

Implementing a Framework for Collaborative Action Spatial Strategies on the Island of Ireland

**Plenary Session: Implementing a Collaborative Framework –
Recommendations & Agenda for Action**

**Development of Proposals for a Collaborative Approach: ICLRD
Report Findings & Recommendations**

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Structure of Presentation

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1.2 More to be Done

2. Why collaborate?

2.1 Globalisation

2.2 Economic Competitiveness

2.3 Emulating Success

2.4 Responding to Challenges

2.5 Step Change

3. Framework for collaboration

3.1 Options

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4. Conclusions



1. Prevailing Situation

- Two economies with distinct attributes and performances
 - Mutually interdependent characteristics
- Two spatial planning strategies
 - Separate programmes for investment in infrastructure
- Some co-operation to tackle historic infrastructure deficits
 - More to be done?

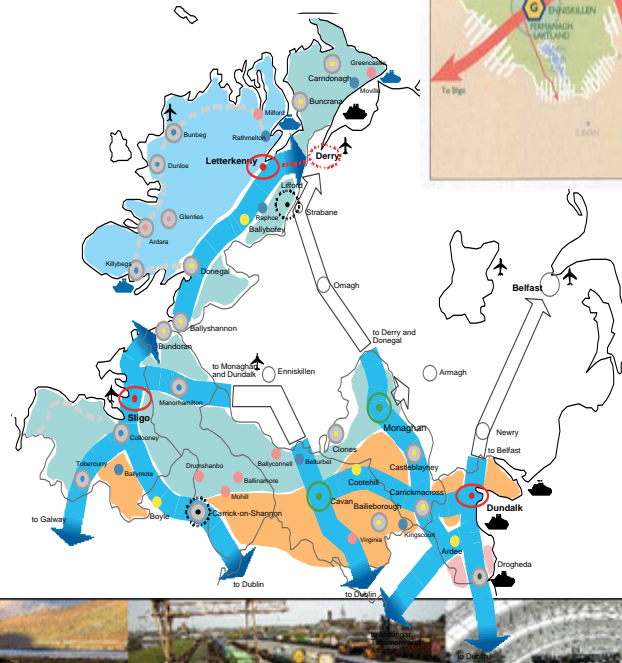
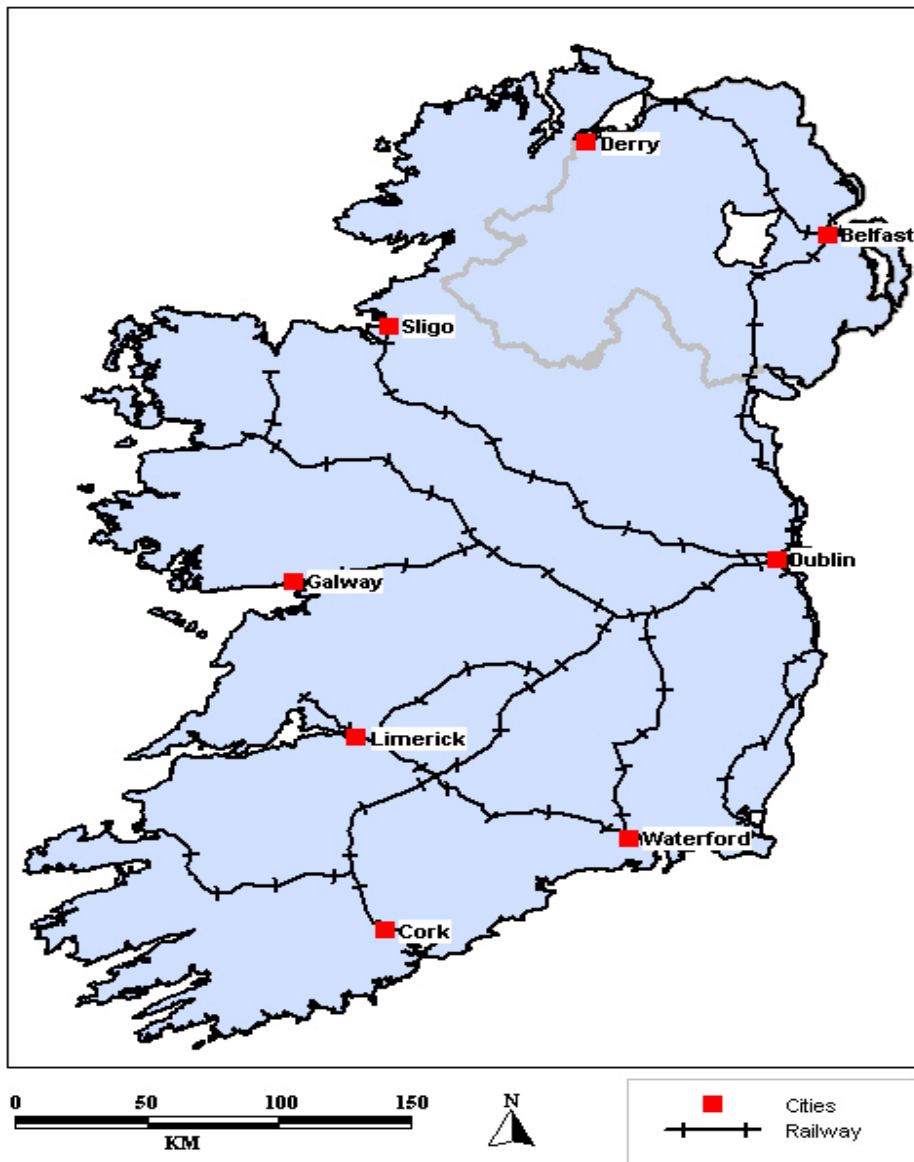


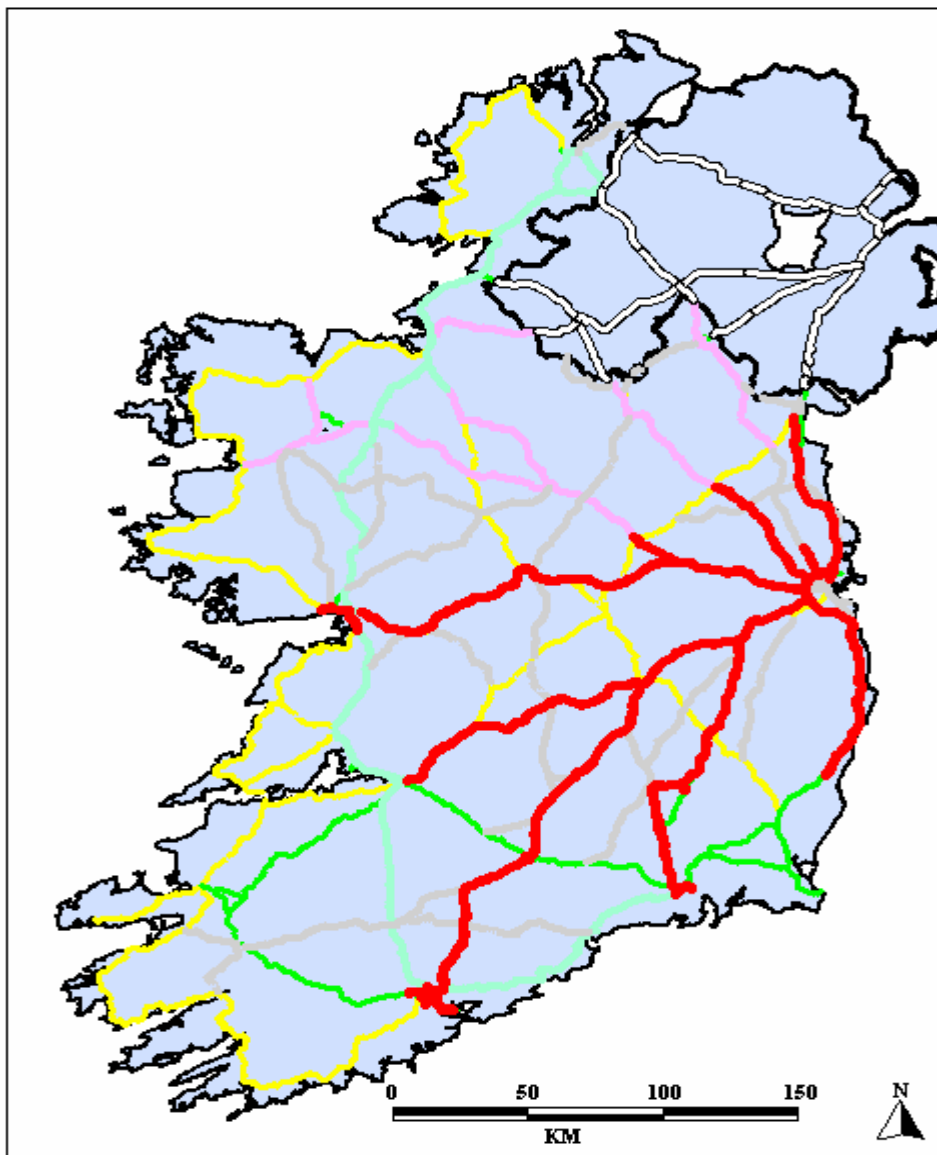
Figure 2
Rail Network on the island of Ireland



Source: NIRSA



Figure 3
Transport 21
Road Network for Ireland 2015

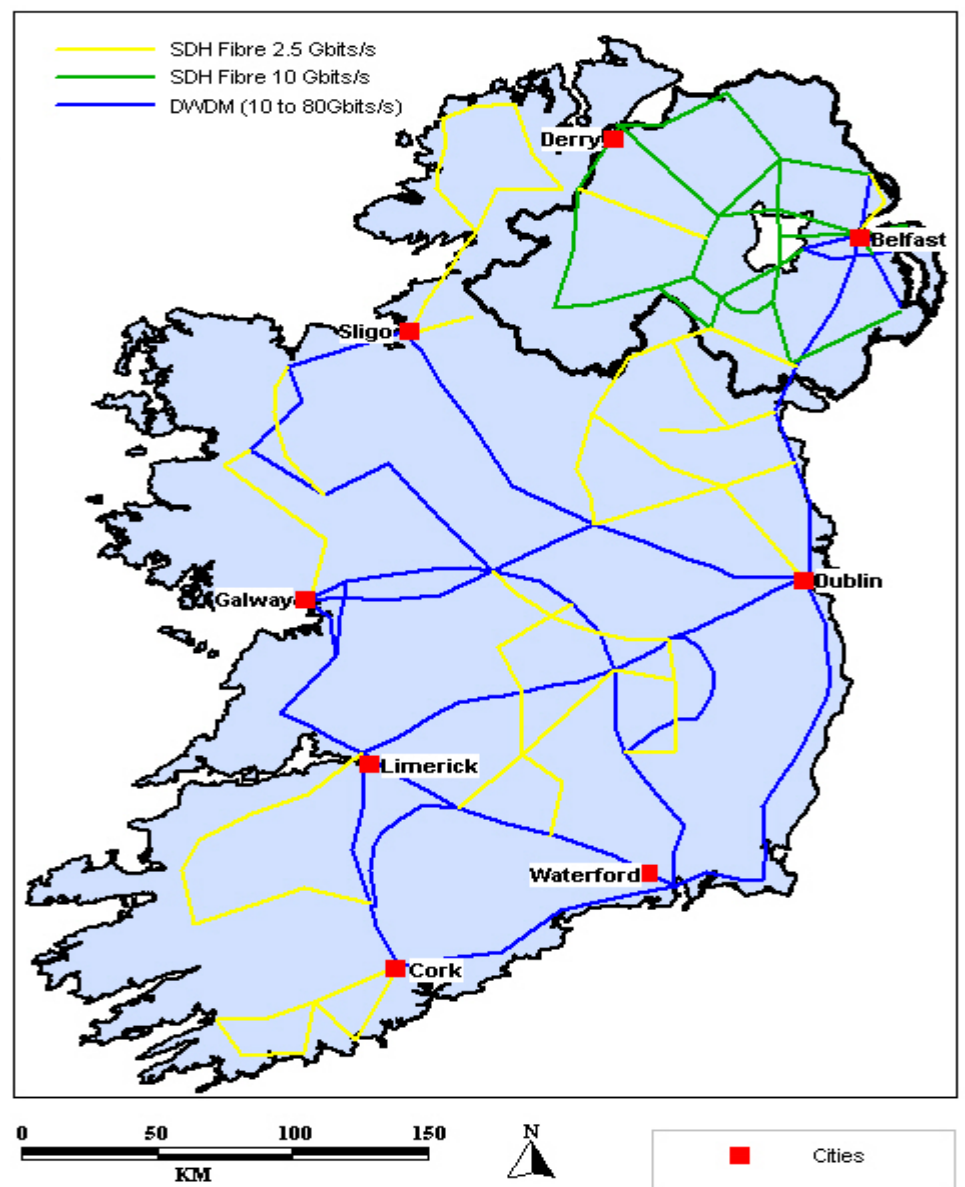


- Motorway / Dual Carriageway
- Routes to Border / North West / West
- Atlantic Corridor - Letterkenny to Waterford
- Other Key National Primary Routes
- National Secondary routes targeted for upgrade works.

Source: Department of Transport



Figure 4
Broadband Backbone Infrastructure
on the Island of Ireland 2004



Source: NIRSA



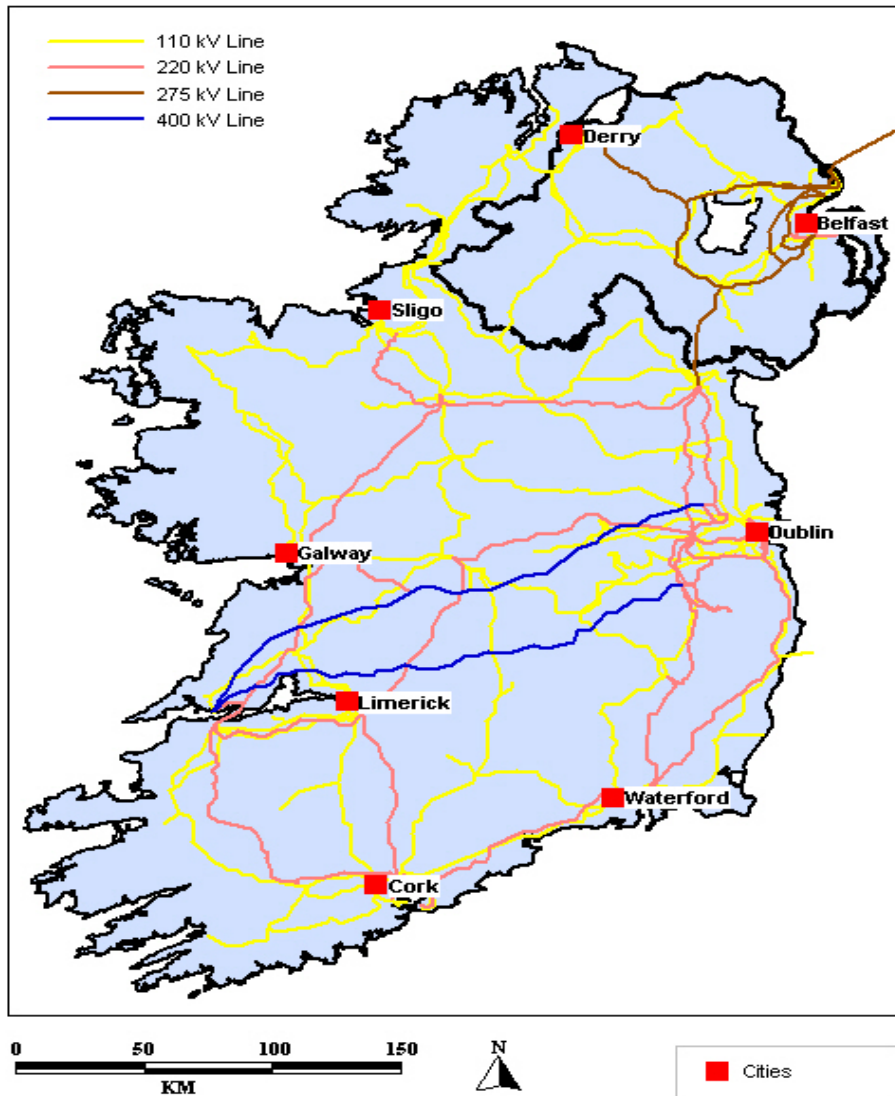
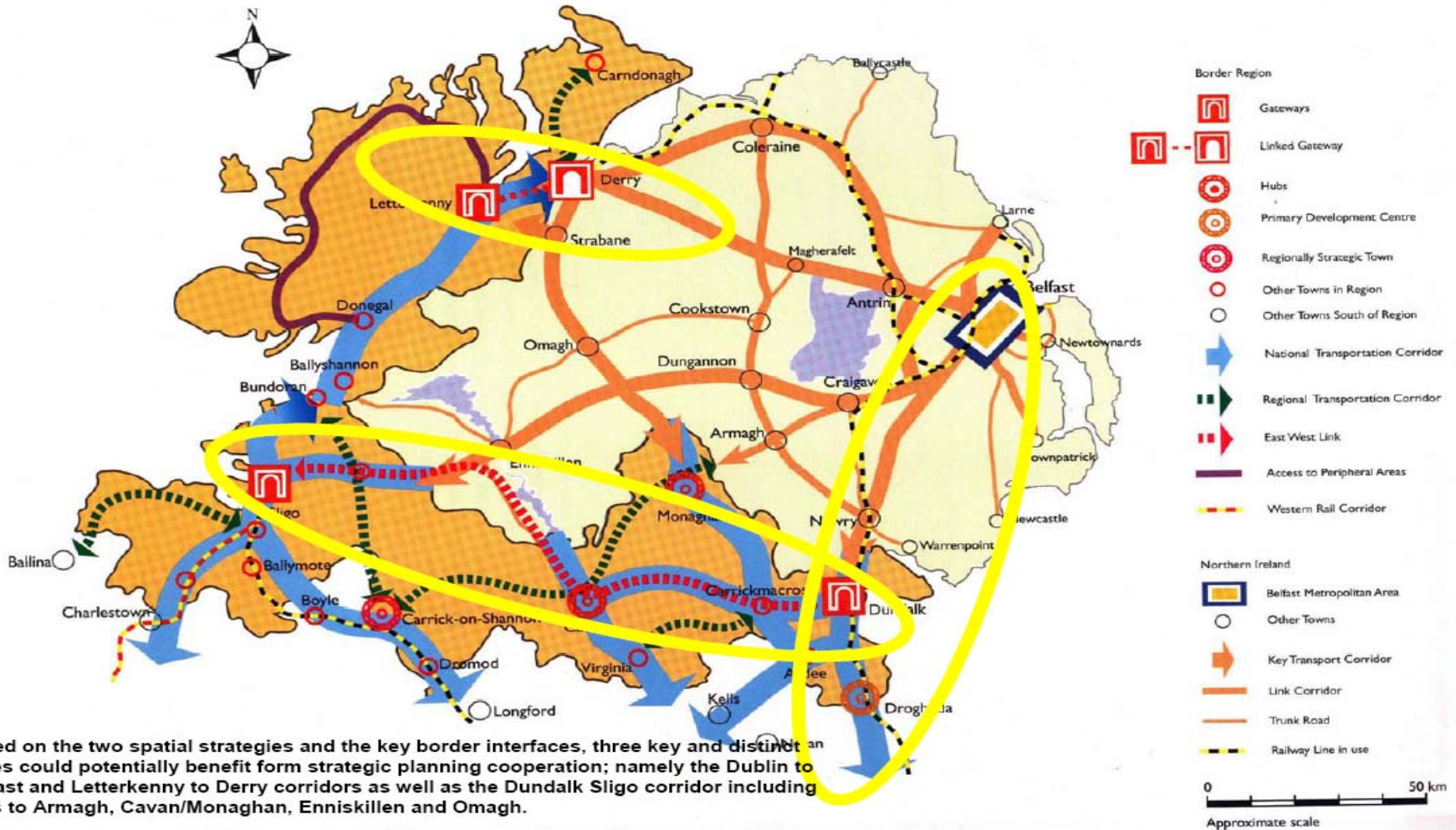


Figure 5
Electricity Network on the Island of Ireland

Source: NIRSA



Figure 1 Cross-border Planning Corridors



Based on the two spatial strategies and the key border interfaces, three key and distinct zones could potentially benefit from strategic planning cooperation; namely the Dublin to Belfast and Letterkenny to Derry corridors as well as the Dundalk Sligo corridor including links to Armagh, Cavan/Monaghan, Enniskillen and Omagh.

Source: Border Regional Planning Authority (1994)



1.2 More to be Done

- **Much more joined-up planning cooperation needed**
 - **Strategic infrastructure investments**
 - **Pooling resources and services for mutual gain**
 - **Accelerating development of key corridors**
- **Within framework of collaboration?**



2. Why Collaborate?

2.1 Facing same / similar globalisation challenges

- Lisbon Agenda and European Co-opetition

2.2 Need to maintain & enhance economic competitiveness

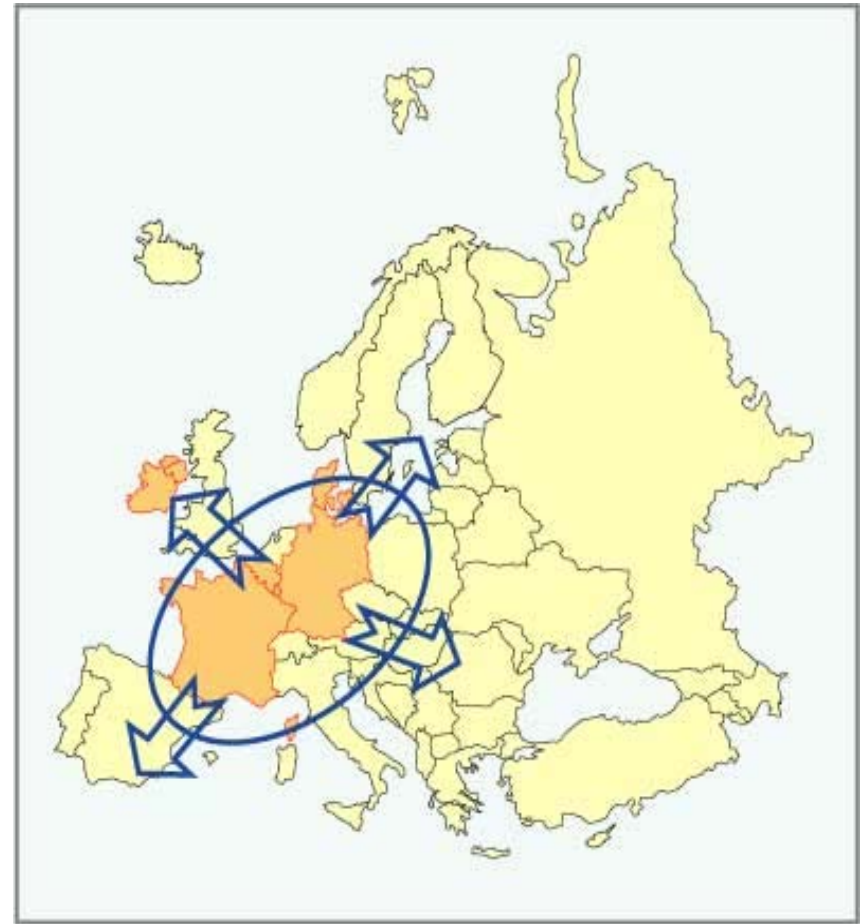
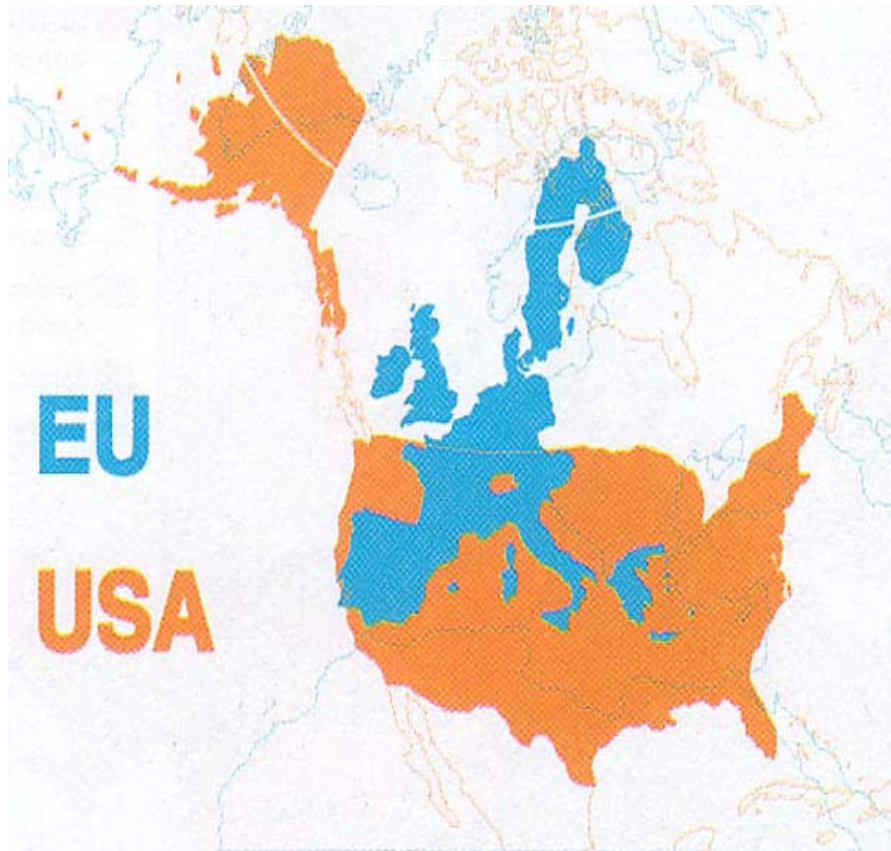
- World class infrastructure required
- More efficient utilisation of services and facilities

2.3 Other countries/regions collaborating across borders using evidence-based actions

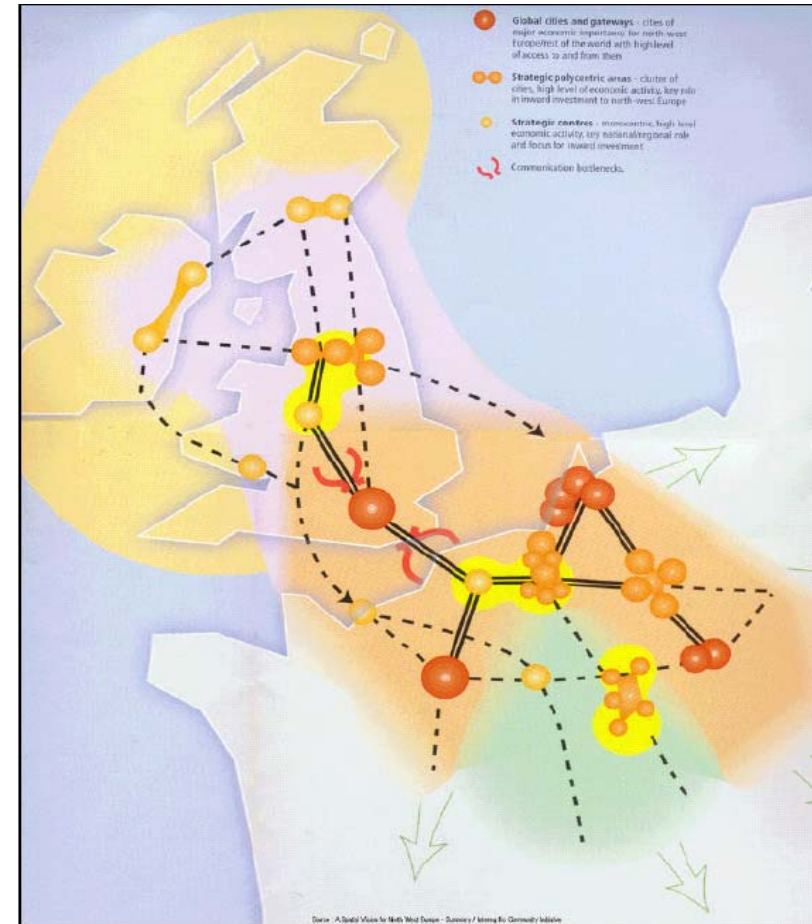
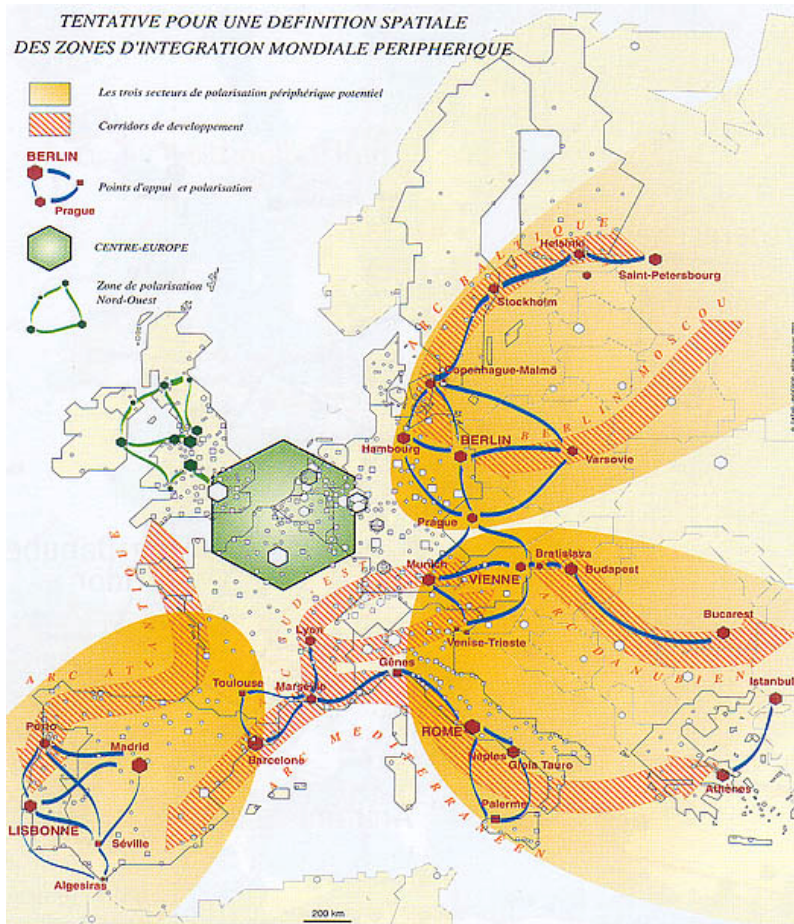
- Achieving advantage through strategic planning; &
- Mutual benefits from Integrated investment programmes in infrastructure



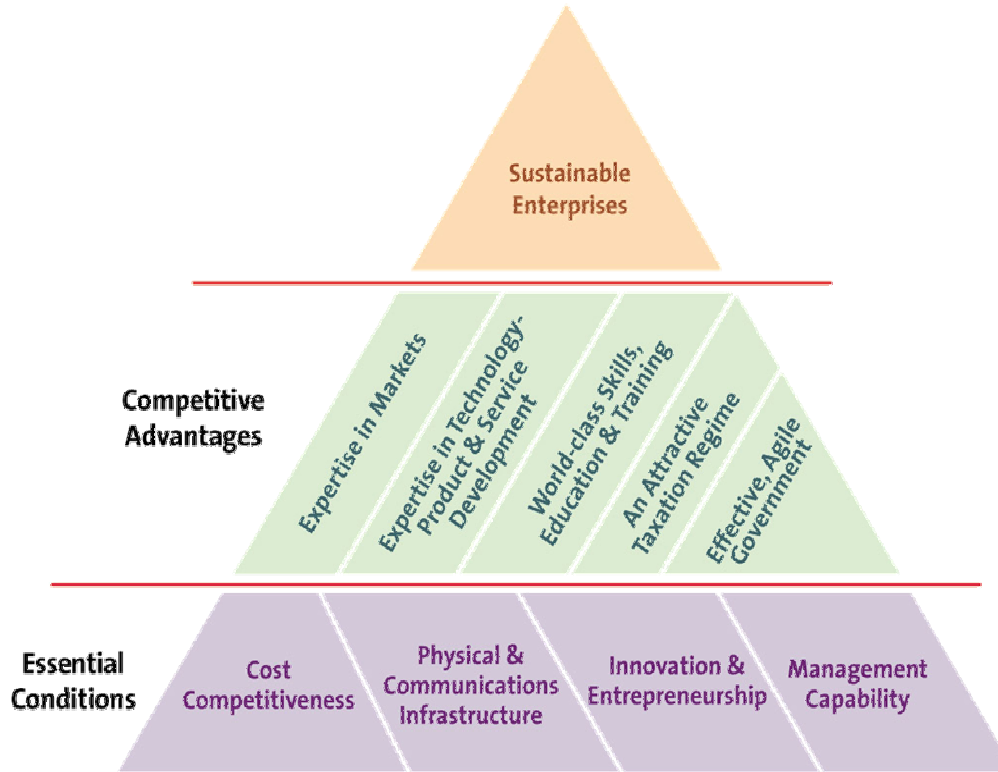
2.1 Globalisation Challenges



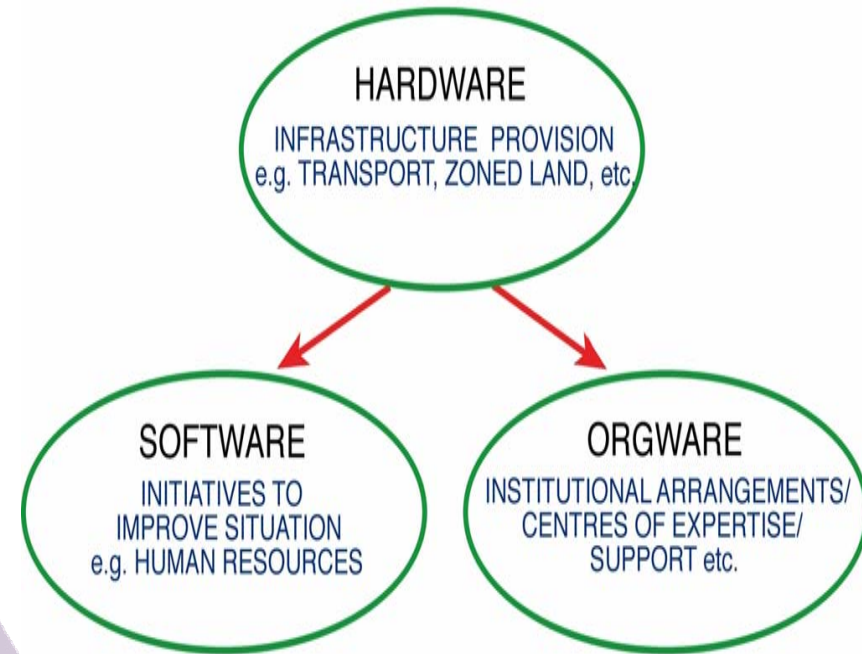
2.1 Globalisation Challenges



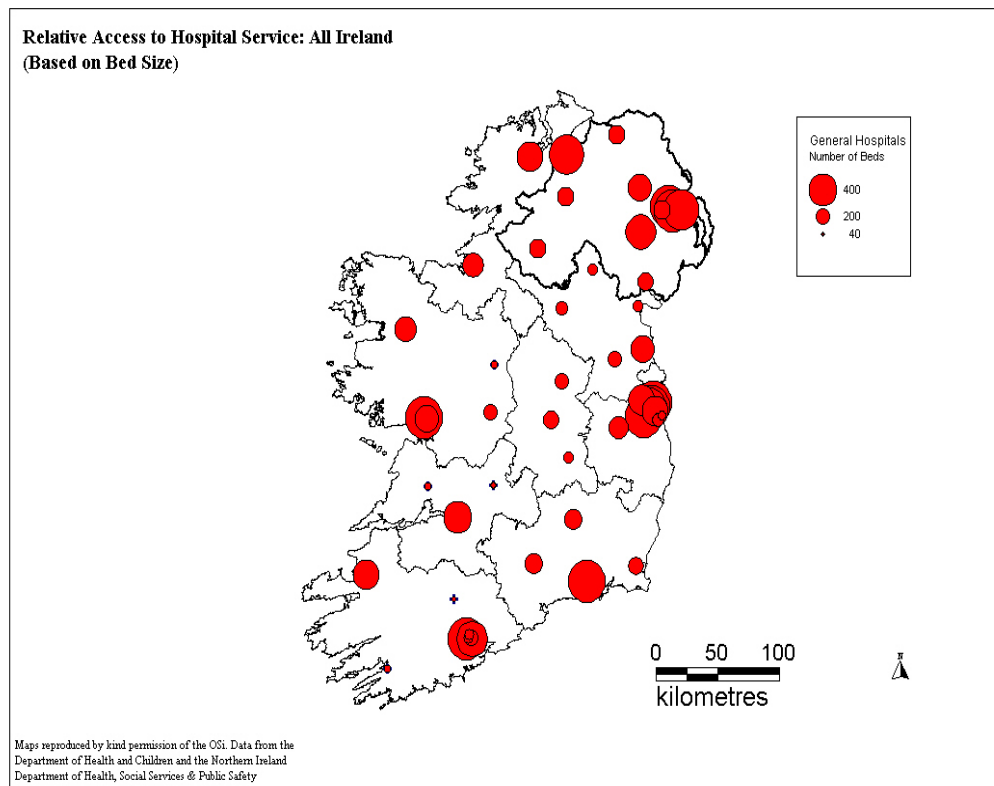
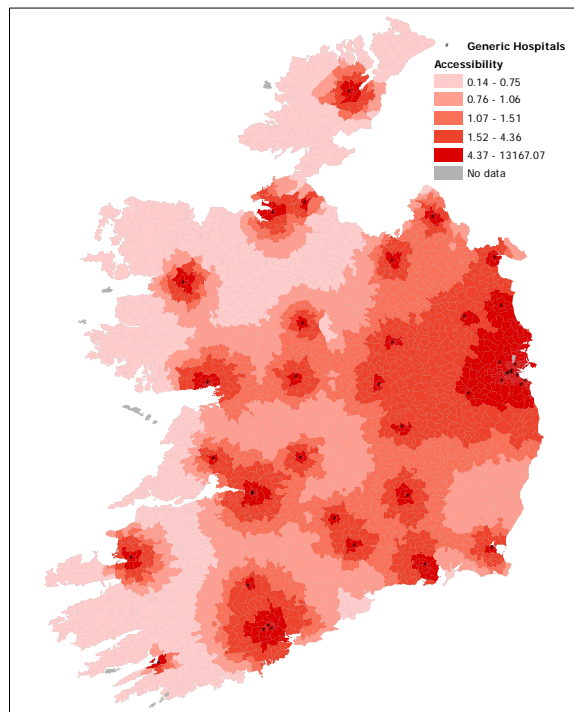
2.2 Need to Maintain & Enhance Economic Competitiveness



World class infrastructure required



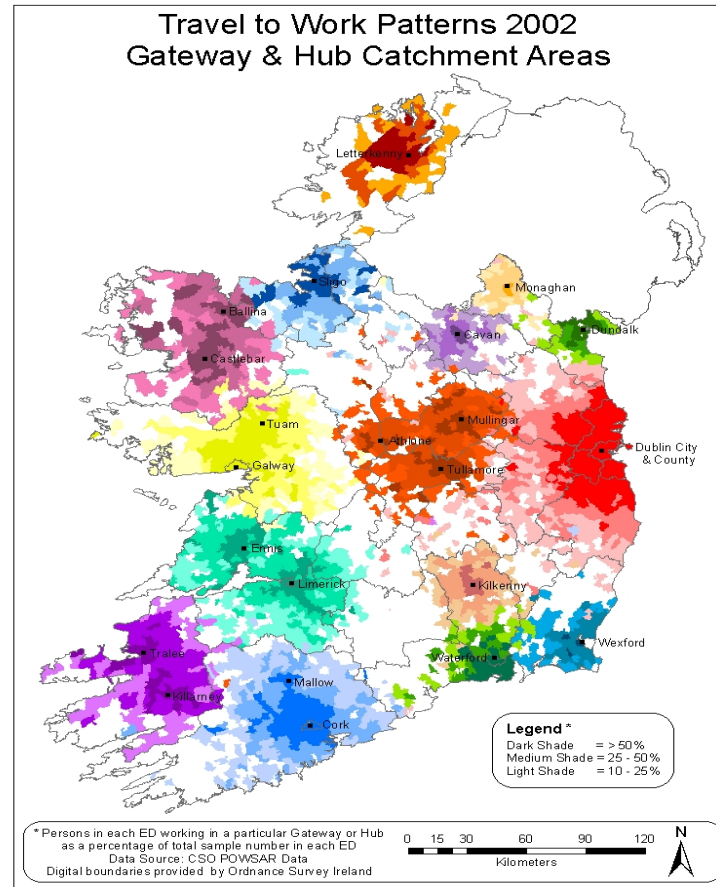
2.2 Need to Maintain & Enhance Economic Competitiveness



More efficient utilisation of services and facilities



2.2 Need to Maintain & Enhance Economic Competitiveness



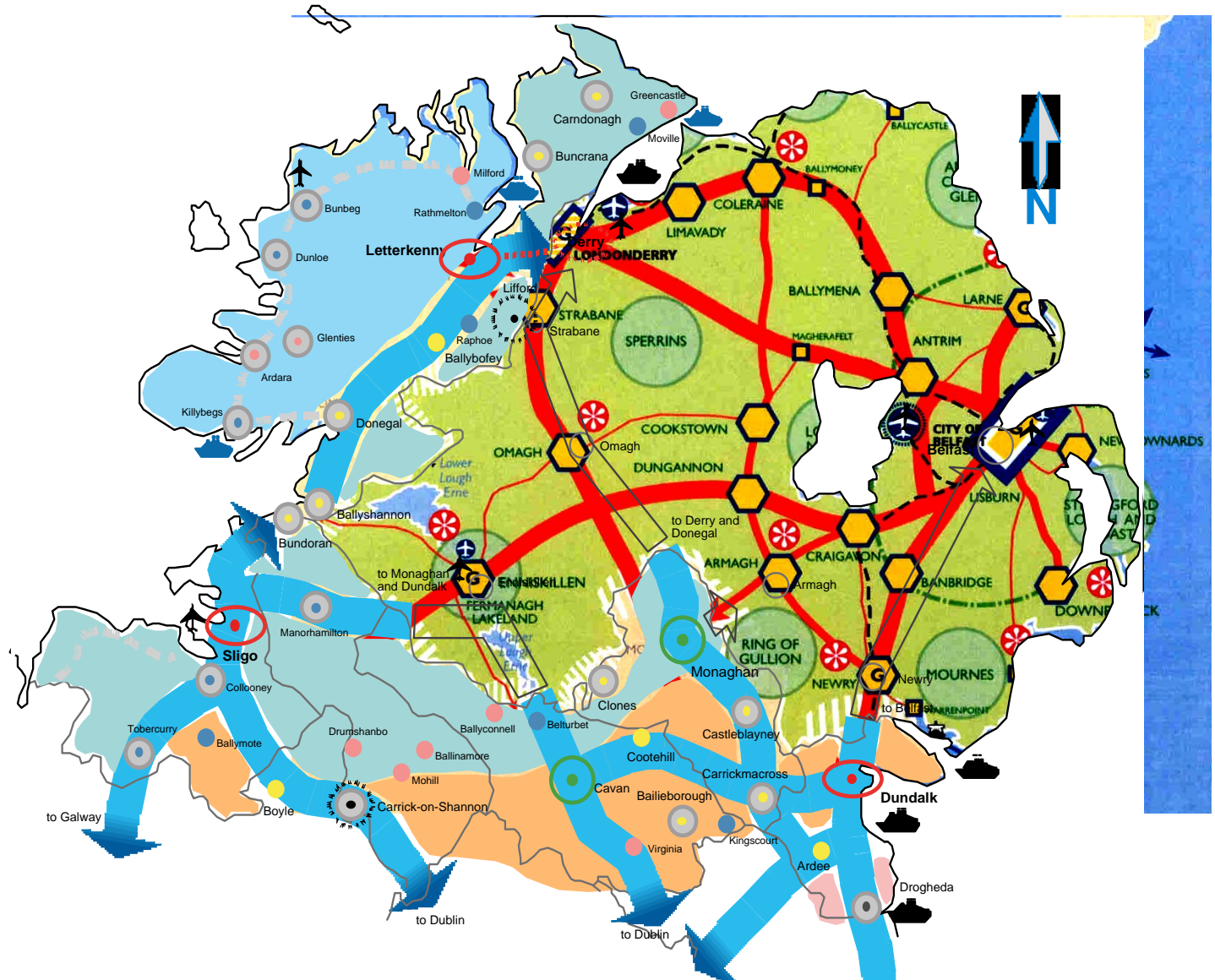
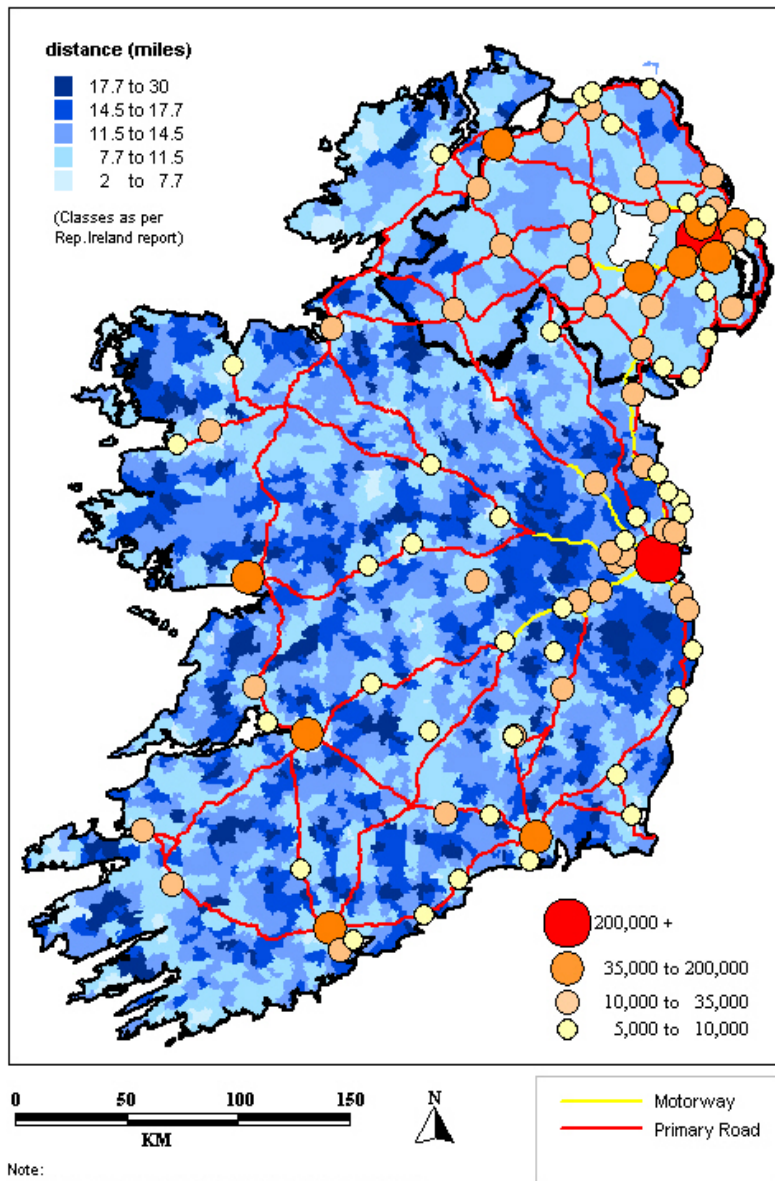


Figure 8
Travel to Work Distance (Average)
for the Island of Ireland 2001/2002



Sources: NISRA (2001), CSO (2002), OSI and OSNI



2.3 Emulating Success

- Other countries / regions already collaborating on a cross-border basis
 - Achieving positive results / mutual gain and competitive advantage from joint strategic planning initiatives & integrated investment in infrastructure

Activity	EU Example	Collaborative Framework Level		
		National	Sub-regional	Local
Case 1. Data base and mapping of cross-border activities	France and UK: Kent-Pas de Calais Cross-border Atlas, 2002			
Case 2. Facilitating the exchange of information	Nordic Council of Ministers: Baltic and North West Russia			
Case 3. Valorisation and preservation of natural and cultural assets.	Italian-Swiss Border Region			
Case 4. Waste management	France and Spain: Basque Eurocity			
Case 5. Transborder spatial planning: health, environment, transportation, education, economic development	France, Germany, and Switzerland: Basel Tri-national Conurbation			
Case 6. Transborder spatial planning: transportation (regional airport, high speed rail), natural resources, cost sharing	France and Switzerland: Greater Geneva Region			
Case 7. Transborder spatial planning: waste treatment plant, urban transportation, industrial park, GIS	Belgium and France: Lille Metropolitan Area			
Case 8. Enabling framework to allow bi- or multi-lateral local government co-operative agreements	France and Germany: Rhine Valley			

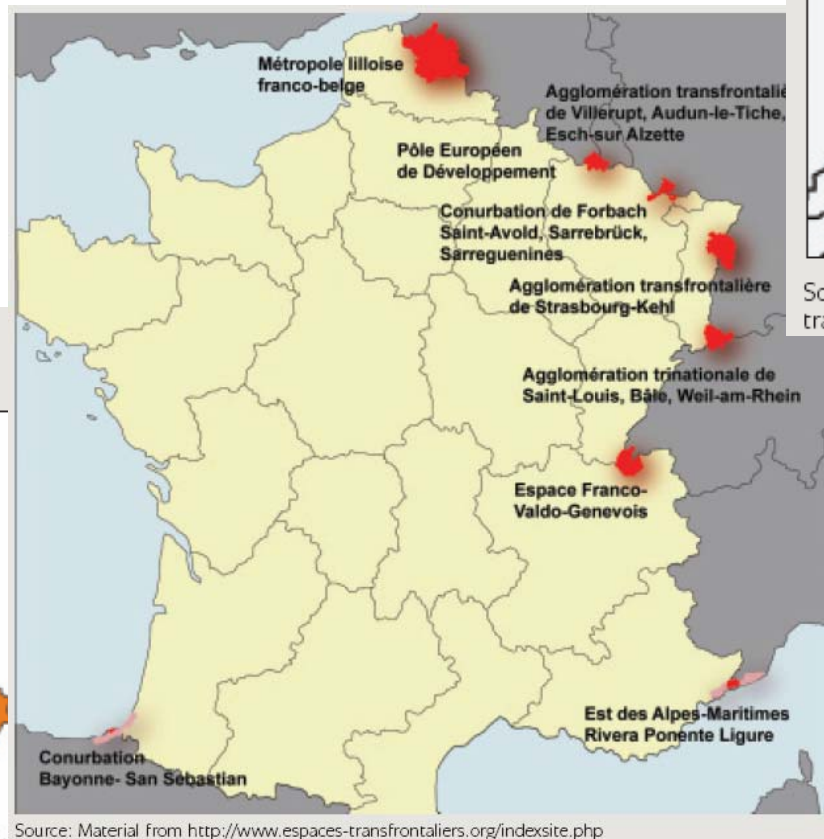


2.3 Emulating Success

Case study 5: France, Germany, and Switzerland: Basel Tri-national Agglomeration

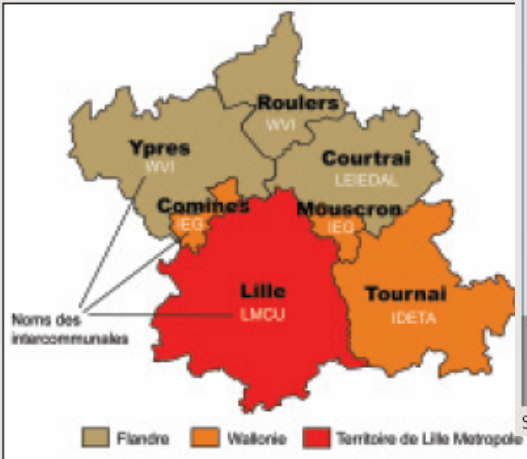


Source: Material taken from <http://www.espaces-transfrontaliers.org/territoire/aggloatb.pdf>



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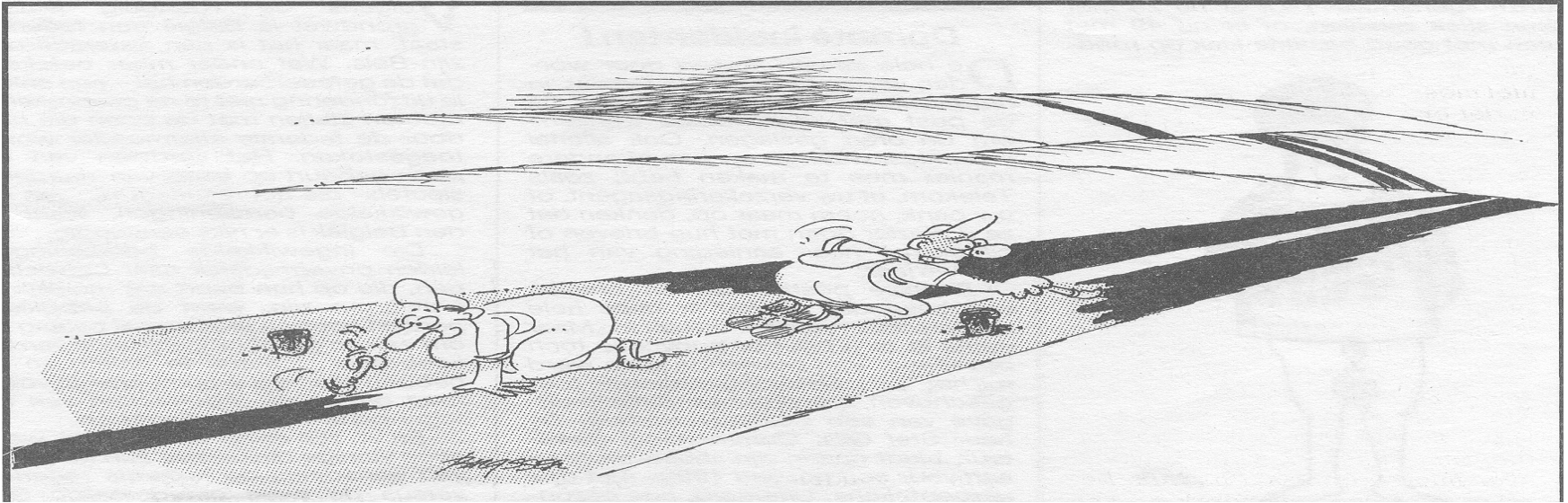
Case Study 7: Belgium and France: Lille Metropolitan Area



Source: Material taken from http://www.espaces-transfrontaliers.org/territoire/carte_lille_tfe.jpg



2.4 Responding to the Challenges



- Achieve better linkages between spatial strategies
- Create competitive & high quality environment
- Inject urgency: step-change needed



2.5 Need for Step-change

➤ Unprecedented opportunity

- Two spatial planning strategies in place
- Forward looking investment programmes
 - Ambitious 10 year capital infrastructure spend
 - Focus on 'can do' dynamic economy *and* territorial cohesion in EU / Global context

➤ Realising potential

- Harness new spatial planning & funding
- Provide appropriate mechanism for evidence based decisions / joined-up planning



3.1 Framework for collaboration: Options

➤ Options for a more collaborative and strategic approach

Option 1: Continue existing informal arrangements

Option 2: New all-island spatial planning initiative / structures

Option 3: New framework for collaboration

➤ Key findings of report supported option 3

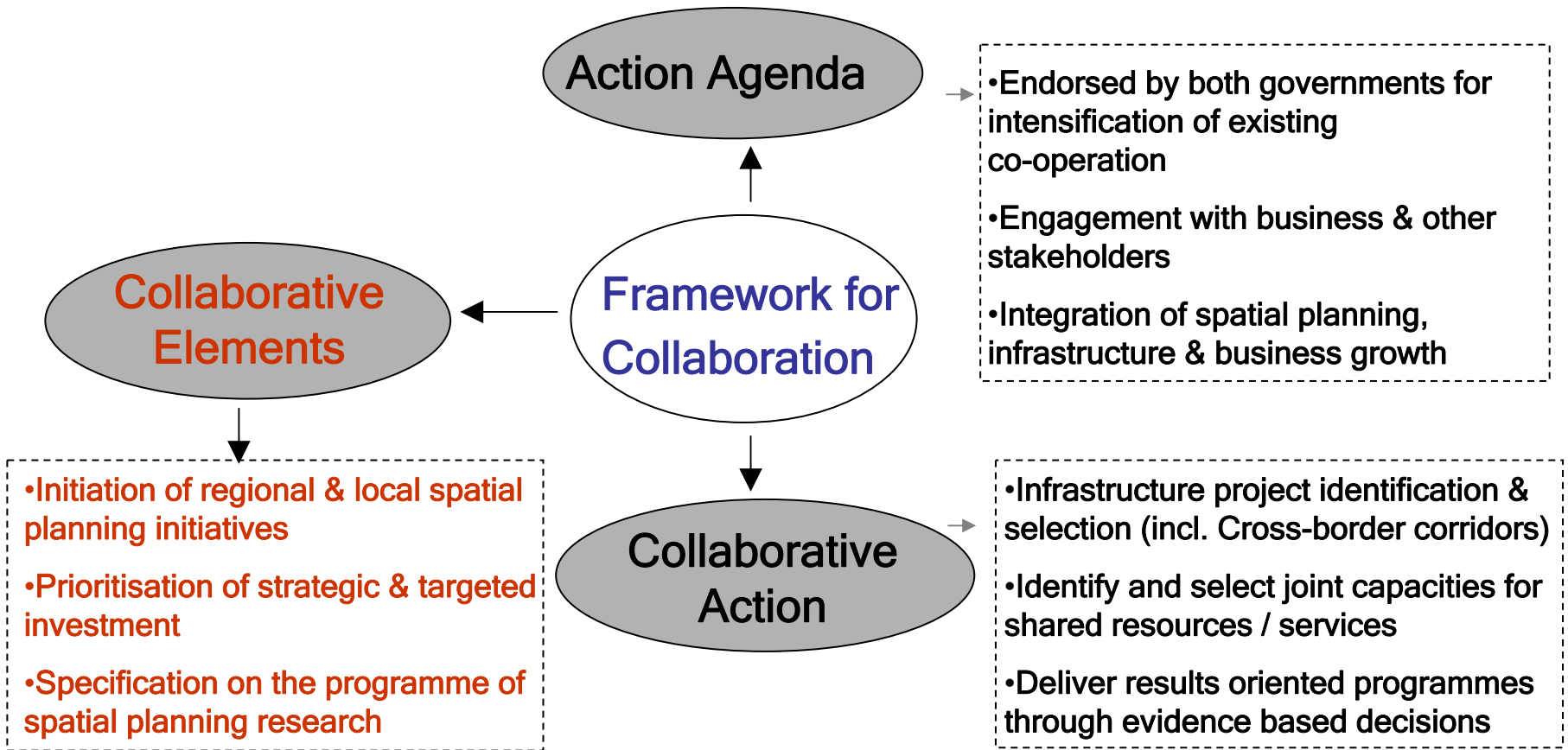


3.2 Framework for Collaboration: Logic and Purpose

- **Driven by priorities of economic competitiveness**
- **Provide the impetus for:**
 - Addressing the key spatial planning issues
 - Promoting mutual interdependencies between NSS & RDS
- **Closer integration of spatial planning, infrastructure and business growth requiring:**
 - Coherent management approach
 - Escalated programme of action
 - Practical support for targeted investment
 - Strengthening economic development
 - Creating a more dynamic island economy



3.3 Framework for Collaboration: Elements

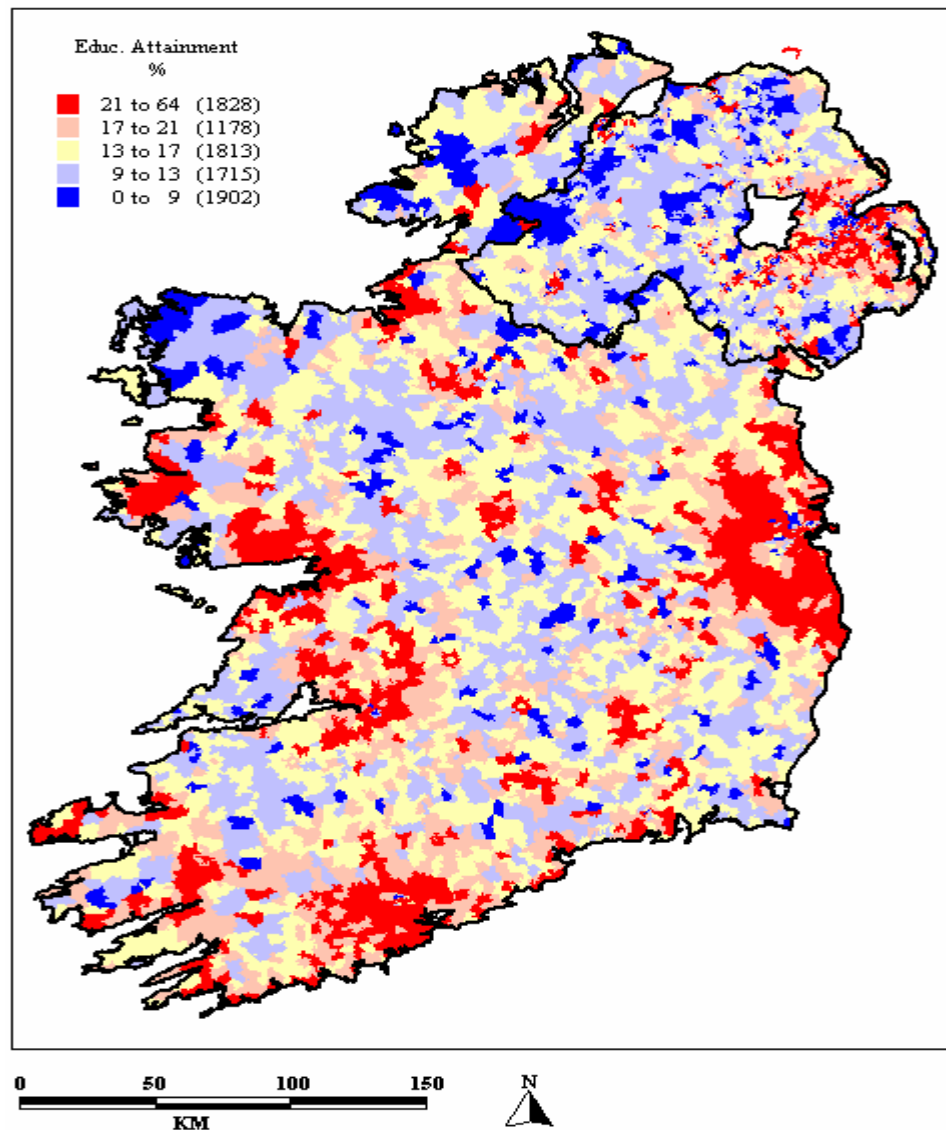


3.3 Framework for Collaboration: Elements

- **Set out proposals on 3 *key elements***
 - Regional and local spatial planning initiatives
 - Highly strategic and targeted investments
 - Programme of spatial planning research



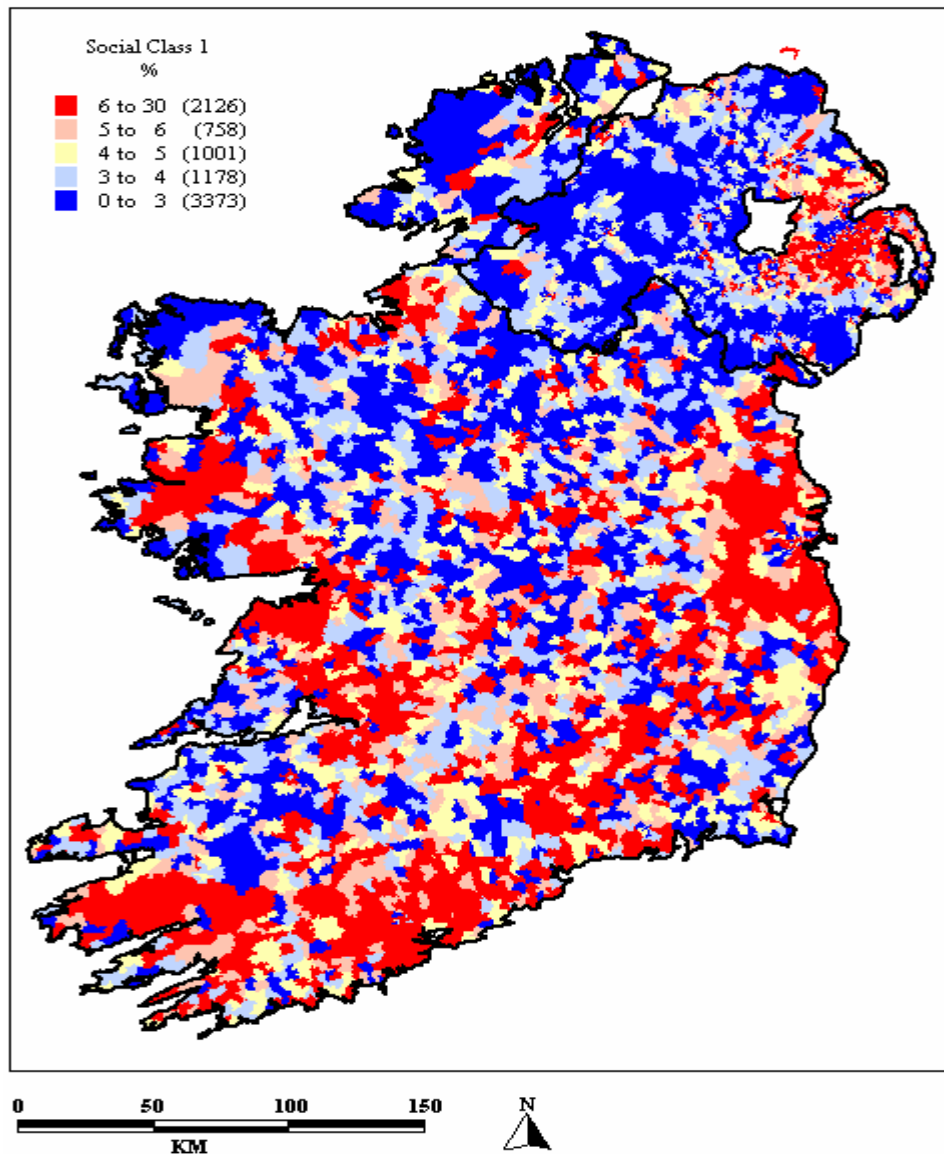
Figure 6
Educational Attainment
(Third Level) for the Island of Ireland 2001/2002



Sources: NISRA (2001), CSO (2002), OSI and OSNI



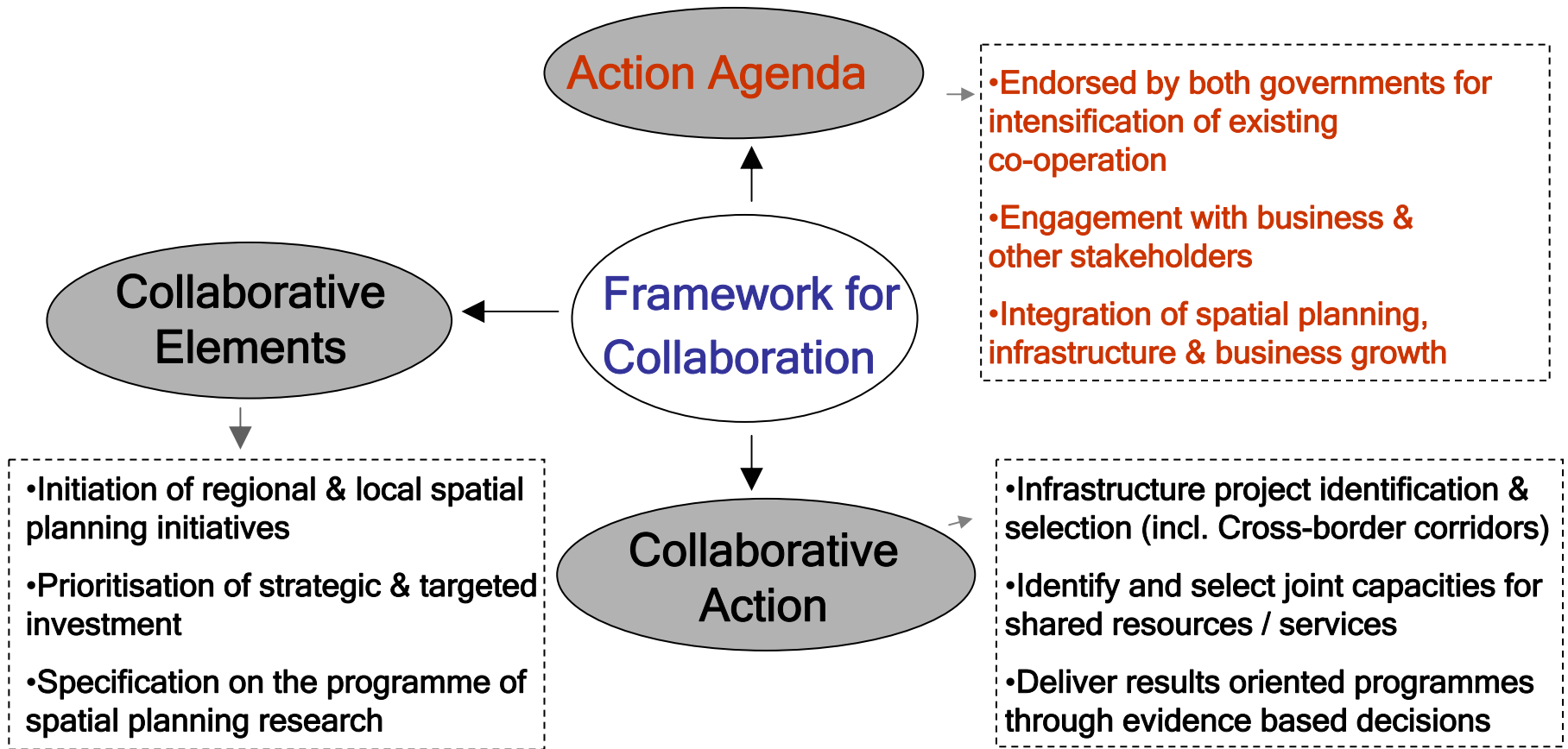
Figure 7 Higher Earners / Professionals Island of Ireland 2001/2002



Sources: NISRA (2001), CSO (2002), OSI and OSNI



3.4 Framework for Collaboration: Action Agenda



3.4 Framework for Collaboration: Action Agenda (1)

- Action agenda for government will require:
 - Endorsement of role and value of a collaborative framework
 - Specifications of framework
 - Using the research findings
 - Drawing on advice of national experts
 - Engaging with business and other stakeholders
 - Preparing framework
 - Arrangements for driving process forward



Framework for Collaboration: Action Agenda (2)

- **Stakeholder engagement is essential**
 - New collaborative working relationships
 - Include & energise a wider range of stakeholders
- **Closer alignment between strategic planning & business**
 - Focus on infrastructure to develop synergies

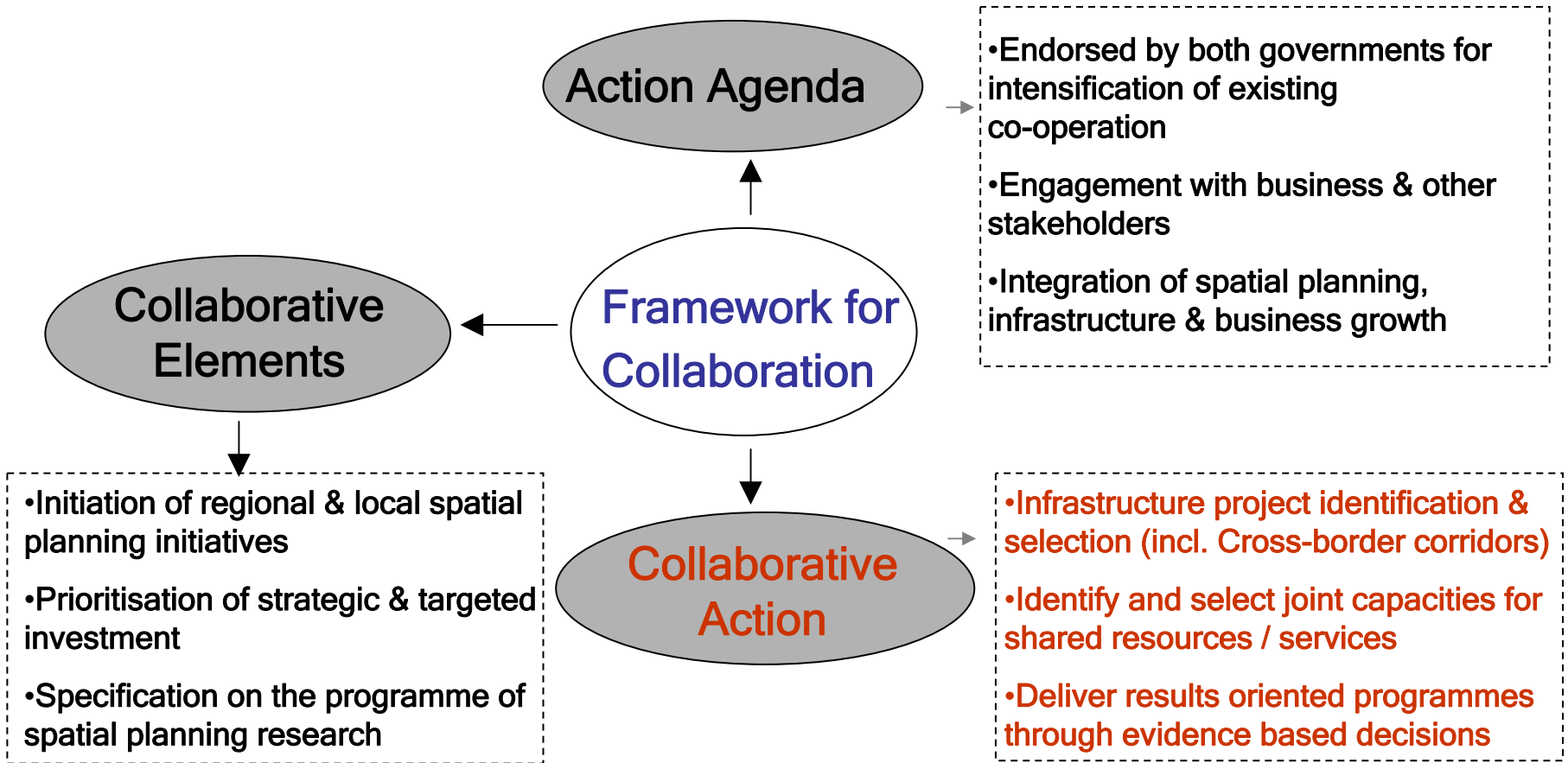


3.4 Framework for Collaboration: Action Agenda (3)

- **Establish an inclusive role for sub-regional networks to:**
 - Link more effectively to central government / mainstream thinking
 - Interface with other representative agencies
 - Contribute to joined-up planning and development
 - Facilitate enhanced data and information
 - Provide additional critical mass for funding of strategic projects



Framework for Collaboration: Collaborative Action



3.5 Collaborative Action: Operationalising the Framework (1)

- **Elaborate on the illustrative catalogue of prospective projects produced for report and select systematically as per guidelines**
 - **General principles: competitiveness, balanced development**
 - **Selection criteria: drawn from priorities in NSS/RDS/ESDP**
 - **Project areas: illustrative infrastructure projects**

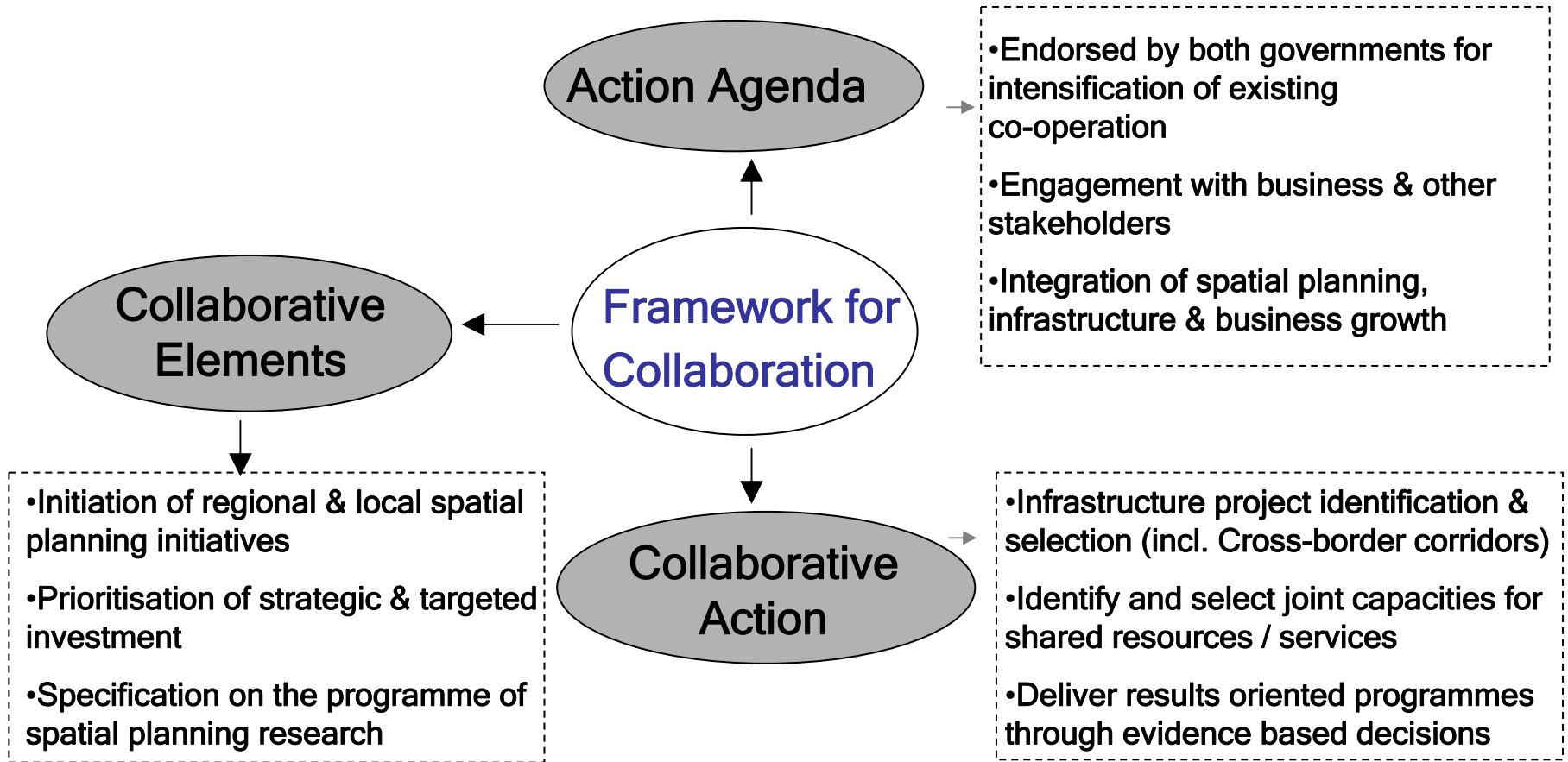


3.5 Collaborative Action: Operationalising the Framework (2)

- Selection of illustrative infrastructural projects
 - TENS Rail Project: Cork-Dublin-Belfast
 - Broadband Infrastructure
 - All-island Logistics Chain Security Project
 - All-island Energy Market Framework
 - Collaborative Planning Corridors
 - Planning Requirements for Data Collection and Analysis
 - Population Health Observatory



Framework for Collaboration: Collaborative Action



Conclusions

- **New planning scenario**
 - **Rapidly growing population**
 - **Stable economic conditions**
 - **Dividends of peace process**
 - **Investment in productive and development potential**

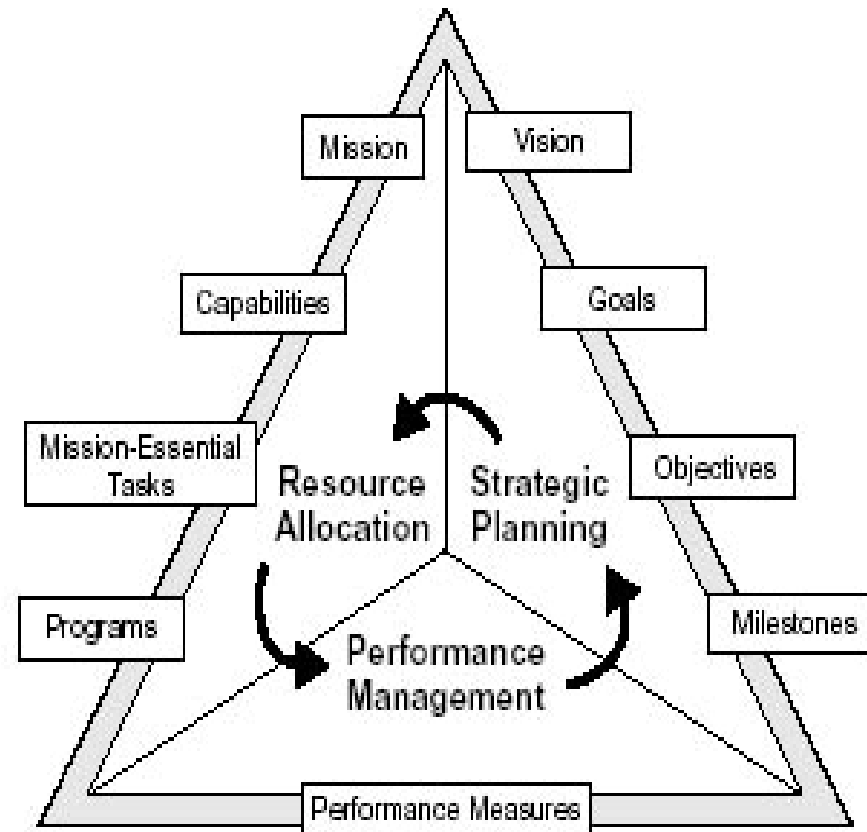
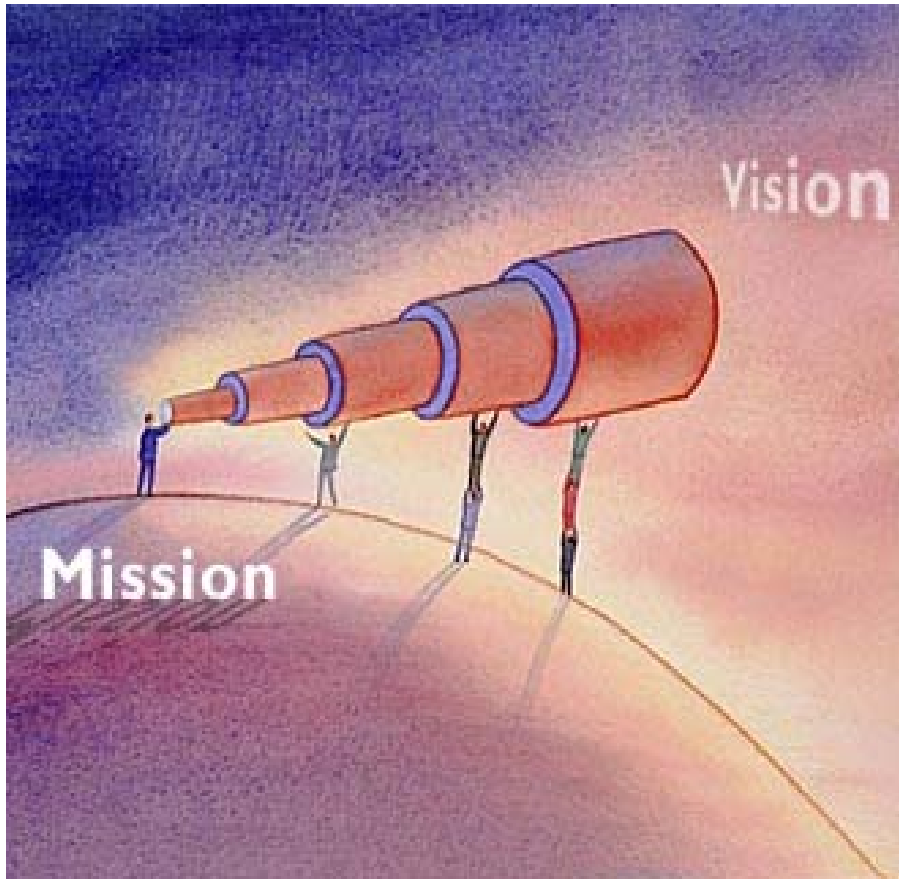


Conclusions

- **High level framework for collaborative spatial planning**
 - **Inform future investment programmes**
 - **Maximise synergies within & between investment programmes**
 - **Underpin balanced regional competitiveness**
 - **Reposition and re-image the island as a globally innovative and competitive location**
 - **Feed into funding programmes**



Conclusions



Conclusions

High level framework for collaborative spatial planning

Will require:

Dynamic leadership and follow through



Review

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1.2 More to be Done

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Thank You

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