

# Outline

# The contextCase studies

- Dublin 2020 Vision
- Dublin A City of Possibilities 2002-2012
- Development of community indicators in Ballymun

- Strengths and weaknesses
- Lessons learned
- Conclusion

## The context – cities today

FUTURES ACADEMY

Search for new innovative future-oriented approaches
Addressing the issues of competitiveness and attractiveness, urban governance, quality of life and sustainability

P.CVM as D.C.B.CCM





# Dublin 2020 Vision

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Initiative/	Internal initiative of the Dublin Chamber of
leadership	Commerce
Methodology	Prospective approach
Participation	Business community, people invited by the initiators of the process
Time frame	March 2003 – April 2004
Time horizon	2020 (17 years)
Project	Managed internally by the Chamber of
management	Commerce, facilitated by The Futures
44 12 -	Academy
Outcomes and	Document with the vision for Dublin 2020;
outputs	proposal for the creation of a forum

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## FUTURES ACADEMY PLAN or DUBLIN **Dublin – A City of Possibilities**

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Effect of legislation prepared by the Initiative/ leadership **Department of Environment** 

Methodology Strategic Visioning

Bodies represented on DCDB Participation

Time frame January 2000 – April 2002

Time horizon 2012 (10 years)

Dublin City Development Board (DCBD)

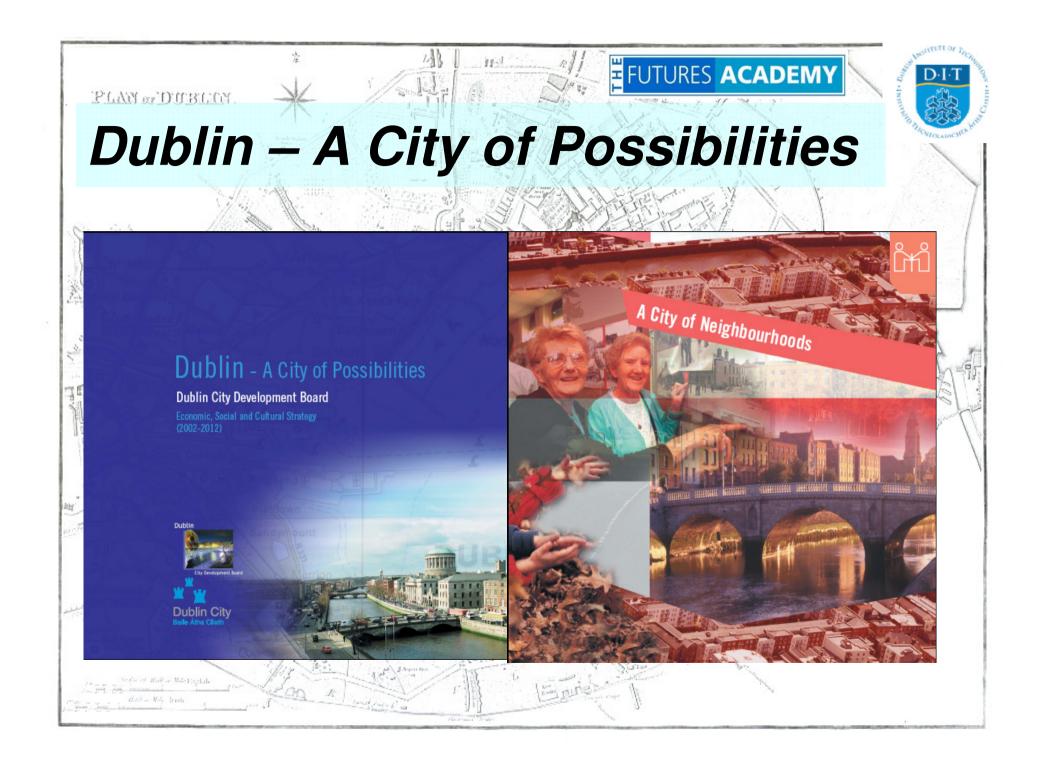
management

Project

outputs

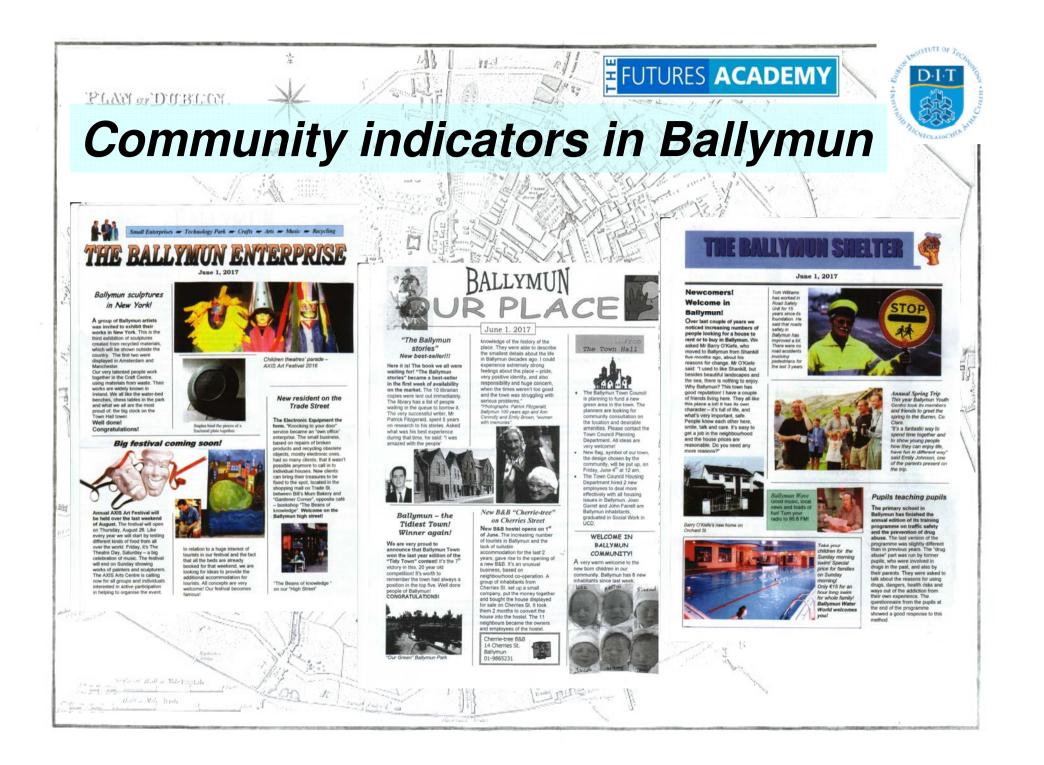
Outcomes and The strategy, <u>www.dublin.ie</u>, and a number of different local actions

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Initiative/ leadership	Ballymun Regeneration Limited (BRL) and "It Takes Two" group
Methodology	Visioning
Participation	GAP Action Teams, Dublin City Council, BRL community groups
Time frame	Late 2001 – ongoing
Time horizon	2017 (17 years)
Project management	BRL and GAP (Global Action Plan)
Outcomes and outputs	Set of future scenarios and set of economic, environmental and social indicators

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#### PLAN or DUBLIN. -

## **Dublin 2020 Vision**

### Strengths

- Exploration of the future of an entire city-region
- Looking into the relatively long-term future
  - Established coordination team
- Recognition of a need for a shared vision

#### Weaknesses

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 Vision developed by representatives of one sector

- The Chamber lacks executive powers
- Not enough emphasis on the exploration of possible futures
- Lack of evaluation mechanisms

# Dublin – A City of Possibilities

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### **Strengths**

- Full political support for the project
- Participation of all actors within the city
- Consideration of all aspects of the city
- Clear methodological framework
- Evaluation and proofing mechanisms

### Weaknesses

- Looking at only part of the city – Dublin City Council area
- Rather short (10 years) time horizon

FUTURES ACADEMY

 Lack of sufficient information about the actions arising from the projects

## **Community indicators in Ballymun**

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### Strengths

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- Active and extensive participation of local community
  - Engagement of actors responsible for generating change at local level
- Maintaining the continuity between the workshops

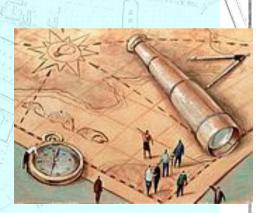
### Weaknesses

 The main weakness of the project was a lack of overall continuation of the entire process.

- Absence of a coordinating team
- Undermining confidence of local community in similar exercises

# Lessons learned (1)

- Establishment of a project team
  - Provision of sufficient resources
- Leadership
- Individuals and agencies involved
- Design of the process
- Pilot studies
- Promotion of the project
- Continuation issues



### PLAN or DUBLICH Lessons learned (2)

- Choice of the methods and techniques
- Engagement of the national government in regional and local projects
- Communication issues common language
- Importance of the process itself
- Hard facts and soft emotions



# Conclusion

• The need for a systematic examination of the issues related to the application of futures methods in urban planning.

- Development of a 'methodological knowledge base'.
- The need for a deeper and wider exploration of the scope for the application of futures methods.
- Then need to promote a shift in the urban planners and decision-makers mindset towards a more future-oriented perspective.

