

# CASE STUDY 3: ROSCOMMON – BALANCING URBAN AND RURAL ISSUES

### MARY GRIER SENIOR PLANNER ROSCOMMON COUNTY COUNCIL









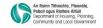


#### **SETTING THE SCENE**

- ➤ County Roscommon key facts
- County Roscommon urban v rural development in recent decades
- ➤ The challenges of reconciling urban and rural development in County Roscommon
- ➤ County Roscommon the current situation; revitalisation in the early stages
- County Roscommon the future, a more sustainable approach







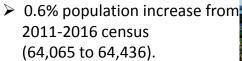




#### **COUNTY ROSCOMMON – KEY FACTS**

- ➤ 2,548 km<sup>2</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> largest county in the state;
- ≥ 25 persons per square km 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest population density in the state;

> 74% of the population live in rural areas (3<sup>rd</sup> most rural county);

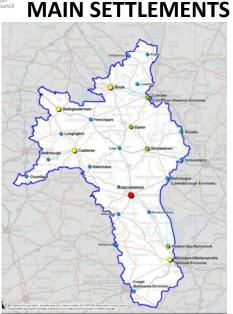


















#### Comhairle Contae Ros Comáin Roscommon County Council

### POPULATION CHANGE IN THE TOWNS OF COUNTY ROSCOMMON

DED	2011	2016	% CHANGE
Roscommon Urban	1701	1723	1.3%
Roscommon Rural	4782	4916	2.8%
Boyle Urban	1459	1501	2.9%
Boyle Rural	1533	1595	4.0%
Castlerea	3077	2970	-3.5%
Ballaghadereen	2768	2651	-4.2%
Monksland (Athlone West Rural)	4450	4960	11.5%
Strokestown	1003	1049	4.6%

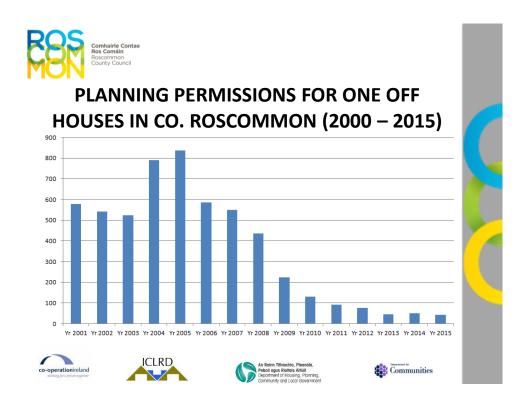
Source: CSO 2016 - preliminary results, per District Electoral Division













#### **CHALLENGES**

- Additional costs of physical and social infrastructure provision to dispersed rural developments, including
  - roads;
  - water and wastewater facilities;
  - electricity
  - broadband;
  - education facilities;
  - community and recreation facilities.
- > Environmental impacts:
  - groundwater pollution;
  - visual amenity and landscape impacts;
  - energy usage due to vehicle dependency.















### INEFFICIENT USE OF PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- > 32 settlements have public wastewater treatment facilities all have adequate capacity to accommodate growth
  - V
- > Proliferation of private wastewater treatments systems.
- ➤ 14,355 private wastewater treatment systems registered thought to represent over 90% of the overall number;

#### National Septic Tank Inspection Plan

- 2013-2014 = 64% failure rate
- 2015 = 79% failure rate
- 2016 = 57% failure rate to date











### WHY DO WE NEED TO REVITALISE OUR TOWNS NOW?

- >Arrest the decline of towns;
- ➤ Make towns an attractive lifestyle choice;
- ➤ Rejuvenate town centres visually, socially and economically;
- ➤ Encourage the refurbishment and occupancy of vacant properties;
- ➤ Create vibrant places, capable of encouraging inward investment and new enterprise.















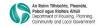
## COUNTY WIDE INITIATIVES – 2014 TO THE PRESENT

- May 2014 Adoption of the Roscommon County Development Plan 2014 – 2020;
- ➤ Autumn 2014 : introduction of the Town Revitalisation Team Initiative
- ➤ 2015 : establishment of Town Teams in Roscommon, Boyle, Castlerea, Ballaghadereen, Monksland and Strokestown













### **COUNTY WIDE INITIATIVES (continued)**

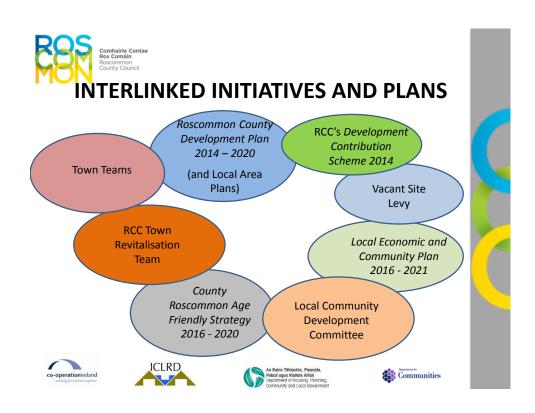
- > 2015 2016: Funding provision and organisation of enhancement works in various towns
- Summer 2016: Selection of Boyle as a pilot town for an age friendly initiative (Boyle Age Friendly Town Programme)
- Summer 2016: Assignment of dedicated RCC staff to town revitalisation / urban regeneration activity
- ➤ September 2016 : Selection of two pilot projects (Boyle and Monksland) for Town Revitalisation / Urban Design Frameworks













#### **TOWN TEAMS**

- Strategic action by RCC to support the revival and rebranding of six towns;
- RCC commitment to a five year development process.
- Funding provided by RCC allocations in 2015 and 2016;
- Initial funding supported the establishment of six Town Teams, and enabled the teams to undertake small scale initial enhancement works in each town.
- Roscommon
- Boyle
- Castlerea
- Ballaghadereen Strokestown
- Monksland











#### AIM OF THE TOWN TEAM INITIATIVE

- To energise and reinvigorate towns through a strong the collaboration of retailers, consumers, local communities and the local authority;
- > To create jobs, facilitate start-up businesses and re-instil pride in the town.



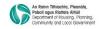




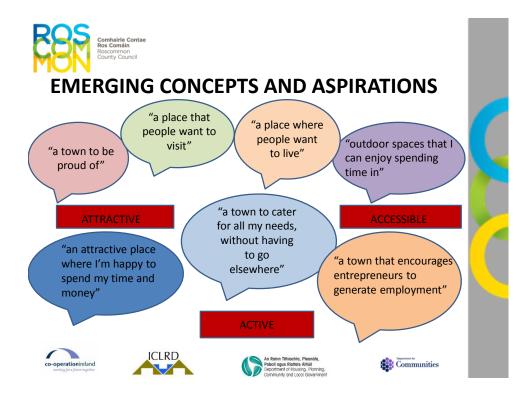














# EXAMPLES OF EARLY PHASES OF WORK DELIVERED BY TOWN TEAMS

**Example: Boyle** 



- ➤ Power washing of local monuments;
- Display of scenic murals / window graphics on vacant buildings;
- Provision of plants for Boyle Tidy Towns;
- ➤ New additions to Christmas lights;
- Funding of the Christmas 'shop local' campaign.













#### **EMERGING IDEAS**

- > Clear understanding of objectives;
- ➤ Identification of successful rural towns to emulate;
- ➤ Developing a vision for the town over the next 10 years.















# TOWN TEAMS — ON-GOING AND FUTURE WORK

- > Production of a 5 year Action Plan for each of the six towns
  - identification of projects;
  - step by step approach to the achievement of each project;
  - clear timelines for the completion of each project;
  - creation of smaller working groups with responsibility for individual projects.













# WORK OF RCC'S TOWN REVITALISATION UNIT

-Assist in delivering the goals of the *Local Economic and Community Development Plan* and implementing all levels of



planning policy from national level to Local Area Plan policies;

- Complement and assist the work of Town Teams :
- Attending and advising at Town Team Meetings;
- Identifying and explaining town centre revitalisation concepts;
- Preparation of urban design frameworks.











#### **TOWN CENTRE FIRST APPROACH**

#### **Market Town – Evolution and Characteristics**

- Formation of strong town centres in the Georgian era;
- Tight urban grain;
- Mixed town centre uses, including a significant proportion of residential;
- Public spaces and landmarks bounded by active frontages











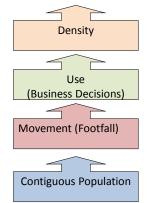


# TOWN REVITALISATION - PLANNING PRINCIPLES

#### **Use and Movement**

- Town centre first principles;
- Increase residential use;
- Evening uses;
- Town centre communities.















### **URBAN DESIGN FRAMEWORKS (UDF)**

#### **Initial Pilot Projects**



Boyle – Town Revitalisation
 Plan / Urban Design Framework



- Monksland Urban Design Framework
- UDF's to be prepared for four other towns in due course.











# URBAN DESIGN FRAMEWORKS – GENERAL CONCEPTS

- > Focus on key regeneration areas;
- Broad town enhancement principles;
- Recommendations for environmental improvements;
- Appreciation of the public realm;
- > Working with the urban grain;
- ➤ Active frontage to define the public realm and streetscape.



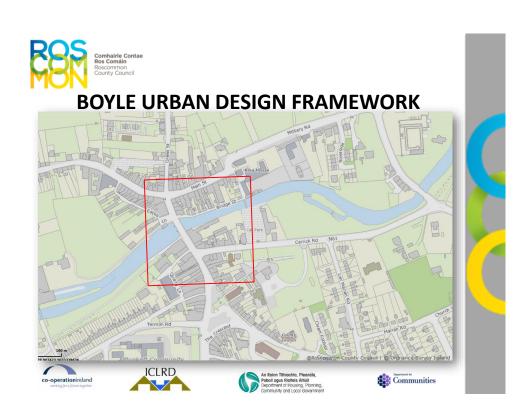














### **BOYLE UDF - CHALLENGES**

- > Flood zone;
- ➤ Architectural heritage protection Boyle Architectural Conservation Area and several Protected Structures;
- ➤ Backland accessibility;
- > Redundant configurations;
- Altering perceptions of town centre residential use;
- Potential for traditional buildings to accommodate larger floorplates to meet modern commercial demands.















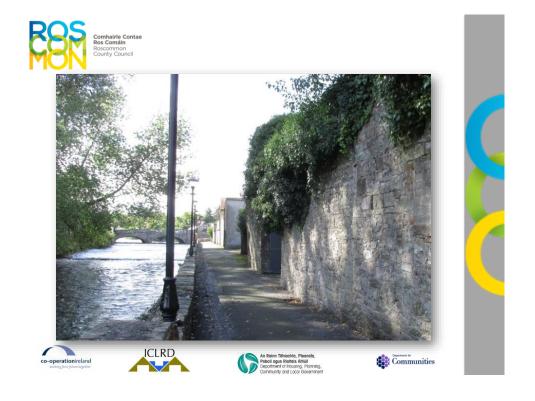




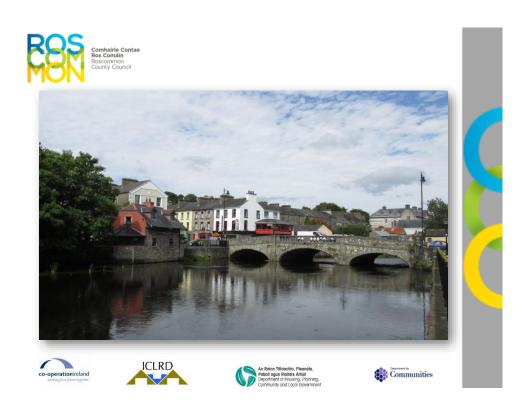






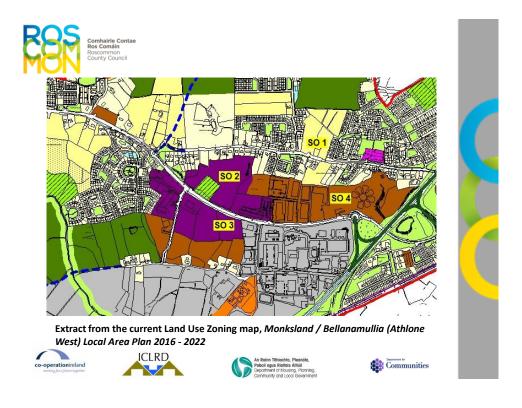
















#### **MONKSLAND UDF - CHALLENGES**

- ➤ Newer settlement, lacking in a traditional urban grain;
- Significant growth over the past two decades less than optimum co-ordination;
- Geographic area and community are in need of a central core – land identified in the current LAP as a 'District Centre';
- 'District Centre' lands separated by a regional road;
- Success in developing a 'District Centre' is dependent on the co-operation of many landowners and developers.



































#### KEY FEATURES OF MONKSLAND UDF

- ➤ Layout and design guidance;
- > Fine grained urban development;
- ➤ High architectural merit;
- Continuity between existing and new development;
- ➤ Public park to form a central feature of the 'District Centre';
- Park = high quality public realm, mix of hard and soft landscaping;
- Mixed use residential and commercial (local level services & retailing)
- > Less car dominant;
- > Pedestrian friendly.











### **THANK YOU**