

InPLACE: Investigating Place, Planning and Commuting

The Changing Spatial Relationship between
Home and Workplace – An Evolving Narrative

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Bringing Research, Policy and Practice Together



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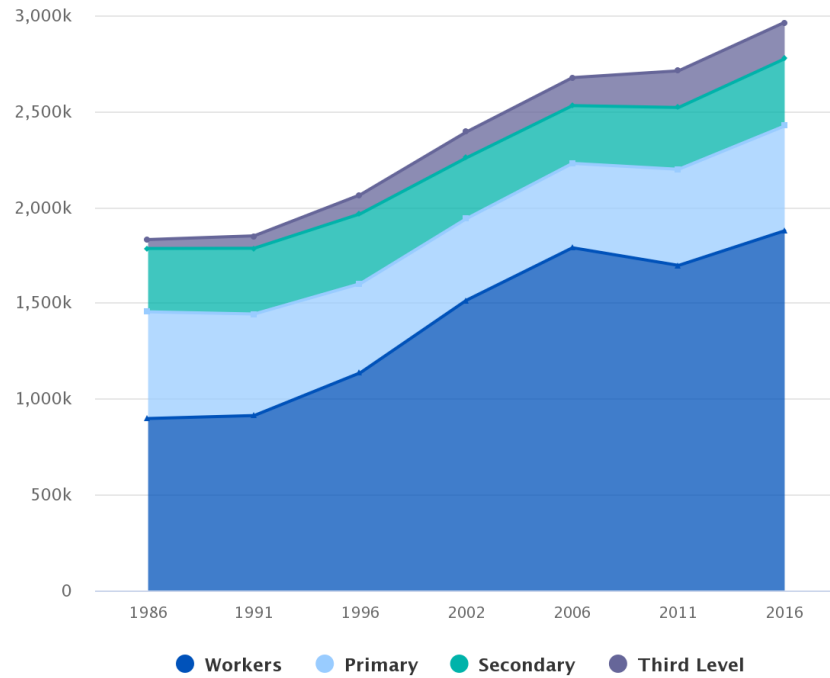
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Pre-pandemic Commuting Trends

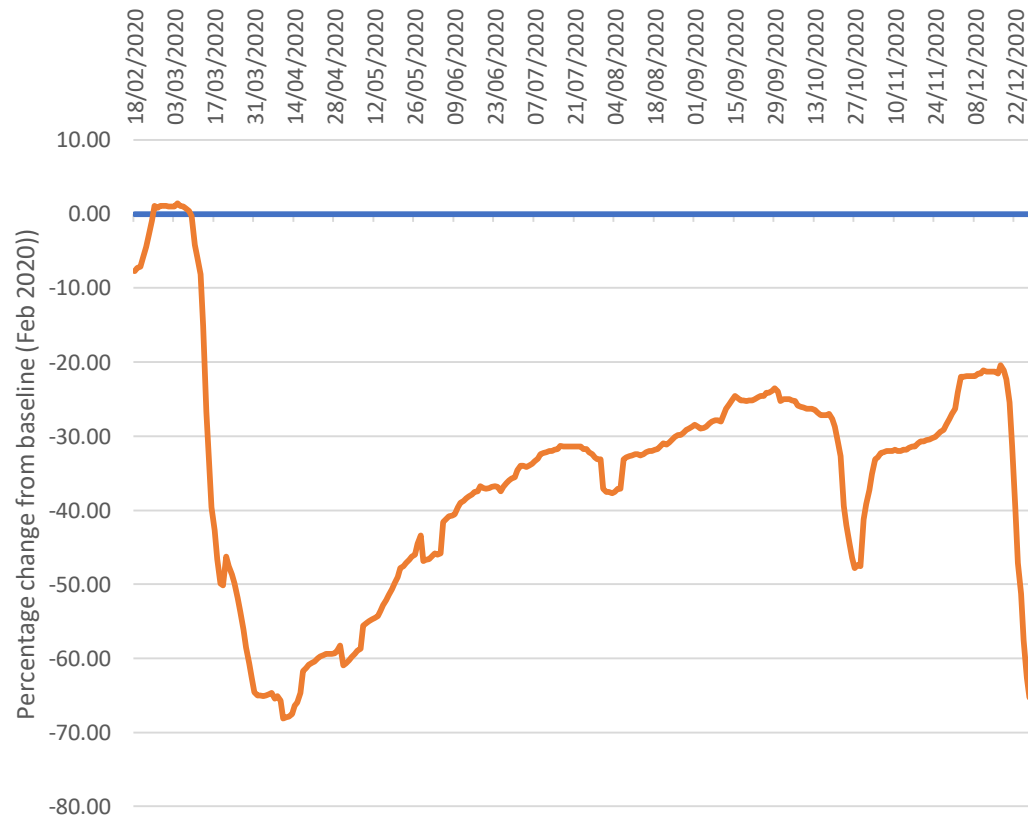


Source: CSO Ireland

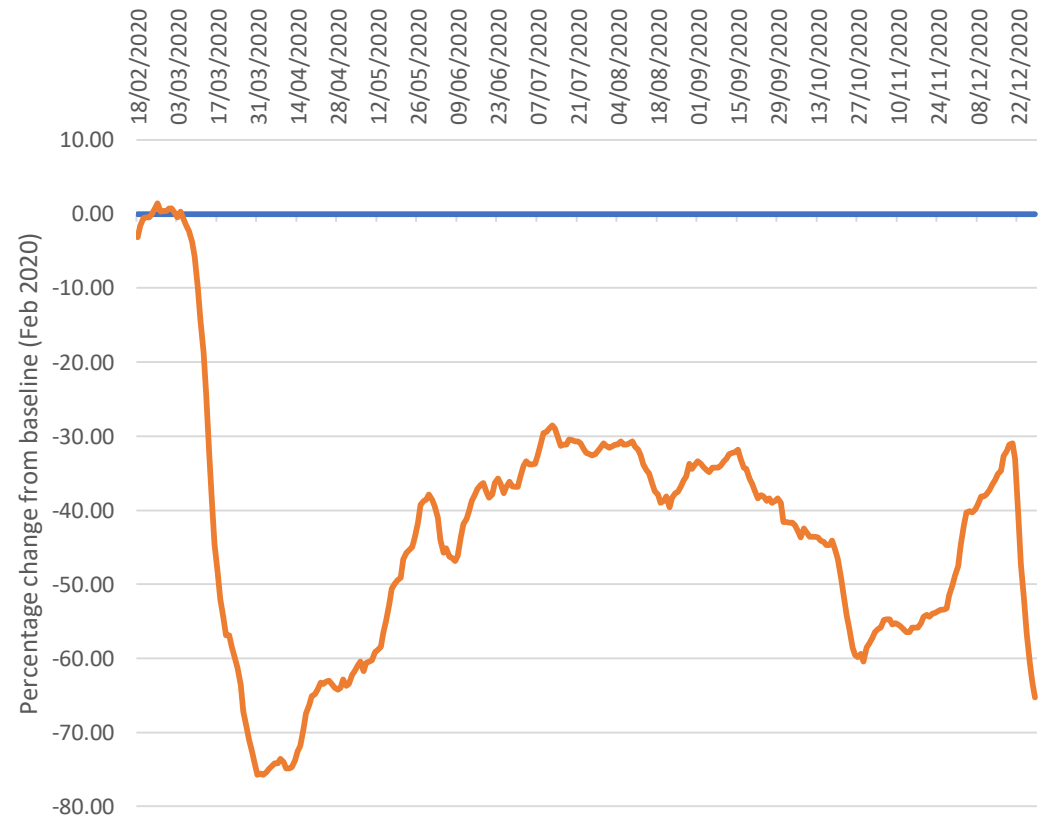


Impact of COVID-19, February to December 2020

Workplace



Public Transport Use



Mobility changes to September 2021

Public transport

-30%

compared to baseline



Mobility trends for places that are public transport hubs, such as underground, bus and train stations.

Workplaces

-32%

compared to baseline



Mobility trends for places of work.



Key Research Questions

How have commuting, and tele-commuting, affected commuter settlements?

- What have been the impacts of commuter-oriented development on places?
- How has remote working changed / mediated these impacts?
- What lessons can be learned for planning at both national and local level, place-making, and the attempt to promote more sustainable and resilient communities

A Case Study Approach

The methodology is designed to gain an **in-depth** picture of commuting in **selected locations**, and its impacts on the community and the place

- Six communities that experience significant out-commuting on a daily basis (Ireland, Northern Ireland, Maryland)
- A community of comparable population size and socio-demographic profile, but with significantly lower levels of out-commuting

Case Study Selection Process

Ind. No.	Name	State	Case study areas		Possible case study areas (Ireland)					
			Newtown-kennedy	Ennistymon	Shrulle	Oughter-ard	Garmna	Clare-tuam	Dalgan	Mount Bellew
1	Population	4,761,865	2,835	1,045	1,159	2,625	1,283	1,059	1,117	1,913
2	% Aged <= 19 yrs	27.5	30.5	25.1						
3	% Aged 20-64 yrs	59.1	59.9	56.6						
4	Avg Hh size	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8
5	% Housing post-2000	29.4	38.6	29.3	34.4	29.0	23.5	30.7	31.1	42.3
6	Emp. rate	53.4	56.8	46.8	53.2	51.6	36.0	55.6	53.8	56.3
7	FemLFPR	55.2	60.8	56.6	50.5	52.3	58.1	53.6	51.3	56.9
8	% Degree+	30.4	23.2	20.9	21.0	24.6	9.0	17.1	14.4	20.3
9	% SEG A,B,C	34.2	29.7	17.8	33.8	37.1	14.1	26.2	25.8	35.8
10	Poor Health / 1000 pop	16.6	15.9	18.0	9.6	21.9	27.8	11.5	13.0	12.7
11	% Hh 2+ cars	42.1	45.8	17.2	60.3	46.9	35.2	61.1	56.9	53.5
12	% Work commute by car	65.5	69.4	56.3	73.9	71.3	76.1	76.1	72.0	74.0
13	% Work travel >= 45 mins	20.0	27.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	% All travel >= 45 mins	15.3	23.6	7.0	27.1	26.1	25.1	23.1	23.0	21.4

Research Objectives

- Quantify and map the scale of pre- and post-COVID commuting in the case study locations, with particular reference to the extent of car-based commuting, and the distances, frequencies of travel, and travel times;
- Examine the demographics, community dynamics and spatial patterns of development in the case study locations;
- Assess the impacts (economic, social and spatial) of pre- and post-COVID commuting, through engagement with key stakeholders in civil society and policy-making, and with specific cohorts (e.g. women and migrants), in the case study locations;
- Examine good practice examples of place-based interventions (in the case study areas and elsewhere) that promote more resilient and sustainable communities; and
- Draw conclusions and recommendations to inform future public policy and planning responses.



Methodology

- Four research strands:

Strand 1: Area Profiles

- Baseline profile of the case study areas (commuting, recent land use change, service provision, civil society organisations)
- Data mapping and visualisation (StoryMaps)

Strand 2: Literature Review / Policy analysis

- Literature Review – International
- Policy analysis – Island of Ireland

Strand 3: Stakeholder Engagement

- Interviews and focus groups with commuters and others stakeholders
- Survey of local community and application of Place Standard tool

Strand 4: Examination of Best Practice

Irish and international exemplars of how more sustainable relationships between home and workplace can be promoted

Work to Date: Ennistymon-Lahinch

Strand 1:

- Area profiling based on official statistics and using StoryMaps for visualization

Strand 3:

- Fieldwork: survey of the community and key informant interviews

