

LTRS DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL BUILDING RENOVATION INITIATIVES IN

Ireland

POPULATION : 4,857,000
8 REGIONS, 31 PROVINCES
100 MUNICIPALITIES

BUILD UPON²



1
Dublin
pilot city

527,612
11%

2
Cork

519,032
11%

3
Fingal

273,991
6%

4
South Dublin

265,205
5%

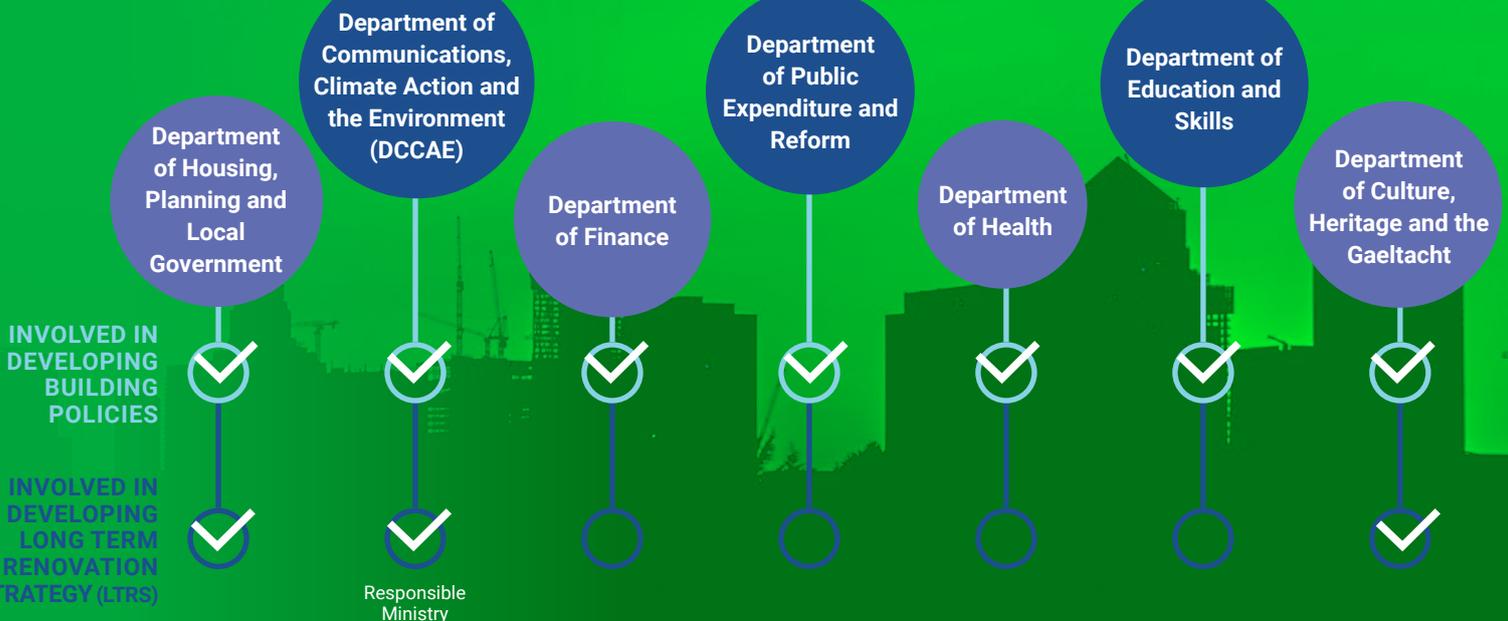
5
Galway

250,653
5%



Covenant of Mayors
for Climate & Energy
EUROPE

Population



www.worldgbc.org/build-upon
#BuildUpon2

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This factsheet reflects information gathered through public sources and conversations with officials until January 2020.



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No 840926. The sole responsibility for the content of this website lies with the authors. It does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Union. Neither the EASME nor the European Commission are responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

The DCCAE is in charge of developing the national Long Term Renovation Strategy (LTRS), supported by a steering group for gathering data for technical, socio-economic and policy appraisals. The steering group is composed of different departments and bodies, such as the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI), Office of Public Works and the Residential Tenancies Board. An open-ended public consultation will be launched to gather preliminary suggestions and recommendations from stakeholders. Based on this feedback, a first draft of the LTRS will be prepared and submitted to an online public consultation.

Main challenges for LTRS implementation

● POOR ● ACCEPTABLE ● GOOD



- Limited resources to conduct a large-scale, comprehensive consultation process for the LTRS.
- Many actions (and consultations) are already taking place on specific topics (e.g. energy poverty, energy efficiency improvements in the public sector) but this information needs to be analysed and collated to build a coherent strategy.

Building regulations are a national competency in Ireland. While there is no formal process for consulting with regional and local authorities on building renovation policy, the same ministry (Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government) deals with both housing and local governments. Formal consultations between local and national authorities happen on a case-by-case basis, but informal consultation occurs regularly.

Regions and cities have launched various initiatives:

- The Eastern and Midlands, Southern, and Northern and Western regional assemblies have outlined building renovations as 2014-2020 priorities.
- Dublin City Council is upgrading social housing through its Fabric Upgrade Programme. Since 2013, over 8,000 units have been refurbished, resulting in significant energy and cost savings, and improved comfort levels for residents. Altogether, the programme has saved an estimated €29.6 million on energy bills to date.
- Under the national climate action plan, local authorities must upgrade any social housing more than 40 years old (which is 30% of the social housing stock) to class B2 of the Irish energy performance certificate.
- As part of a Climate Action Charter for Local Authorities being developed with SEAI, local authorities must commit to measuring the carbon impact of their activities and to deliver a 50% improvement in energy efficiency by 2030 compared to 2009.

