for 2021.

In response to the major impact that COVID-19 has had on both the economic and community life of the County, Kerry County Council has established co-ordinated structures through the Community Forum and through the Business Leaders and Interests Task Force to respond to the immediate and long-term challenges associated with COVID-19. A number of initiatives have been put in place including the establishment of community and business support lines, a comprehensive community and agency response to vulnerable groups, information portals, grant supports, webinars, training and marketing campaigns and a range of other measures to identify the impact and respond to COVID-19.

As part of this response Kerry County Council has published a comprehensive assessment of the anticipated economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on County Kerry. The analysis, compiled by an independent economist, James Dorgan, and with input from Kerry Tourism Industry Federation, IT Tralee, Kerry Chambers Network and the wider business sector in the county, identifies the challenges posed by the current public health emergency and will inform local actions and policies to achieve economic recovery locally in the months and years ahead.

Drawing on a wide range of economic, demographic and employment research, 'The Economic Impact of COVID-19 on the Economy of County Kerry' finds that the current crisis is having, and will continue to have, significant economic consequences in Kerry, particularly given its exposure in the tourism sector. Drawing on existing and new research, the report finds that the impact will equate to a loss to the Kerry economy of €1 billion in income in 2020, with approximately 40% of that loss of income being borne by the tourism industry. Policy formulation in the County Development Plan must acknowledge the significant economic challenges posed by COVID-19 in affected sectors while at the same time taking cognisance of new economic opportunities in the form of remote working and technology.

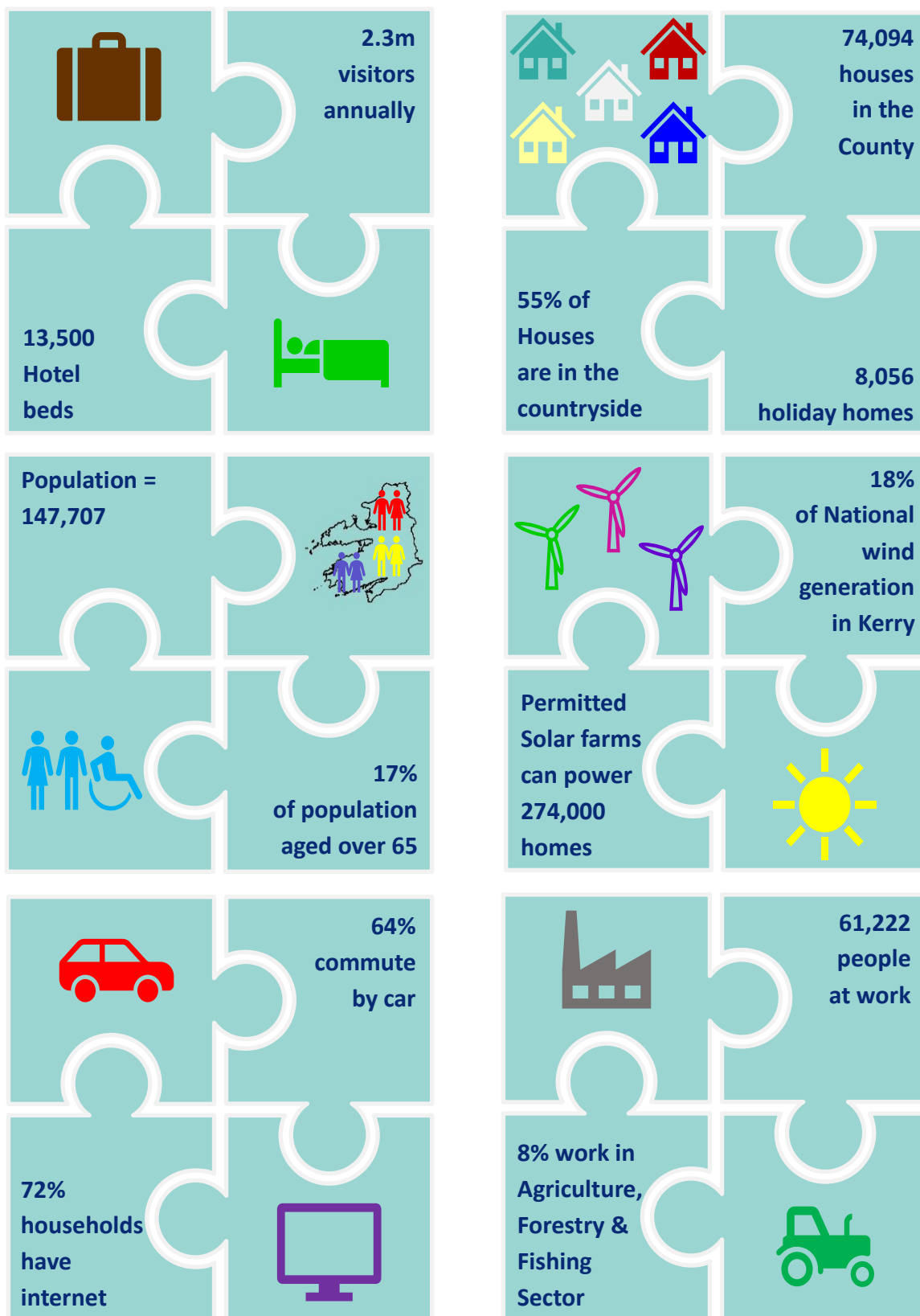
Core Aims of the Plan

The County Development Plan has **nine** main goals for the future development of the County, which are in line with the Kerry County Council Corporate Plan, National Planning Framework and Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy. The policies and objectives in this Plan will assist in achieving these goals. These include:

- To promote the growth of a sustainable and strong economy.
- To attract inward investment and people into the County and stem outward migration from the County.
- Promote a high quality of life.
- To promote the creation of attractive vibrant settlements that provide a high quality of life for our citizens.
- Strengthening the fabric of rural areas and villages and supporting the communities who live there.
- To maintain and provide additional services for our citizens, investors and visitors.
- To protect and enhance the natural and built environment.
- To support climate change and adaptation.
- Actively strive to secure the financial resources and funding to achieve policies and objectives contained in the County Development Plan.

What is your vision for County Kerry?

Kerry at a Glance



Sources: Census 2016, Fáilte Ireland, Kerry County Council

Key Challenges We Face!



Promoting Kerry as an attractive place to invest in.



Provision of high-quality employment and economic opportunities in the County.



Facilitate the economic recovery of the County post COVID-19 & Brexit.



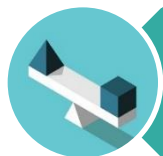
Diversification of economic activity in the County.



Building on the strengths of the County.



Increasing the population in our towns and villages.



Balance between urban/rural living.



Sustainable living, agriculture and food sourcing.



Achieving compact growth in all our settlements.



Reducing our carbon footprint and achieving national target of net zero emissions by 2050.



Living sustainably without compromising future generations.



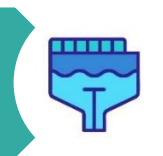
Accommodating the needs of our ageing and diverse households.



Promoting town centre vibrancy and vitality.



Creating high quality urban and rural environments.



The upgrade and provision of water infrastructure in our settlements.



Protecting and enhancing green infrastructure and biodiversity.

Core Strategy

The purpose of the Core Strategy is to articulate a medium to longer term quantitatively based strategy for the spatial development of the area of the County and in so doing to demonstrate that the Development Plan and its objectives are consistent with national and regional development objectives set out in the National Planning Framework and Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy.

The Core Strategy of the development plan must also be sufficiently specific in setting population targets and housing requirements across the County.

The National Planning Framework Implementation Roadmap and the Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy for the Southern Region predict the following population projections for County Kerry.

2011 Census	2016 Census	2022 Population Estimate	2028 Population Estimate	Total Growth 2022-2028	
145,502	147,707	155,458	163,178	7,720	<i>Low</i>
		156,902	166,265	9,363	<i>High</i>

Population Projections 2022-2028¹

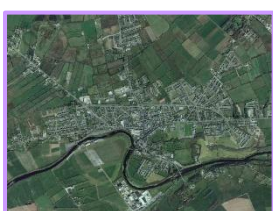
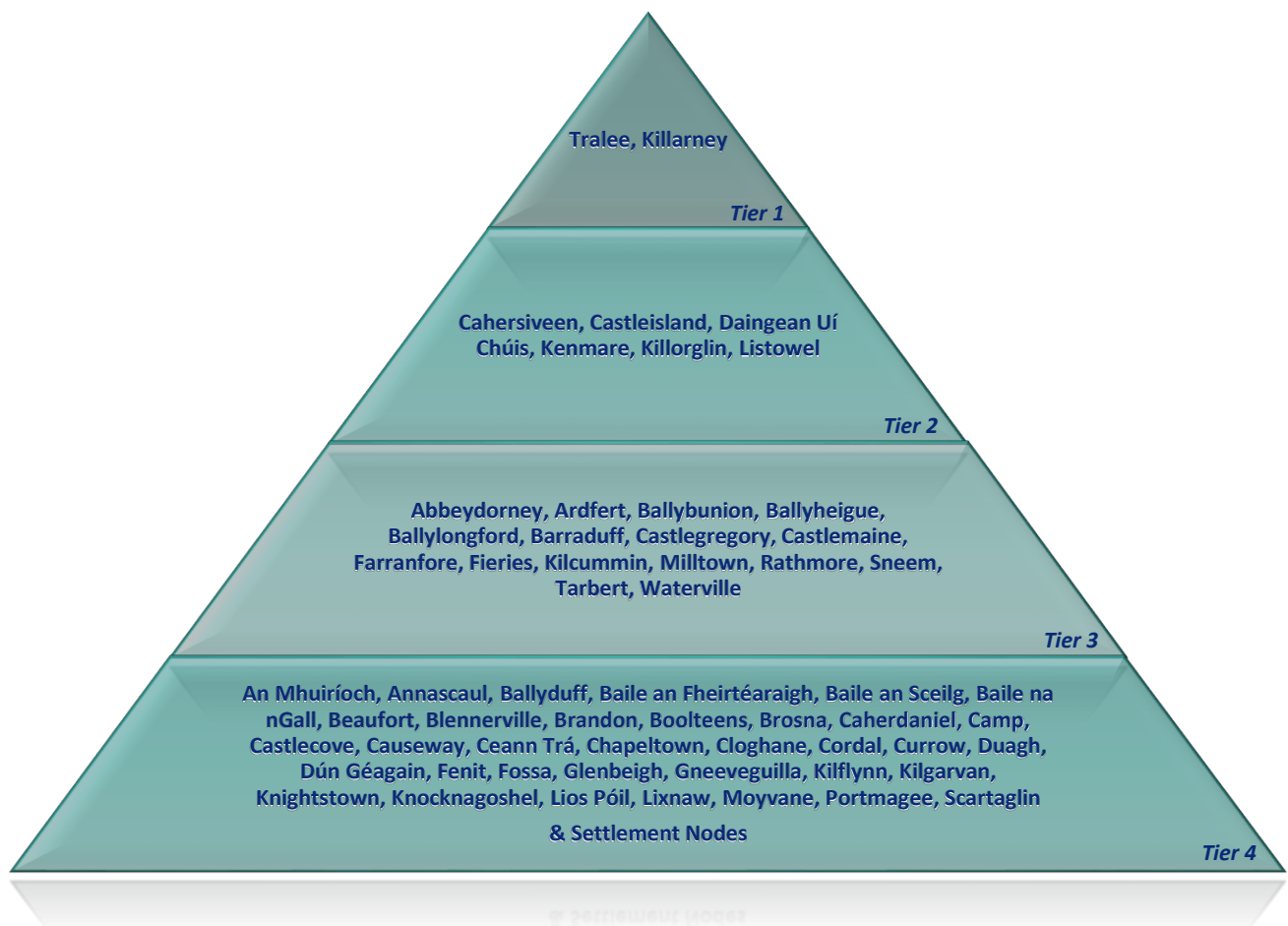
The Development Plan must take account of the following with regards to accommodating this projected population growth:

- Distribution of the existing population.
- Demand for housing.
- Available and planned infrastructure.
- Sustainable population growth in line with the National Strategic Outcomes of the National Planning Framework.
- Achieving compact growth within existing settlements focusing on infill and brown field sites within the existing footprint of settlements.

¹ 2022 & 2028 extrapolated from 'Transitional Local Authority Population Projections to 2031', RSES

Settlement Hierarchy

The Regional Economic & Spatial Strategy for the Southern Region (RSES) has designated Tralee and Killarney as “Key Towns”. These settlements are defined in the RSES as large population scale urban centres functioning as self-sustaining regional drivers or strategically located urban centres with accessibility and significant influence in a sub-regional context. These settlements, therefore, sit at the top of Kerry’s settlement hierarchy as Tier 1 settlements. Tier 2 and Tier 3 settlements are designated according to population size, geographical location and by the size and range of services / functions they provide to their surrounding hinterland.



Listowel

Castleisland (examples)

Tarbert

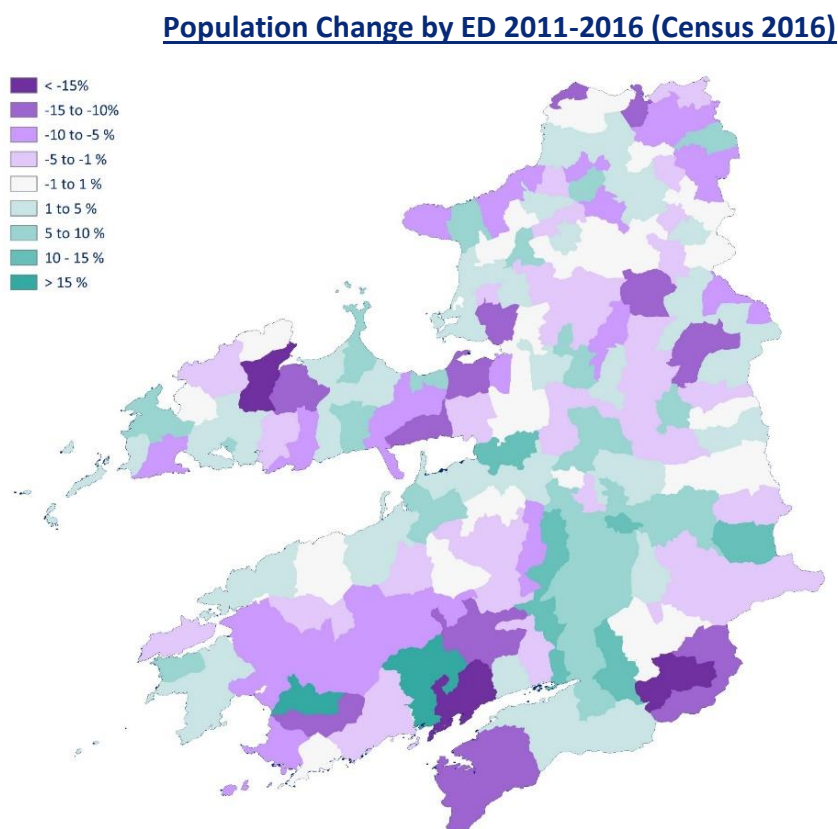
Scartaglin

People, Places & Housing.

Population Distribution

County Kerry's population increased by 1.5%, or 2,205 people between 2011 and 2016 according to the 2016 Census - bringing the total population of the county to 147,707 (2016.) The provision of additional housing over the plan period must be guided by the Core Strategy and in accordance with national and regional strategies and policies, including the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy.

There has been an increase in population around the towns of Tralee, Killarney, Kenmare and Killorglin. A decrease in population can be seen on parts of the Dingle and Iveragh Peninsulas, and in parts of North Kerry.

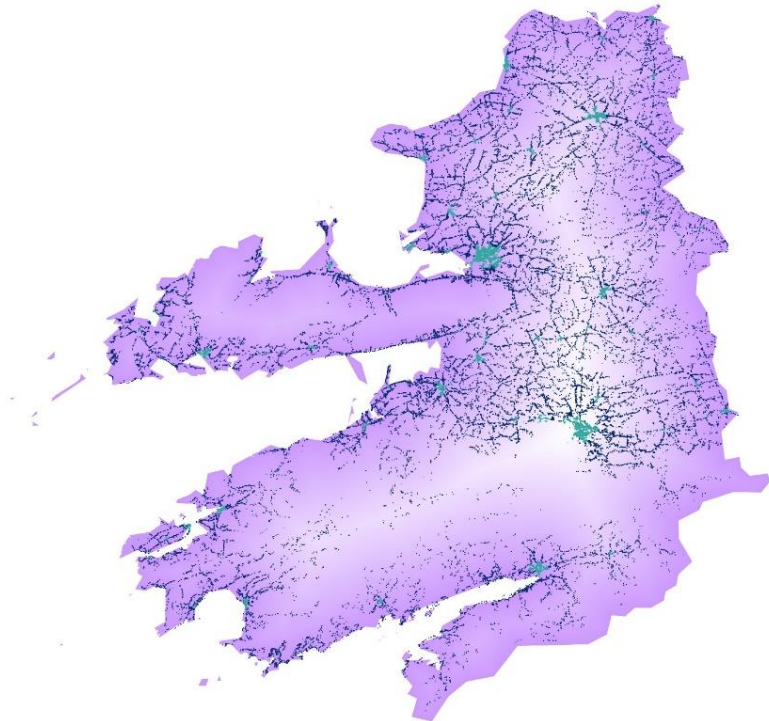


	2011 Population	2016 Population	% Change
Kerry	145,502	147,707	1.5%
Tralee	20,814	20,710	-0.5%
Killarney	12,740	14,205	11.5%
Listowel	4,205	4,260	1.3%
Castleisland	2,513	2,486	-1.1%
Kenmare	2,175	2,376	9.2%
Killorglin	2,082	2,199	5.6%
Daingean Uí Chúis	1,965	2,050	4.3%
Cahersiveen	1,168	1,041	-10.9%

Population Change by Settlement 2011-2016 (Census 2016)

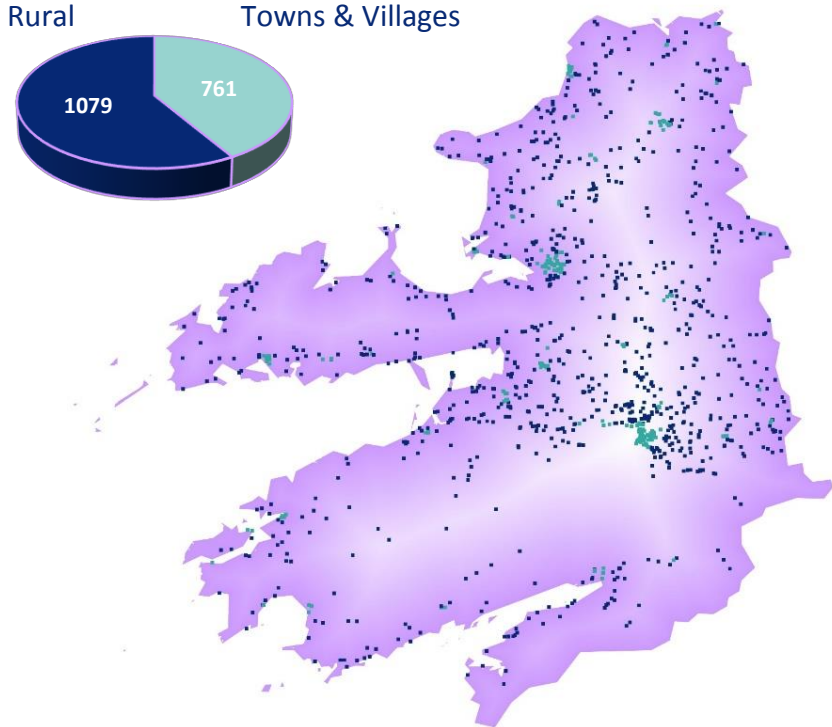
GeoDirectory is a register of address matched precisely to their geographical locations. It is a good indicator of where dwellings are located and can be used to gain an understanding of development location and density county wide.

Residential Addresses (GeoDirectory Q1 2020)



Based on the GeoDirectory registers between 2015 and 2020, 1,840 new addresses were added to its register. 59% of these additions have taken place outside of the County’s urban areas including small towns and villages.

New GeoDirectory Addresses 2015-2020

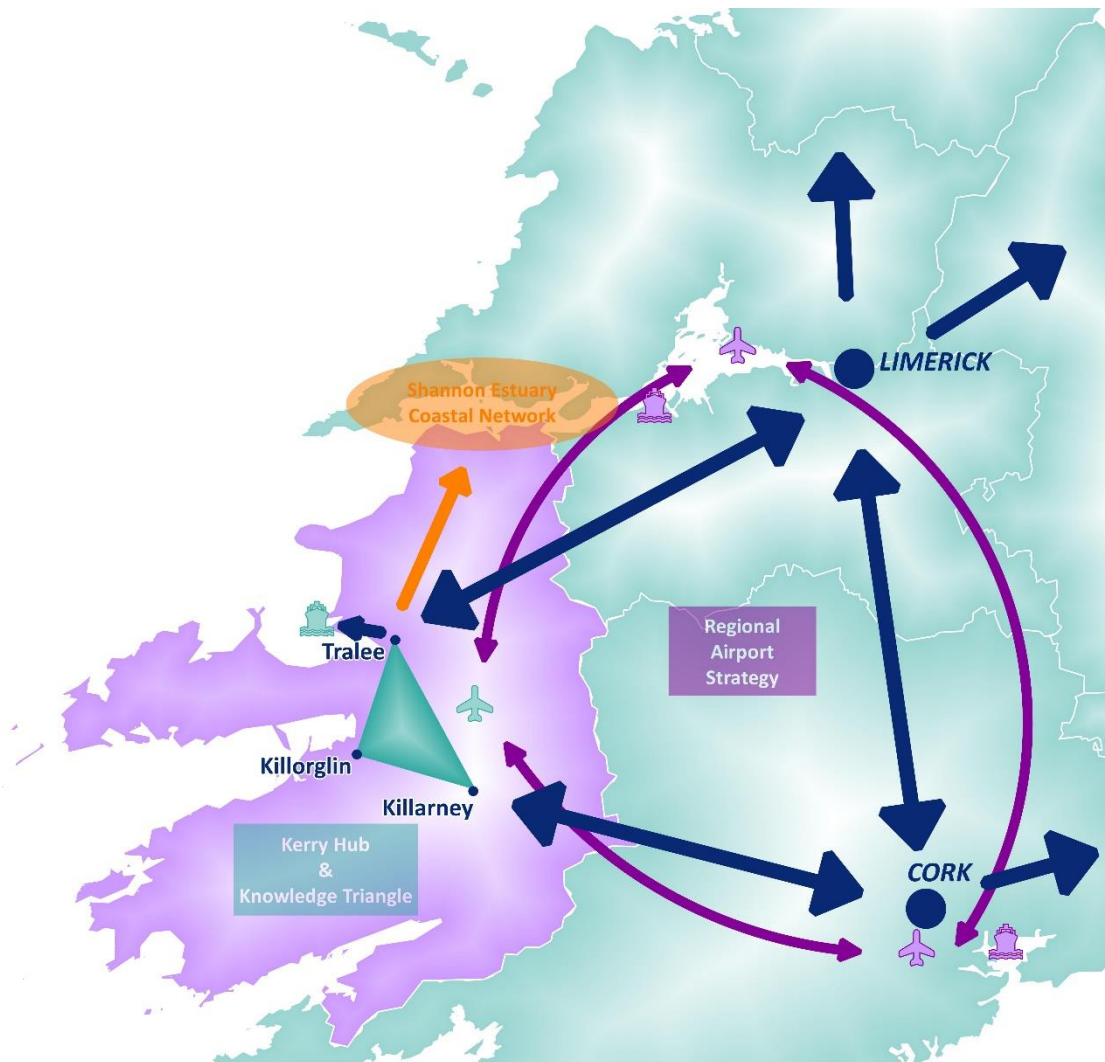


Economic Development and Activity

Kerry is a rural county undergoing a transformation into a modern, ambitious, vibrant and outward-looking county. It is a diverse county, with important regional towns, a landscape of outstanding beauty, rich culture and heritage, major marine potential and is home to significant national, international and global leading companies, a tourism industry of both national and international significance and a thriving agriculture, fishery and forestry sector.

Kerry through its geographical location has strong economic, educational, cultural and access links to both Limerick (Mid-West) and Cork (South-West), and this has been evident through Kerry's association with Limerick and Cork at various times through regional planning, tourism and economic development bodies. The Institute of Technology Tralee (ITT) and the Cork Institute of Technology (CIT) merger will take effect in early 2021 to become the Munster Technological University (MTU). MTU will have an extensive footprint with six campuses across the South-West region and will be a catalyst for the development and growth of the region.

Kerry is also located within the Atlantic Economic Corridor region and on the Wild Atlantic Way tourism route, both drivers of economic growth and investment.



Kerry has a strong internal economic core comprising of the linked hub towns of Tralee, Killarney and by extension Killorglin forming a knowledge triangle. Both Tralee, Killarney and by extension Killorglin offer a higher range of functions than similarly sized towns nationally, including the new third level Munster Technological University, infused with local job supported platforms and local industry, public and private hospitals and a strong and vibrant internationally renowned tourism industry.

In spite of Kerry's proximity to the major adjacent urban metropolitan areas of Limerick and Cork, research based on commuting workflow patterns shows that Kerry residents remain largely dependent on economic activity within the county to generate employment opportunities.

Sustaining population growth in the county and retaining graduates requires a dynamic internal economy based on expanding indigenous industries, enhancing the reputation of the county through the development of centres of excellence and in attracting industry to the county. The Kerry Hub and Knowledge Triangle is identified in the Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy (RSES) as an economic driver for the Region and its future growth is key to the sustainable development of the county through the provision of employment opportunities, high level training and research opportunities as well as being a catalyst for further economic activity in the more peripheral areas of the county.

North Kerry/West Limerick/Shannon Estuary/Clare Settlement Network

The RSES recognises and supports the economic role and potential of settlements including Listowel, Abbeyfeale, Newcastle West, Kilrush as economic drivers in a potential North Kerry/West Limerick/Clare network connected with the Shannon Estuary and Shannon Foynes Port. Their attributes extend to include the Shannon Integrated Framework Plan (SIFP) area and strategic locations identified under the SIFP as a Shannon Estuary Coastal Network.

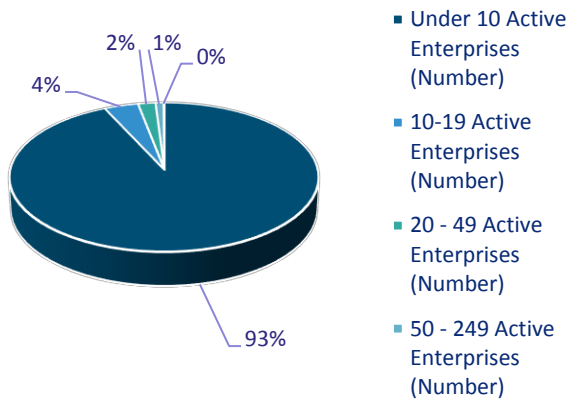
Structure of the Kerry Economy

In industry and manufacturing Kerry has some notable enterprises such as Liebherr Cranes, Kerry Foods, Astellas and Dairymaster. In the services sector Fexco is an international leader in the financial services arena. The knowledge economy is also a vital contributor to the Kerry economy. There are many Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths ('STEM') companies located within Kerry including over 70 computer technology, life sciences, research and development, high-tech manufacturing, communications, business, finance, insurance and other market services.

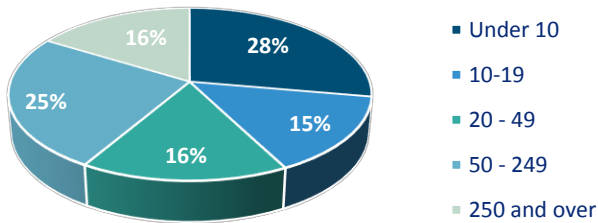
Kerry is Ireland's leading regional tourism destination. It attracts 2.3 million overseas and domestic tourists annually who generate revenue of €650m in direct spend for the local economy.

While as noted above several well-known large companies are based from County Kerry, the vast majority (93%) of active enterprises in Kerry are micro-enterprises and employ less than 10 people. Small and Medium sized enterprises together account for 84% of the employment in the county.

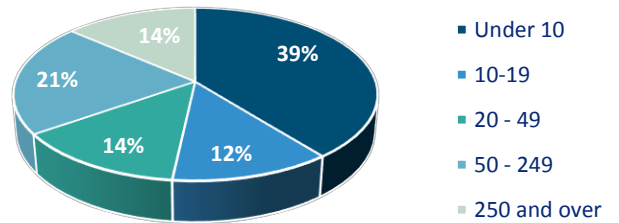
Numbers of Active Enterprises by Size, Kerry (CSO 2017)



Percentage of Employees by Company Size, Kerry (CSO 2017)



Persons Engaged by Company Size, Kerry (CSO 2017)

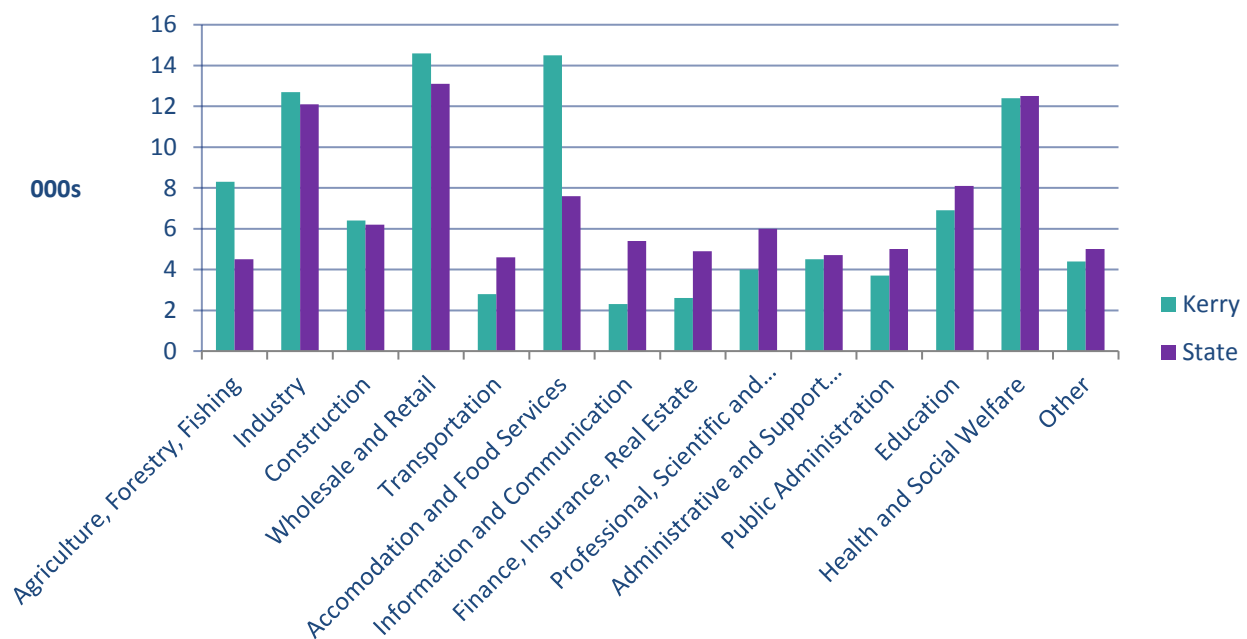


An indication of the structure of the Kerry economy is shown in the table below. In the absence of income or value-added data per sector, the figures are from the Q4 2019 Labour Force Statistics.

Of the estimated 69,000 people at work in Kerry, the largest employment cohort is in the retail and wholesale trade with hotels and restaurants (accommodation and food services) shortly behind. Accommodation and food services are the core of the tourism sector, but parts of the transportation and 'other' also include tourist dependent activities.

Sector	Employment	% of Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,729	8.3
Industry	8,783	12.7
Construction	4,431	6.4
Wholesale and retail trade	10,107	14.6
Transportation and storage	1,908	2.8
Accommodation and food service activities	10,076	14.5
Information and communication	1,622	2.3
Financial, insurance and real estate activities	1,769	2.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,747	4.0
Administrative and support service activities	3,137	4.5
Public administration and defence	2,590	3.7
Education	4,790	6.9
Health and social work	8,563	12.4
Other NACE (Arts, Entertainment, Recreation)	3,076	4.4
All NACE economic sectors	69,328	100.0

Kerry Employment by Sector²



Employment by Sector

This chart on Employment by Sector shows the comparison of employment by sector with the rest of the country. It illustrates the importance of employment in the tourism and hospitality sectors (Accommodation and Food, Transportation) and the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector relative to the State.

² Extracted from CSO Labour Force Survey, Q4 2019.

Munster Technological University

The achievement of designation as the Munster Technological University (MTU) is a key strategic goal for the Institute of Technology Tralee and Cork Institute of Technology. Government approval has been given for the formation of this university and it will be officially established in early 2021.

Based on international research, the business case and an economic impact study, it is expected that university designation will deliver enhanced employability and international mobility to students and graduates through greater recognition of their qualifications. The MTU will have a substantial economic impact on the region and will contribute both to direct economic activity and economic development. The economic impact study has conservatively assessed that the MTU will deliver an annual economic contribution to the region in excess of €285 million.

Challenges and Issues

- Developing Kerry as a digitally connected county.
- Making Kerry a place of innovation and technological change.
- Growing the Kerry Hub Knowledge Triangle and other similar initiatives.
- The decline in numbers working in traditional sectors.
- How to retain and attract graduates.
- Adapting to changing retail trends.

⇒ How can we harness Kerry's strengths to increase employment opportunities?

⇒ How can the Plan best support new and evolving work patterns?

⇒ What incentives/infrastructure are needed to promote economic activity?

⇒ How can we support the transition from traditional employment sectors and diversification into new employment areas?

⇒ How can we promote remote working and micro enterprise?

⇒ How can we compete nationally and internationally for investment and "talent" i.e. students, skilled workers?

⇒ How can we support our micro and small enterprises to scale?

⇒ How can we encourage, support, and foster entrepreneurship and start-ups, including encouraging start-up companies to locate in Kerry?

Tourism

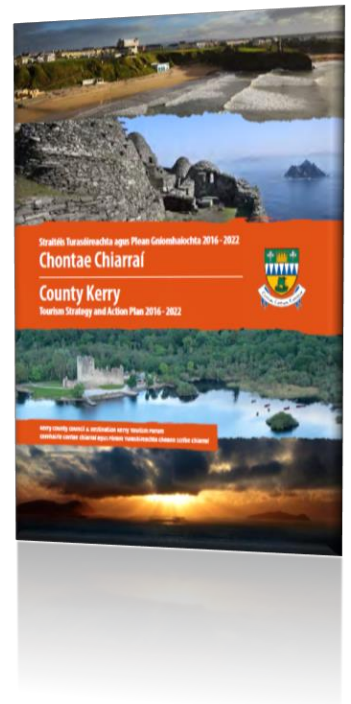
Tourism is one of Ireland’s largest and fastest growing indigenous industries. County Kerry, with its wealth of heritage, natural assets and recreational infrastructure has enormous potential to benefit from tourism. In terms of economic structure, employment statistics show that, at the end of 2019, Kerry had 18% of its work force employed in tourism and related sectors compared to 8% for the state. The total value of the tourist industry to Kerry in terms of income, including direct and indirect effects, was circa €550 million in 2019.

A Tourism Strategy is in place for the county for the period 2016 to 2022 with a number of key objectives and with a specific focus on a number of key areas such as the Wild Atlantic Way, Outdoor Recreation and Greenways. Going forward there will be an increased focus on the green agenda, sustainability and universal access.

The County Development Plan has a key role in facilitating the development of our tourism potential, through supporting sustainable development of our natural, built and historical assets and strengthening the role of our towns and villages in providing tourism related infrastructure. While Kerry has a wide range of visitor accommodation, there is a dearth of registered accommodation in some locations (e.g. Listowel or Killorglin) that needs to be provided if they are to fulfil their full potential.

Due to COVID-19, in numeric terms the loss in incomes to Kerry in 2020 in respect of tourism and related industries could be €400 million (approx. 70%) which is the equivalent of nearly 10% of total estimated Kerry household incomes.

While tourism offers the potential to sustain and economically develop peripheral locations, COVID-19 has demonstrated the need to build resilience into tourism products by linking tourism with other indigenous sectors.



Challenges and Issues

- Implementing the priorities of the County Kerry Tourism Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2022.
- Protecting and enhancing tourism assets.
- Evolving to meet the challenge of competing centres.
- The development of niche tourism markets.
- Counteracting seasonality and promoting visitor dispersal.
- All weather attractions, events and evening/night-time economy.
- Unified marketing approach.
- Strong online presence.



- ⇒ How do we encourage tourism in less visited areas?
- ⇒ How should tourism develop throughout the County?
- ⇒ How can we achieve a balance between environmental protection and tourism?
- ⇒ What can Kerry do to attract more domestic and overseas tourists and lengthen their stay, particularly outside the main tourist season?
- ⇒ How can Kerry maximise its business tourism potential?

Tralee & Killarney

These towns are identified as Key Towns in the Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy for the Southern Region (2020).

Tralee is the Southern Region's fourth largest urban settlement outside the cities. It balances protection of exceptional natural environment, ecology and heritage with inherent strengths as an administrative capital, a strong performing centre of commerce, health, higher education, tourism and high order retail. It is an economic driver on the strategic road network and Atlantic Economic Corridor. It is a key settlement in the Kerry Hub Knowledge Triangle with Killarney and Killorglin.

The long-term vision for Tralee is to enhance its position as a driver of County and Regional prosperity and to build on its status as a university town through a sustained regeneration programme that creates a quality, vibrant and attractive urban centre. A 'Destination Town' that is competitive nationally and internationally in attracting investment, talent, enterprise and visitors. The Council will seek to regenerate Tralee as a regional economic driver through boosting the supply of high-quality employment spaces, residential opportunities and the development of an excellent quality environment, by means of strategic investment in office development, public realm improvements, leisure and amenity areas.

The Council recognises the need to strengthen Tralee's sense of place and identity through the enhancement of the town centre by the development of a well-connected, high quality network of streets and spaces for all users, through the animation of its heritage and the development of strong linkages to the surrounding coastal landscape.

This vision is supported by the Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy (RSES) for the Southern Region through the primary objective for Tralee:

RPO 15 - To sustainably strengthen the role of Tralee as a self-sustaining regional economic driver, a key settlement in the Kerry Hub Knowledge Triangle and on the Atlantic Economic Corridor and build on inherent strengths as an administrative capital, centre of skills and education, innovation, enterprise growth, culture and tourism accessible to regional airport, port, rail and strategic road network assets.

Killarney occupies a very significant place in Irish tourism. It has evolved from its historical association as one of Ireland's original tourism destination to become an internationally recognised tourism hub. Killarney's location in Killarney National Park which was awarded UNESCO Biosphere Reserve is significantly important and the growth of the town must be managed to ensure that tourism development does not compromise the future of this national park reserve. The challenge is to manage Killarney's growth sustainably and to link the town with the national park.

The vision for Killarney seeks to mirror the world class natural environment that is Killarney National Park with an exceptional urban experience that sets Killarney apart as a world class tourism destination and seeks to interweave the fabric of the Urban Core of Killarney seamlessly into the National Park through a series of

interrelated transport and public realm improvements and a traffic management strategy that removes as far as possible transitory traffic from the urban core.

This vision for developing Killarney Town as a world class tourist destination, seeks to expand and diversify the Town Core’s offering through creating an authentic tourist experience building on and extending the existing culture and heritage of the town through the creation of Cultural and Art/Craft Quarters, creating and defining linkages between areas of historic and cultural significance and merging the National Park as part of the Town Core experience.

The vision supports universal access throughout the town core, the transition from car predominance to pedestrian priority and for providing for low carbon mobility solutions within the town core area, replicating and building upon the environmental quality of the UNESCO Biosphere of the National Park and adjoining areas.

This vision is supported by the Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy (RSES) for the Southern Region through the primary objective for Killarney:

RPO 18 - To sustainably strengthen the role of Killarney as a strategically located urban centre of significant influence in a sub-regional context, a centre of excellence in tourism, recreation and amenity sectors, to promote its role as a leader in these sectors, in particular training and education, and strengthen its overall multi-sectoral dynamic as a key settlement in the Kerry Hub Knowledge Triangle accessible to regional airport, port, rail and road assets.

Town centre vacancy (commercial and residential) continues to be an issue. It is important to encourage the growth of diversity within the Key towns both from an economic and social perspective. COVID-19 has demonstrated that settlements must diversify from dependency on a single sector in order to increase resilience to future economic challenges.



Challenges and Issues

- To strengthen the roles of Tralee, Killarney and Killorglin, comprising the Kerry Hub Knowledge Triangle and on the Atlantic Economic Corridor, as a driver of regional economic activity in the context of its strategic importance as a location for research and development linked to the cities of Cork and Limerick.
- To develop Tralee as a University Town, a major retail and administrative centre and as an important employment, residential and social centre.
- To strengthen the role of Killarney as a centre of excellence in tourism, recreation and amenity sectors, promote its role as a leader in these sectors, in particular training and education.
- To achieve sustainable growth in line with the Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy for the Southern Region, as Key Towns identified to grow by at least 30% by 2040.
- Aim to ensure that the towns are attractive, liveable, vibrant, well designed urban places that have diverse and integrated communities enjoying a high quality of life and which promote a sense of place and personal wellbeing.
- Aim to ensure that the towns have diverse economic sectors.



- ⇒ How can we revitalise our town centres so that they are vibrant, welcoming, attractive places to live and work in, visit and shop?
- ⇒ How do we increase residential living in the town centre?
- ⇒ How can the Key Towns be best promoted as strategic employment centres?
- ⇒ How can we encourage the reuse of vacant properties and address dereliction?
- ⇒ How can we improve pedestrian and cycling infrastructure in the towns?
- ⇒ How can we encourage diversification from dependency on a small number of sectors as the Key Towns emerge from COVID-19?
- ⇒ Is there a changing role for our town centres so they remain viable?

Towns & Villages

Tier 2 Towns

(Cahersiveen, Castleisland, Daingean Uí Chúis, Kenmare, Killorglin, and Listowel)

Tier 2 settlements are strong, active and economically vibrant towns. These towns serve significant rural hinterlands as important service centres for trade and commerce, often providing large numbers of local employment. These towns generally provide a wide range of facilities including primary and secondary schools, Garda stations, public libraries, health facilities, Post offices, and many other diverse community services.

Some Tier 2 settlements despite their small population size, provide a higher range and order of services and functions due to their isolated geographical location and poor accessibility to the Core of the County where the Key Towns of Tralee and Killarney are located.

Rural Towns & Villages

Kerry's rural towns and villages are distinctive settlements that knit modern architecture with the existing historic urban heritage. These settlements function as local drivers for their surrounding areas through well-established economic, administrative and social functions. They support clusters of services, have a significant share of homes and jobs, and act as transport hubs for a much wider rural community.

However, many of our Tier 2 towns and villages are experiencing population decline. For a small number, the population has increased marginally or at best, has remained static. Milltown, within the Kerry Hub and Knowledge Triangle (Tralee-Killarney-Killorglin) has experienced a significant population increase, consisting primarily of commuters accessing the main centres of employment within the triangle.

A preference to live outside towns and villages and the growth in on-line retailing has resulted in population decline and a corresponding increase in building vacancy. This has resulted in the demise of the historic vibrancy and vitality of town and village centres and rendered it challenging to retain and/or develop community and social facilities and local infrastructure.

The re-use and regeneration of buildings and the return of people living in these small settlements are essential catalysts to transforming the capacity and potential of smaller towns and villages in the County. This coupled with investment in our towns and villages through regeneration, public realm improvements and the appropriate adaptation and re-use of our built heritage, can create a sense of place offering a retail and tourism experience, enabling these settlements to compete with larger settlements and online challenges.

Challenges and Issues

- Preference to live outside settlements.
- Loss of services, including schools, pubs, shops, garda stations and post offices.
- To achieve sustainable population and economic growth.
- Town / village centre vacancy and dereliction.
- Diminished identity and the changing role of the towns / villages.
- Lack of available sites.
- Investment in key infrastructure.



- ⇒ How can we encourage efficient use of zoned and serviced land?
- ⇒ How can we best meet the housing needs of all sectors of our community?
- ⇒ Would you like to see a more varied type/mix of housing in the County?
- ⇒ How do we achieve a sustainable balance between developing one-off houses in the countryside and maintaining viable rural towns and villages?
- ⇒ What criteria should be used to determine economic and social need to live in the open countryside?

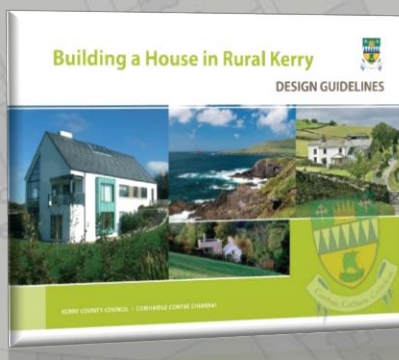
Sustainable Places to Live

Placemaking is a people centred approach to the planning, design and management of all public spaces and areas including streets and thoroughfares. The quality of our built environment affects the quality of our living environment; therefore, good urban design is an important component in creating attractive vibrant spaces in our towns and villages. The success of positive design and placemaking is measured by its ability to attract people by influencing where we choose to visit, work, shop and where we live. Considered design coupled with good quality public open spaces and public realm has been shown to have a positive effect on the vitality and vibrancy of our town centres and villages and thus result in economic growth.

Creating a sense of place and identity in our built environments can facilitate a range of positive outcomes such as encouraging economic vitality while simultaneously, enhancing the character and distinctiveness of our urban environments. It can enhance wellbeing through provision of green space, active space and social space. Encouraging a positive sense of place fosters engagement and a sense of belonging. It is important that the future planning for Kerry implements the principle of placemaking, to serve the whole community and the varying needs of residents and visitors, from young to old.

Challenges and Issues

- Increasing densities and the provision of an adequate number of dwellings of sufficient housing mix at appropriate locations.
- Creating high quality attractive sustainable residential environments.
- Prioritising the development of brownfield/infill sites.
- Reducing car dependency and increase the use of sustainable mobility.
- Promoting community green infrastructure.



- ⇒ How can we design our town/village centres to be more vibrant and attractive places to live, work in and visit?
- ⇒ How can we encourage the reuse of vacant properties and address dereliction?
- ⇒ How can we improve vibrancy in our town and village centres?
- ⇒ How can alternative options to rural housing be provided within smaller towns and villages?

Rural Development

Rural Areas

Rural areas make a major contribution to Kerry's identity and to overall Regional development in economic, social, cultural and environmental terms. Rural areas, including Gaeltacht regions, hold much of the Kerry's natural resources, biodiversity, environmental qualities and landscape and contribute in a unique way to the County's culture.

Agriculture is the predominant land use in Kerry with approximately 226,000 hectares of farmed land in the County, however, according to Census 2016 data, only 8% of Kerry's population is employed in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector. Given the relatively low agricultural employment figures, it is recognised that the promotion of farm diversification and new employment opportunities within the agriculture sector is necessary to sustain rural communities and ensure viability of existing community services. Additionally, the sustainable use of our natural resources including forest and aggregate reserves (sand and gravel pits) needs to be carefully considered and managed to achieve balanced growth while protecting the natural environment. The Action Plan for Rural Development 2017 sets out a broad vision for rural development.

Realising our Rural Potential – Action Plan for Rural Development (2017)

The CEDRA³ report on Energising Ireland's Rural Economy (2014) sets out a vision for developing the rural economy and defines rural Ireland as "all areas located beyond the administrative boundaries of the five largest cities". This definition means that rural Ireland encompasses large, medium and small towns, villages and the open countryside.

This definition is carried forward to the Government's Action Plan for Rural Development (Realising our Rural Potential) published in 2017 which identifies five key pillars to support rural development, with associated objectives as follows:

1. Supporting Sustainable Communities

- Make rural Ireland a better place in which to live and work by revitalising our town and village centres.
- Enhance local services in the community.
- Empower local communities to ensure that a diversity of voices is heard and included in local decision-making processes, and that communities continue to identify their own needs and solutions.
- Build better communities through ongoing investment.

2. Supporting Enterprise and Employment

- Grow and attract enterprise and jobs through the Action Plans for Jobs and the Atlantic Economic Corridor, to promote balanced regional development.
- Support sectoral growth – the agri-food sector, renewable energy sector, International Financial Services etc.

³ Commission for the Economic Development of Rural Areas

-
- Ensure rural communities have the necessary skills to meet the needs of the labour market and to encourage innovation and maximise assets.
 - Support rural jobseekers.
 - Support farm and fishing incomes.
- 3. Maximising our Rural Tourism and Recreation Potential**
- Increase tourist numbers to rural Ireland by 12% by 2019.
 - Support sustainable jobs through targeted rural tourism initiatives.
 - Develop and promote Activity Tourism e.g. blueways, greenways, recreation etc.
 - Develop and promote our natural and built heritage.
- 4. Fostering Culture and Creativity in rural communities**
- Increase access to the arts and enhance cultural facilities in rural communities.
 - Further develop and enhance culture and creativity in rural Ireland- Creative Ireland Programme.
 - Promote the Irish language as a key resource.
- 5. Improving Rural Infrastructure and Connectivity**
- Bring high speed broadband to every premises in Ireland.
 - Improve rural transport links.
 - Implement flood relief measures and other land management measures to protect our rural infrastructure.

Connectivity and Rural Potential

The National Broadband Plan (NBP) aims to bring high-speed broadband to every premises in the country. The first major deliverable for National Broadband Ireland (NBI) will be to connect approximately 300 Broadband Connection Points (BCPs). The BCP initiative will allow rural communities to quickly get free public access to high speed broadband while the larger NBP deployment continues. The 12 selected locations in Kerry are a mixture of Community Centres, Schools and Tourist sites and are concentrated in the 'Amber' or NBI areas where the EIR fibre rollout did not occur in order to maximise their potential. These sites will be open to the public to allow access to high speed broadband. Each site, depending on its particular context will offer a range of options from hot desking for remote working to always on free wifi for connectivity. This offers opportunities for remote working, relocation from busy city areas in the state, and education.

Capital and Social Investment

There is a suite of investment opportunities available to assist in the development of the community and economic infrastructure of the county. Kerry County Council has been hugely successful in availing of these funding streams and delivering projects across a number of areas, through its own Council projects and in collaboration with partners throughout the county. In the recent past a number of employment hubs have been developed including the RDI-Hub near Killorglin, The Sneem Digital Hub, the Dingle Innovation and Creativity Hub, Co-working space in Castleisland and the Sceilig CRI University Outreach Centre Cahersiveen. In addition, major public realm improvements, school safety measures, amenity developments have been delivered throughout the county, with two major greenway projects currently under construction in North Kerry linking Tralee to Fenit, and Listowel to the Limerick Greenway.

Some of the available funding schemes include:

- Rural Regeneration & Development Fund
- Community Support Fund
- Town & Village Renewal Grants
- Outdoor Recreation Infrastructure Scheme
- Clár Scheme
- LEADER
- Social Inclusion and Community Activation Fund

These and other grants offer significant opportunities for investment in our communities and in developing projects that will have long-term social and economic benefits for the county. The objectives of the Kerry County Development Plan should provide the overall framework to guide the types of projects that can be delivered under these schemes and can contribute in the most effective way to the long-term sustainable development of the County.

Challenges and Issues

- Supporting rural communities.
- Increasing rural based enterprise.
- Protecting the unique countryside from inappropriate development.
- Arresting the decline of small towns and villages.



- ⇒ How can we address rural decline and strengthen our rural areas?
- ⇒ What role can our small towns and villages play?
- ⇒ How do we encourage economic diversification in rural areas?
- ⇒ What services are required in the countryside to support vibrant rural communities?
- ⇒ How can the new County Development Plan support indigenous small-scale enterprise, agriculture and rural enterprise?
- ⇒ How do you think the Plan can support sustainable agriculture and other rural based enterprises such as forestry, quarrying and other developments?
- ⇒ What type of economic development is appropriate for rural areas?
- ⇒ How do we protect the landscape from the cumulative effect of commercial forestry?

Natural Assets & Environment

Biodiversity is threatened globally and locally by the ever-increasing demands of people for space, fuel, food and other resources, and increasingly by climate change. Loss or damage to sites and places of biodiversity value caused by changes in land use practises and pressure for development, disturbance of places used by wild animals and birds for sheltering, feeding or breeding, and pollution of watercourses all affect the extent and quality of our natural environment. Protection of biodiversity must be mainstreamed into decision making across all sectors and the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity must be strengthened. It is imperative that we conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside and in the marine environment while improving the management of protected areas and species. Kerry County Council needs to build awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystems services.

Challenges and Issues

- Sustainably managing our natural resources.
- To protect the environment for future generations.
- The protection of water supply sources and the overall environmental health of the County.
- To grow awareness of biodiversity loss and challenges in the protection of water and air quality.
- Sustainable agriculture and food production.



- ⇒ How can we sustainably manage our natural resources?
- ⇒ How can we sustainably manage our bogs?
- ⇒ What measures should be implemented for protecting amenity?
- ⇒ How can the Plan achieve a balance between the growth of the county and the protection of the environment?
- ⇒ What is the greatest threat to our environment in Kerry?
- ⇒ How can the Plan enhance biodiversity in the county?

Climate Change, Flooding & Coastal Zone Management

Climate Change

The Earth's climate is changing, and the impact of these changes is becoming increasingly more evident. These changes are creating significant global economic, environmental and social impacts. The National Climate Action Plan highlights that these changes will cause extensive direct and indirect harm to Ireland and its people, as well as to other countries more exposed and less able than we are to withstand the associated impacts.

Mitigation and adaptation are important strategies in responding to climate change. Mitigation deals with the causes of climate change and works to reduce man-made effects on the climate system. Climate adaptation refers to actions taken to reduce the negative effects of climate change or to take advantage of emerging opportunities.

Kerry County Council's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy was adopted in 2019 and sets out the Local Authority's strategic priorities, measures and responses for climate adaptation in the county over the next 5 years with the aim of building resilience and preventing the worst of risks. The National Climate Action Plan published in 2019 initiates a set of policy actions to achieve a net zero carbon energy systems objective for Irish society. It highlights the requirement for a transformational shift of our economies and societies towards climate resilient and sustainable development and a profound change in the systems and practices which support our lifestyle. Many of the changes that are required will have positive economic and societal co-benefits, including cleaner air, warmer homes, and a more sustainable economy for the long term. In alignment with the National Planning Framework the County Development Plan must deliver compact, connected, sustainable growth. In meeting these aims we also need to make much greater changes in the way we meet our needs for power, heat, travel, land use, and use of other resources.

Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure is a multi-functional and strategically planned network of natural and designed systems that facilitates environmental, economic and social benefits through natural solutions that supports ecological processes and serves to reduce dependence on 'grey' infrastructure. The provision of green (land) networks and blue (water) spaces in our urban environments not only provide for more visually pleasing design solutions; but can also improve environmental conditions thus improving residents' health and quality of life.

Green infrastructure resources can include nature conservation areas, farmland, urban parks, green belts and linkages such as greenways which could include paths, trails and cycleways. These assets can be both public and private, with or without public accessibility, in urban or rural areas. Green Infrastructure is about 'joined up' thinking, it is an integrated approach to planning and links land-use, landscape, services, ecology, heritage and transportation. It also leads to the effective integration of biodiversity and spatial planning.

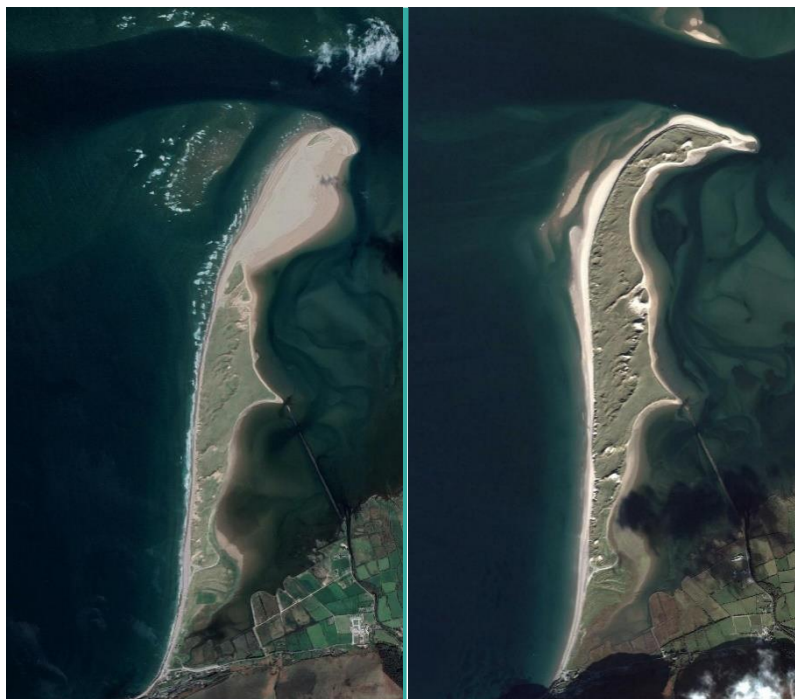
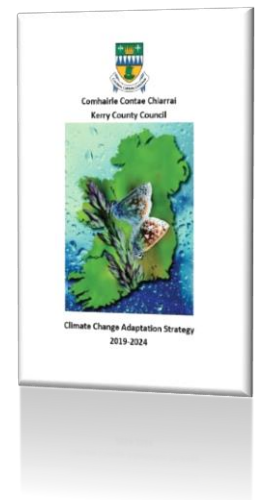
Kerry County Council will promote the principles of the Green Environmental Agenda which typically concerns ecosystem protection, mitigation of loss or the deterioration of natural life-support systems, and the prevention of the degradation of natural resources such as water, forests, soil and biodiversity. Resource efficiency is key for the County in order to move towards a green economy and contribute to local and national sustainability.

Maritime Planning

It is anticipated that the proposed National Marine Planning Framework will sit at the top of the hierarchy of plans at regional or local level for the marine area which sets out, over a 20-year horizon, how to use, protect and enjoy our sea. This Marine Spatial Planning Framework is particularly relevant to County Kerry as the coastline extends for approx. 1,000 km.

Challenges and Issues

- Improving energy efficiency and energy conservation.
- Increasing energy consumption from renewable sources.
- A reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
- The protection and enhancement of carbon sinks (forests, bogs).
- Increased risk of coastal erosion and rising sea levels.
- Increased frequency of flooding.



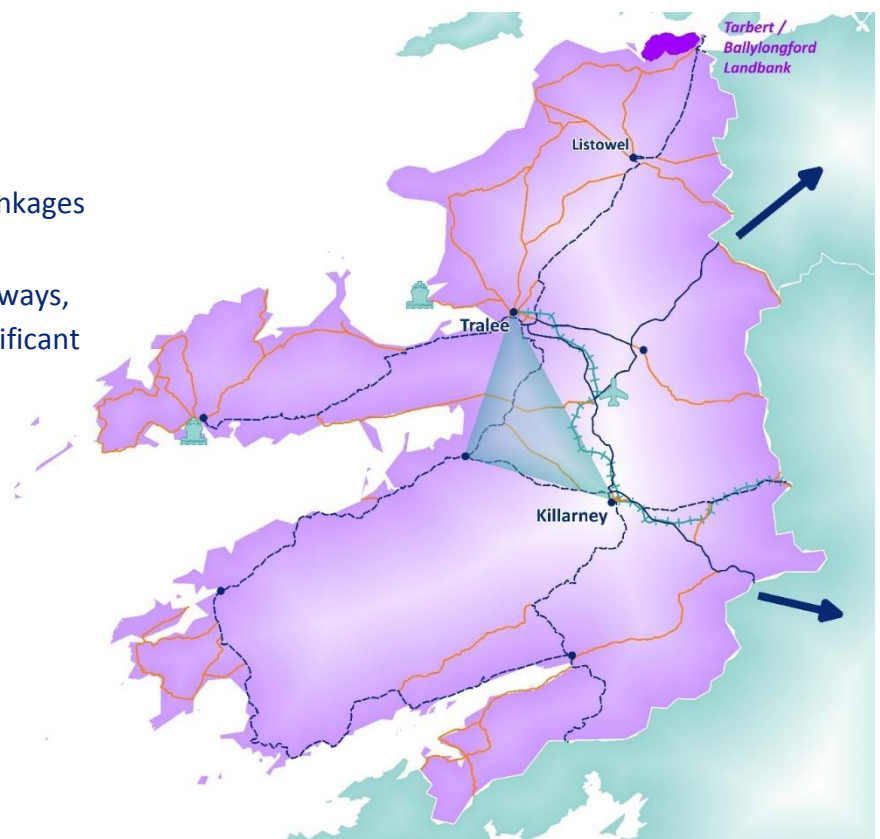
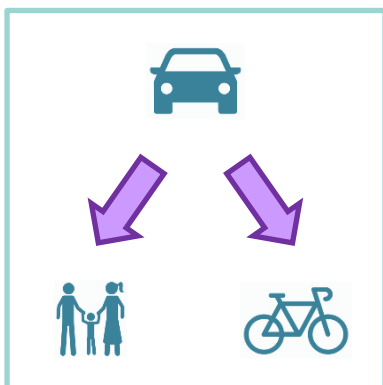
- ⇒ How can we increase awareness and help reduce the impacts of climate change in Kerry?
- ⇒ How can we manage areas at risk of flooding and coastal erosion?
- ⇒ How can we transition to a low carbon and climate resilient society?

Transportation & Connectivity

A successful transport system is reliant on co-ordination and integration with land-use planning. An efficient and well managed transport network not only provides ease of access and movement; but serves to improve the quality of life of residents and visitors, attracting businesses and activity. The growing emphasis on changing travel patterns and modal shift to reduce car dependence in favour of more sustainable modes of transportation such as walking, cycling and public transport is a central theme in national and regional policies. In terms of sustainable modes of transport, Census 2016 data revealed that 72.9% of Kerry commuters travel to work by car, compared to 65.6% nationally with just 3.5% availing of public transport compared to a national average of 9.3%. Travel patterns in school children were dominated by car as the main mode of transport with only 1.1% of primary school children and 0.9% of secondary school children cycling to school. Having regard to same, it is clear that there needs to be greater support and promotion of sustainable transport modes to achieve a positive modal shift in the county.

Challenges and Issues

- The perception of peripherality.
- The provision of good external linkages via rail, bus and air transport.
- New infrastructure such as cycleways, walkways and greenways as significant means of improving sustainable connectivity.



- ⇒ How can we best co-ordinate and integrate land use and transport?
- ⇒ How can we best promote walking, cycling and the use of public transport?
- ⇒ How can the Plan improve transport and connectivity for older and less-abled people and children?
- ⇒ How can the concepts of “Smarter Travel” be incorporated into the Plan?
- ⇒ How can rural transport and accessibility be improved?
- ⇒ How can greater emphasis be put on emerging technology solutions, e.g. electric vehicles?

Community Facilities & Quality of Life

Local Community Development Committee and the Local Economic & Community Plan 2016-2022

Kerry County Council through the Kerry Local Economic & Community Plan 2016-2022 seeks to continue to support the creation of socio-economically progressive vibrant, dynamic, and healthy communities throughout the County and ensure that future growth is based on the principles of sustainable development that delivers a high quality living and working environment that meets the needs of all residents.

The Council seeks to achieve these strategic aims, policies and objectives by working with the Local Community Development Committee (LCDC) to co-ordinate, manage and oversee the implementation of local and community development programmes including the Social Inclusion Community Activation Programme (SICAP), the Rural Development Programme and the implementation of the community elements of the Kerry Local Economic & Community Plan (LECP).

Healthcare and our Ageing Population

Persons over the age of 65 account for 17% of the County's overall population in 2016 compared to 13.4% nationally and equates to the 2nd highest number in the state. In addition, Kerry's Old Age Dependency Ratio⁴ is 27%, one of highest in the state.

Kerry County Council Kerry Age Friendly Strategy (2018) in tandem with National Strategies for Social and Disabled inclusion seek to deliver improvements in supports and services that not only benefit older people but the community as a whole.

Looking towards the future, Kerry is expected to follow National demographics. By 2031 the share of the population in the County over the ages of 65 and 85 are expected to increase by 59% and 97% respectively. A significant increase in older persons will result in increased demand for health and social care services. Similarly, current housing provision and location may not be suitable for the anticipated increase in the population over the age of 65 who will require tailored housing close to facilities and services.

Childcare/Early Learning Centres and Education Facilities

The continued provision and enhancement of facilities and amenities for children and young people remains necessary given the predicted population increases highlighted in the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy. However, with population projections indicating a reduction in the number of school age children over time, alternative uses could be considered at the design and development stage, possibly with facilities that would dually cater for lifetime learning, especially in post primary schools.

⁴ The old dependency ratio is the number of people aged over 65 as a percentage of the population of working age.

Challenges and Issues

- The creation of an Age Friendly society.
- The provision of high quality, easily accessible community facilities.
- The promotion of social inclusion, reducing inequality and prevention of social disadvantage.
- The creation of “healthy places” and a “healthy Kerry”.
- How to ensure community empowerment and engagement.



**Coiste Forbartha Pobail
Áitiúil Chiarraí**
**Kerry Local Community
Development Committee**



- ⇒ What type of community and recreation facilities are lacking in your area?
- ⇒ What type of housing should be considered to cater for the predicted growth in the population over 65 and where should such housing be located?
- ⇒ How can the Plan promote social inclusion and equality for all our citizens?
- ⇒ Do you consider Kerry to be an Age Friendly County?
- ⇒ How can we plan for an ageing population?

Culture and the Gaeltacht

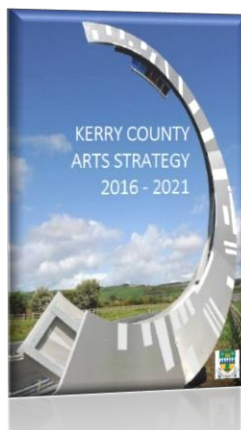
The promotion and development of the Gaeltacht as a living language community, the preservation of its linguistic and cultural heritage in addition to advancing the economic and community development of these areas in Co. Kerry are important objectives of the current County Development Plan. The Gaeltacht communities are important and unique not alone from a cultural viewpoint but also from social and economic perspectives. However, due to the geographical locations of these communities there are challenges to strengthening and supporting the social infrastructure for people of all ages in these communities.

Kerry Arts Strategy 2016 – 2021

The Arts/Heritage and the Creative Sector is rich in content and history and has contributed significantly to the employment, economic and local enterprise of the county. The arts and heritage in the County are vibrant, rich in content, in history and in potential. Kerry County Council seeks to maximise this potential to ensure that arts/heritage play a central role in the development of the county. Kerry County Council works in partnership with the education sector communities and other agencies to develop creativity and cultural hubs in key locations in the county.

Challenges and Issues

- The preservation and promotion of Irish and diverse cultures.
- Providing linguistic support for the Gaeltacht as an Irish-speaking community and to recognise the issues which arise in such areas.
- To promote Irish as the household and community language.



- ⇒ What is needed to promote all cultures in Kerry?
- ⇒ What is needed to promote the creative sector in Kerry?
- ⇒ How can we promote the preservation and active use of the Irish language?
- ⇒ How can we best facilitate diverse cultures within the county?

Infrastructure & Energy

Infrastructure

In order to facilitate progressive sustainable development across the county, the provision of high-quality infrastructure is essential together with access to a range of transport modes. The County Development Plan provides a framework to integrate, co-ordinate, support and guide the timely provision of essential infrastructure by all infrastructure providers necessary to develop lands.

Renewable Energy

Kerry has, to date made a significant contribution to renewable energy nationally. As of June 2020, there are 350 wind turbines operating in the county exporting a maximum of 735 MW of electricity, equivalent to approximately 18% of the Republic of Ireland's overall wind energy.

It is also clear that major windfarm developments can have a significant impact on communities, the landscape and the integrity of infrastructure particularly during the period of their construction and operation.

In terms of solar energy, there are currently no operational ground mounted solar Photovoltaic (PV) developments in the Republic of Ireland. To date 13 solar farms have been permitted in the county but none are operational.

It is important that the renewable energy objectives set out in the current County Development Plan are updated having regard to National policy and overall targets towards reducing our carbon emissions and dependency on imported energy and fossil fuels.

Challenges and Issues

- The provision and maintenance of high-quality infrastructure.
- Investment in areas such as water infrastructure, waste management, energy, recycling and telecommunications.
- Compliance with National renewable energy targets.
- End of life wind farms.
- Facilitating offshore energy potential.



- ⇒ What types of renewable energy should be pursued in County Kerry?
- ⇒ How can the Plan promote renewable energy while protecting the landscape, residential amenity and ecology?
- ⇒ How can we promote conservation of energy and minimise usage?
- ⇒ How can we encourage a reduction in waste and increase in recycling?
- ⇒ What measures are required to address water supply and treatment in the County?
- ⇒ How can offshore energy potential be facilitated?

Heritage

Landscape

The outstanding landscapes of County Kerry are one of the County's defining features and one of its most important economic assets. Few counties possess the variety of different landscapes that are found here – from the beautiful unspoilt beaches and rolling hills and pastureland of North Kerry to the rugged coastline and elevated mountainous wilderness of South & West Kerry.

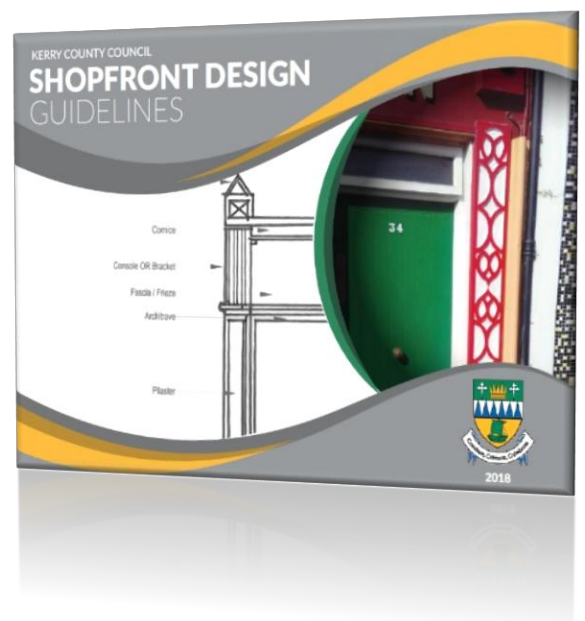
In addition, the landscape is also an important contributor to the quality of life that underpins the attractiveness of County Kerry as a location for inward investment.

It is critical, therefore, that County Kerry's landscapes are protected.

Built Heritage

County Kerry has an abundance of built and cultural heritage that gives the county its own unique and distinct character from its castles and ancient burial sites to its buildings and streetscapes. In addition to the protection of these resources as Recorded Monuments and Places, there is also provision under the Planning and Development Act to afford protection by way of the Record of Protected Structures. Additionally, a group of buildings of merit can be protected by being designated as an ACA – Architectural Conservation Area.

The Record of Protected Structures and the ACA's will be reviewed as part of the Development Plan review process. It is important that this plan also recognises our cultural heritage that gives the historic background to the rich natural and built environment that underpins Kerry's historical sense of identity. Preservation of these resources not only enriches the identity of Kerry for generations to come but also provides for a unique selling point in terms of tourism and thus the local economy.



Challenges and Issues

- The preservation and protection of the rich built heritage in the county.
- The preservation of vernacular architecture.
- Increase awareness of the value of built heritage.
- The protection of landscapes throughout the County.



- ⇒ How best can we conserve the quality and character of our unique landscape?
- ⇒ How can we balance the protection of our heritage whilst providing for the development and future needs of the County?
- ⇒ What developments are inappropriate in the rural landscape, can these be mitigated, and how?
- ⇒ What developments are acceptable in the rural landscape?
- ⇒ Are there buildings that should be added/deleted to the Record of Protected Structures?
- ⇒ How can the Plan strike a balance between conservation and rejuvenation to encourage the reuse of Protected Structures?
- ⇒ How can we be more active in our efforts to preserve the heritage of the county?
- ⇒ Are there areas worth of protection as areas of 'outstanding' beauty or the other protection designations?

Expressing Your...

Opinions.....Thoughts.....Suggestions.....Ideas.....Views

At this point submissions/observations should relate to Strategic Issues only, i.e. “the big picture”. Site specific issues or the zoning of land for any purpose is not considered at this stage of the development plan process.

Submissions/observations may be made via the following methods:



<https://cdp.kerrycoco.ie>



Kerry CDP Review,
Planning Policy Unit,
Kerry County Council,
County Buildings,
Rathass,
Tralee,
Co. Kerry.



planpolicy@kerrycoco.ie

All submissions should be signed and clearly headed ‘**Review of County Development Plan**’.

Closing date for submissions/observations is 21st August 2020.

All written submissions/observations must be signed.
Submissions/observations received will be published online.