Ards and North Down Integrated Tourism, Regeneration and Economic Development

Strategy

2018-2030



Welcome and Agenda - Paul Clarke, Compere

9.30-9.40am Mayoral Welcome

9.40-9.50am Chief Executive, ANDBC, Stephen Reid

9.50-10.15am Director, The Paul Hogarth Company, James Hennessey

Director of Regeneration, Development & Planning, Susie McCullough

10.15- 10.45am Associate Director, Oxford Economics, Neil McCullough

BREAK

11.00-11.30am Chief Executive, Tourism NI, John McGrillen

11.30-12noon Chief Executive, Centre for Local Economic Strategies, Neil McInroy

12noon-12.30pm Director, Work and Wellbeing, Department of Communities, Sharon Russell

12.30pm-1.00pm Interactive Panel

LUNCH



Agenda Afternoon Session – Department for Communities

- 1:45pm 2:00pm Arrival/Tea/Coffee
- 2:00pm 2:10pm Sharron Russell Director, Work and Wellbeing, Department for Communities
- 2.10pm 2.30pm Overview of Labour Market Issues in NI & AND
- 2.30pm 3.30pm Group Discussion Exercise
- 3.30pm 4.00pm Next Steps

CLOSE



Mayor Ards and North Down Borough Council Cllr Robert Adair

Welcome



Chief Executive Ards and North Down Borough Council Stephen Reid

Background and Context of the Integrated Tourism, Regeneration and Economic Development Strategy



Strategic Context:

- Draft Programme for Government
- Community Plan
- Corporate Plan
- Integrated Tourism, Regeneration and Development Plan









Corporate Plan

People

Ensuring we engage with, and support, all local communities to deliver real social benefits.

Place

Ensuring we make the very best of the natural, cultural and environmental assets in our borough.

Prosperity

Ensuring the borough's towns and rural localities are prosperous, vibrant and attractive.

Performance: Ensuring we take time to understand our customer's need and manage our people, money and assets effectively so we can deliver on our objectives for the borough.



The purpose of the Integrated Tourism, Regeneration and **Economic Development Strategy:**

- Maximise return on Investment
- Priorities for Economic Growth
- **Influence the Local Development Plan**
- 'USPs' in an innovative and sustainable space
- Maximise opportunities to deliver on wider strategies
- Stakeholder Participation and Agreement

TOURISM REGENERATION ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Ards and North Down 2018-2030



BLUE:GREEN CREATIVELY CONNECTED **TOURISM** INTEGRATION ECONOMIC REGENERATION DEVELOPMENT INTEGRATED STRATEGY FOR Ards and TOURISM | REGENERATION | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT North Down Ards and North Down 2018-2030 **Borough Council**

Outcomes and targets

By 2030...

ECONOMIC

To grow the number of jobs and business productivity within the Borough

7,500 IOBS GVA ACHIEVE MIN

Key Markets

- · Arts and Entertainment
- · Professional, Scientific and Technical
- Information and Communication Technologies

*Gross Value Added

TOURISM

To grow visitor spend and overnight stay within the Borough

OVERNIGHT NI TRIPS TO 10% £82m VISITOR EXPENDITURE

Key Markets

- · The Domestic Market
- Non-Domestic Markets
- The Republic of Ireland Market

Director of The Paul Hogarth Company James Hennessey

Blue: Green Creatively Connected Process





BLUE:GREEN CREATIVELY CONNECTED Louise Browne the paulhogarth company **RSM** Associates INTEGRATED STRATEGY FOR Ards and North Down TOURISM | REGENERATION | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Ards and North Down 2018–2030 **Borough Council**

BLUE:GREEN CREATIVELY CONNECTED **TOURISM ECONOMIC REGENERATION DEVELOPMENT** INTEGRATED STRATEGY FOR Ards and TOURISM | REGENERATION | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT North Down Ards and North Down 2018–2030 **Borough Council**

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Baseline Analysis: Key Data

3/4

Of all NI Marine Species in Strangford Lough

Environment

 $\mathbf{2}_{\mathsf{nd}}$

Ranked 2nd among NI LGDs re % of population with higher level skills

Skills

8

Of NI's top 30 Manufacturers

Creativity

10_{MIles}

To City Airport & Docks from Bangor & N'Ards

Proximities

5.3%

employee jobs increased by (+1,924) over the period of 2012 – 16

Employment level

30% employed in low growth sectors

9% employed in high growth sectors

Sectoral Composition

89%

Businesses with less than 10 employees

Small Businesses 63%

Of the NI Average GVA (Gross Value Added)

Productivity

52%

Travel to work outside Borough

Commuting

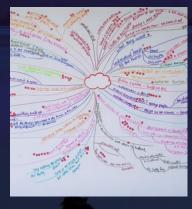
6%

Of NI's Overnight Trips

Visitors













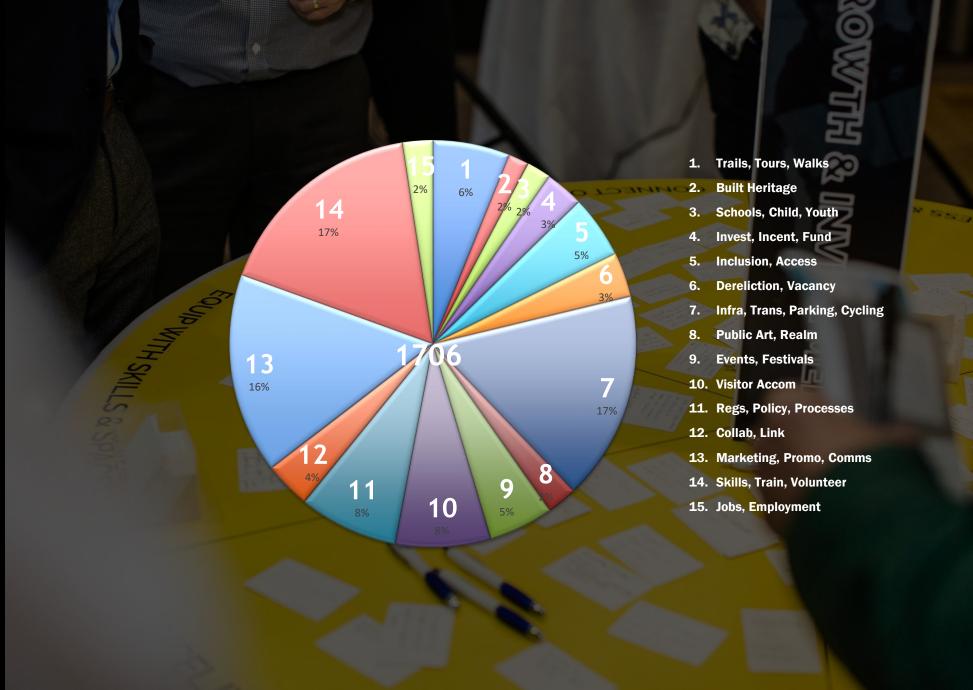


























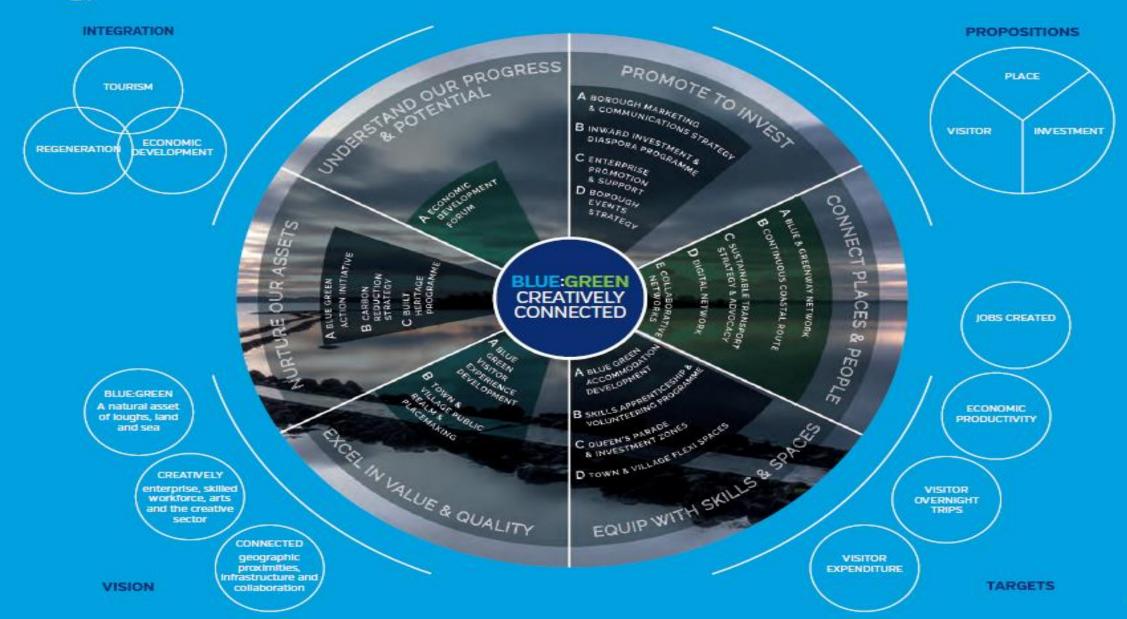
Director of Regeneration, Development & Planning Susie McCullough

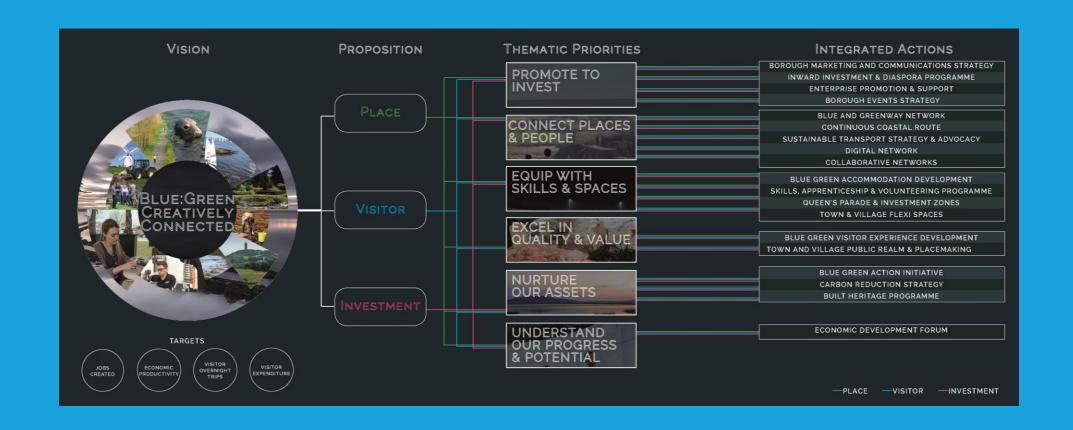
Strategy Actions and Targets





Strategy At A Glance





Implications for Key Sectors

KEY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY SECTORS	RELEVANT ACTIONS	
ATTRACT/ESTABLISH INCREASED NUMBERS OF HIGH ADDED VALUE AND HIGH GROWTH BUSINESSES	ICT Professional, Scientific and Technical Finanicial/insurance Administration/Support sectors	Investment promotion	Marketing and Communications Strategy Inward Investment and Diaspora Programme
		Business support	 General and targeted enterprise promotion Pre-enterprise support Start-up and business growth support
		Infrastructure development	 Development of Investment Zone* Development of flexible workspace of towns and villages Digital network development
		Private sector engagement /partnership development	Establishment of EDF to support effective engagement with private sector
SUPPORT EXISTING SECTORS OF STRENGTH THAT PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORT/NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT AND HIGH PRODUCTIVITY	Manufacturing Agri-food	Business Support	 Development of sector collaborative networks Skills, apprenticeship and volunteering programme Horizon Scanning and Research Network to support RDI activity
		Infrastructure development	General and targeted enterprise promotion Pre-enterprise support Start-up and business growth support
		Private sector engagement /partnership development	EDF providing effective engagment on private sector support needs
INCREASE BUSINESS START-UP AND GROWTH OF LOCAL BUSINESSES SUPPORTING ENHANCED TOURISM PERFORMANCE	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation Accommodation/Food	As above (except *) and development of Queen's Parade	

Outcomes and targets

In order to realise the vision set by this strategy, a series of outcomes and targets have been identified. Effective delivery against the identified targets will require focussed and collaborative effort by all relevant stakeholders and delivery organisations. More detailed targets are likely to be identified against the implementation of specific actions and agreed with partners.

By 2030...

ECONOMIC

To grow the number of jobs and business productivity within the Borough

7,500 JOBS GVA ACHIEVE MIN NI AVERAGE

Key Markets

- · Arts and Entertainment
- · Professional, Scientific and Technical
- · Information and Communication Technologies

*Gross Value Added

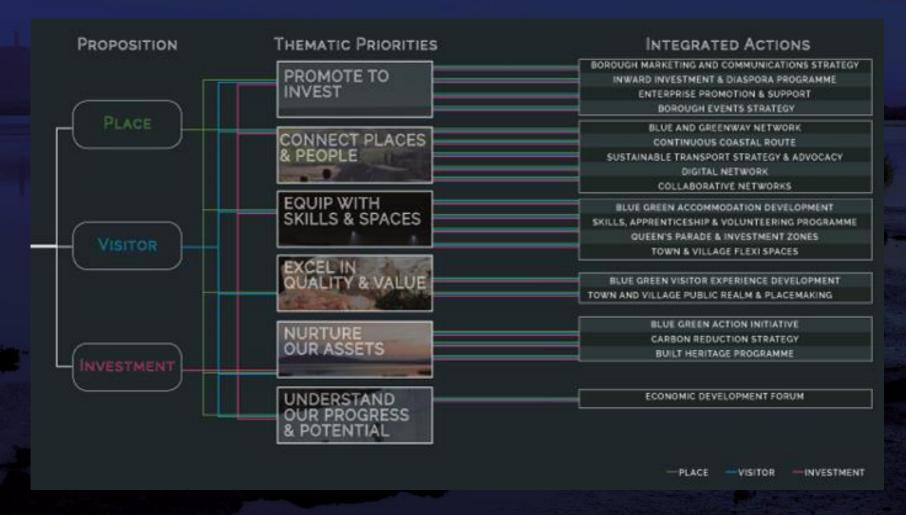
TOURISM

To grow visitor spend and overnight stay within the Borough

OVERNIGHT NI TRIPS TO 10% £82 EXPENDITURE

Key Markets

- The Domestic Market
- · Non-Domestic Markets
- · The Republic of Ireland Market





PROMOTE TO INVEST







EQUIP WITH SKILLS & SPACES











BLUE:GREEN CREATIVELY CONNECTED

Associate Director
Oxford Economics
Neil McCullough

Overview of Global Macro-Economic Trends,
Threats and Opportunities

INTEGRATED STRATEGY FOR

TOURISM | REGENERATION | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Ards and North Down 2018–2030







- Global trends
- Brexit and UK trends
- Northern Ireland
- Ireland





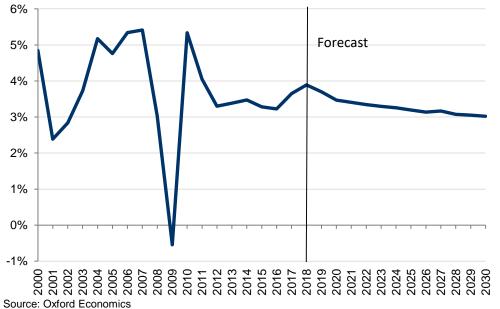






- Steady GDP growth forecast.
- Though lower than pre-2007 levels for most advanced nations
- Global equilibrium is restored
- Government balances improve

World real GDP growth (PPP exchange rate)





World GDP Growth						
% Change on Previous Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
US	1.5	2.3	2.9	2.5	1.6	1.5
Japan	0.9	1.7	1.6	0.9	0	0.9
Eurozone	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3
Germany	1.9	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.3	0.9
France	1.1	2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7
Italy	1	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8
UK	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9
Ireland	5.1	7.8	4.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
China	6.7	6.9	6.4	6	5.7	5.4
India	7.9	6.4	7.5	7	6.8	6.6
Other Asia	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1
Mexico	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Brazil	-3.5	1	2.2	3.3	3.2	2.7
Other Latin						
America	-0.3	0.8	1.9	3	3.2	3.1
Eastern Europe	1.4	3.1	3	2.4	2.2	2.2
MENA	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.7
World (PPP)	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4

Global triggers

Cyclical recovery in world trade (20%)

The pickup in world trade gathers pace, fuelled by near-term resilience in China and the US

Optimism increases globally, prompting a sustained rise in import-intensive investment and EM capital inflows

Rapid growth ensues in the open economies of Asia and Europe and policy tightening is brought forward

US fiscal stimulus (8%)

US business and consumer spending surges as the fiscal package provides a greaterthan-expected stimulus to the US economy

Fed policy normalisation is brought forward, resulting in a further rise in bond yields and broad-based dollar appreciation

More buoyant US activity spills over internationally, fuelling further robust global growth in the near term

But the stronger dollar and higher rates weigh on more vulnerable EMs

US protectionism (12%)

The US ends NAFTA participation and raises tariffs on China, S.Korea and Taiwan

The US is hit by retaliatory tariff hikes

Business and household confidence drop globally, while equities fall sharply amid deteriorating market sentiment

Growth falters in the US and globally

Market turmoil (10%)

The market sell-off intensifies amid rising US inflation and more rapid Fed tightening Emerging markets bear the brunt of the shock as the dollar strengthens and the sell-off broadens

Tighter policies in China (10%)

Chinese authorities scale back growth targets, supported by structural reforms Weaker Chinese growth weighs further on EM activity, but a hard landing is avoided

Policy brakes





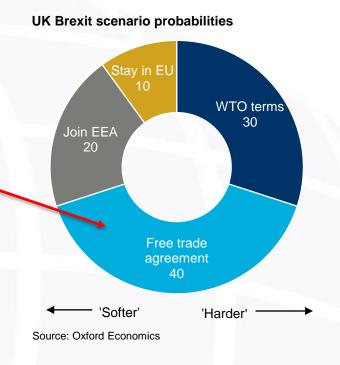


- The impact of Brexit on the UK and NI will depend on
 - what deals the UK government strikes with the EU and with other countries

		Keep EU regulations	Open EU migration	Contribute to EU budget
	European Economic Area	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Customs Union	Yes	Probably	Probably not
	Free Trade	Some	Maybe	No
П	Bilateral deals	Some	Probably not	No
	Most Favoured Nation	No	No	No

- the post-Brexit policies of the UK government
- whether Brexit causes UK businesses to 'up-their-game' –
 most obviously by focusing more on the growing markets of
 Asia and elsewhere, and less on slower-growing EU markets.

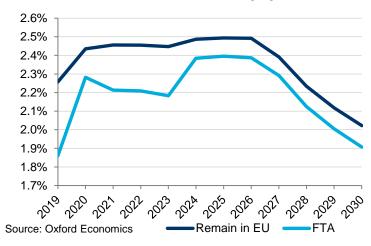
- UK leaves the EU in early 2019, there will be a transitional period to the end of 2020:
 - which is similar to the status quo
 - ultimately giving way to a <u>free</u> trade agreement.
- Assume government takes a 'populist' approach to policy, particularly in terms of reducing immigration.



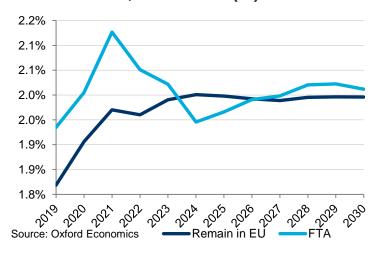
	UK		Ireland		
Impact on GDP by 2030	Best case	Worst case	Best case	Worst case	
FTA	-0.8%	-3.1%	-0.4%	-0.8%	
WTO	-1.5%	-3.9%	-1.6%	2.2%	
EEA	-0.1%	-1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	

Source: Oxford Economics

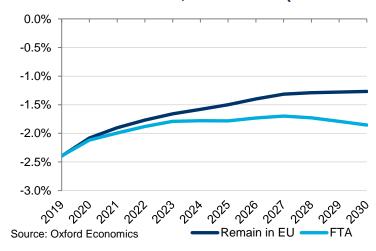
GDP GROWTH, 2019-2030 (%)



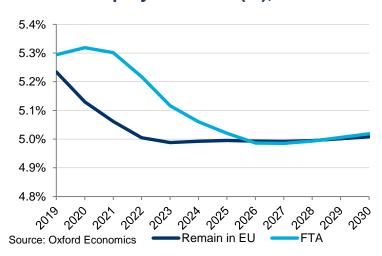
CPI Inflation, 2019-2030 (%)



Current account balance, 2019-2030 (% of GDP)



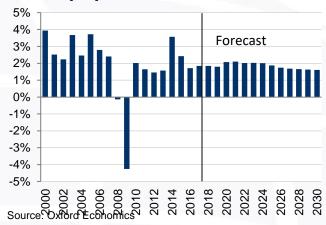
ILO unemployment rate (%), 2019-2030



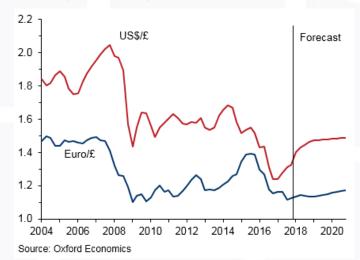


- Recent data indicate a robust jobs market
- However, we expect economic growth and jobs growth to slow
- Rising inflation and slow wage growth to restrict consumer spending
- Businesses wary of investing
- Fiscal austerity

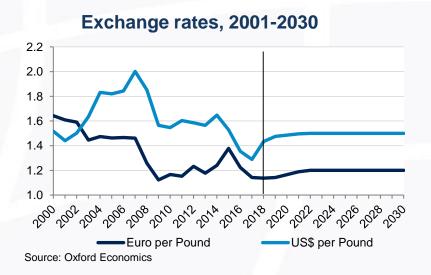
UK annual GVA growth, 2000-2030 (%)

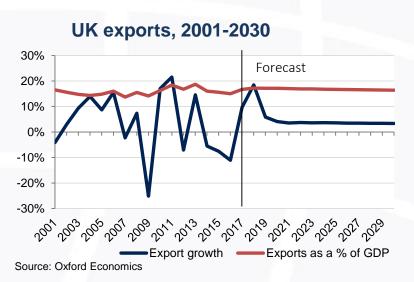


Sterling exchange rate 2004-2020



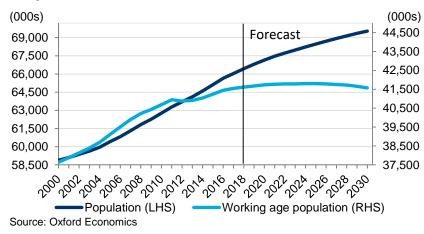
- UK exporters have fared particularly well since the referendum
- Benefitting from the combination of a weaker pound and a pick-up in world trade.
- We expect this to continue to boost GDP growth in the early part of 2018 but the support is then likely to fade, with sterling continuing to rally, eroding some of the recent gains in competitiveness.



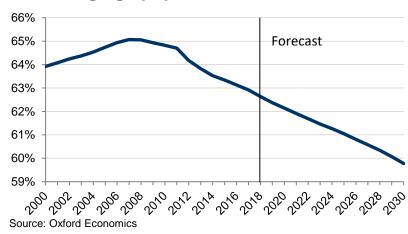




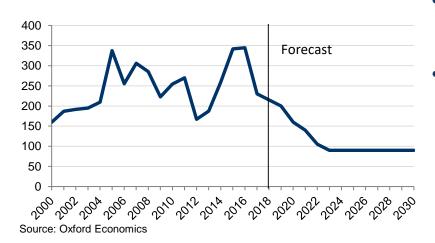
Population, UK, 2000-2030, 000s



Working age pop share of total, 2000-2030

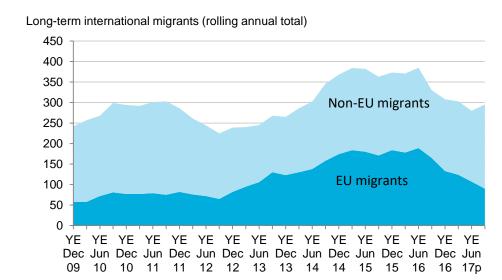


Net migration, UK, 2000-2030, 000s



- Population will continue to grow
- However, the share that is working age will fall

- Net inflows from non-EU countries relatively stable over past decade
- A significant increase from the EU
- The bulk are of working age 2011 census - half of those who had migrated in previous year were under 25
- LFS suggests employment rate is substantially higher than domestic born population
- Increase in inward migration helped offset the impact of an ageing indigenous population
- Also supported growth in labour supply - making a sizeable contribution to potential output growth



Source: Oxford Economics





- A standstill transition deal on Brexit:
 - existing trading arrangements in place until end-2020
 - rights of citizens who migrate during the transition
 - period to negotiate future relationship, not to implement it
 - UK ability to sign trade deals with others during transition, albeit without EU agreement they would not come into force until 2021.
- Transition deal part of wider withdrawal agreement but need agreement on a 'backstop' solution for the Irish border.

"nothing is agreed until everything is agreed"

 There is no solution to this problem in sight, unless the UK drops one of its red lines.



- UK will come under increasing pressure to accept the border cannot be soft if:
 - it insists on being outside of the single market
 - not being part of a customs union and
 - not allowing NI to remain inside the single market or a customs union
- The specific impact on NI will additionally depend on:
 - sectoral structure
 - propensity to export
 - reliance on the EU as an export market and as a source of inputs into the local supply chain
 - its dependence on inward migration to fill jobs
 - on how companies respond to the challenges and opportunities presented by the vote to leave.

NI'S OUTLOOK MUCH WEAKER THAN THE UK

2018-2028 regional growth, (annual %)

	Employment	GVA	Population
London	1.0	2.5	0.9
East	0.5	1.8	0.6
South East	0.5	2.0	0.5
East Midlands	0.4	1.7	0.4
North West	0.3	1.7	0.2
South West	0.3	1.7	0.4
West Midlands	0.2	1.6	0.3
Scotland	0.2	1.6	0.1
Yorkshire & the Humber	0.2	1.5	0.2
Wales	0.2	1.5	0.2
Northern Ireland	0.1	1.4	0.1
North East	0.0	1.4	0.1
UK	0.4	1.9	0.4

Source: Oxford Economics

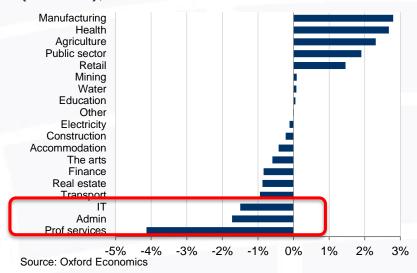
UK:

NI:

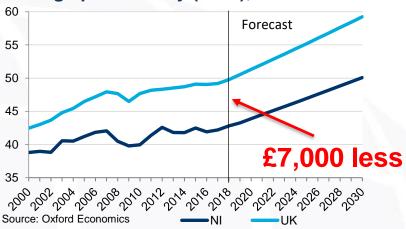
- Population growth 2,712,200
 - Population growth 20,620
- GVA increase £363.3bn
- GVA increase £5.5bn

SECTORAL STRUCTURE PLAYS A KEY ROLE

Difference in sectoral employment shares (NI – UK), 2018



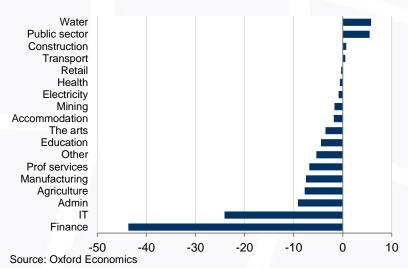
Average productivity (£000), 2000-2030



NI - UK productivity per worker, 2018 (£000)

Annual GVA growth NI and UK, 2000-2030, (%)

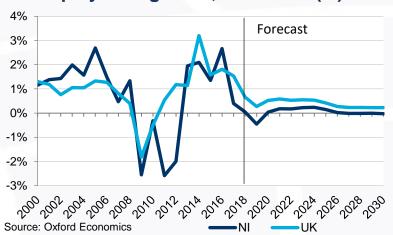




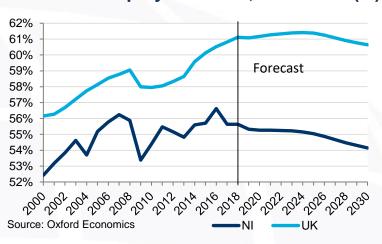
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LABOUR MARKET OUTLOOK

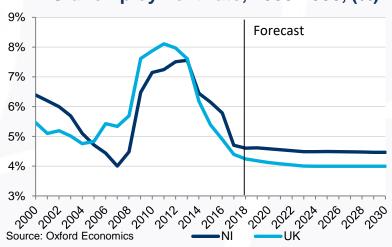
Employment growth, 2000-2030 (%)



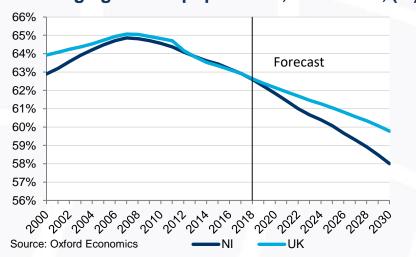
Resident employment rate, 2000-2030 (%)

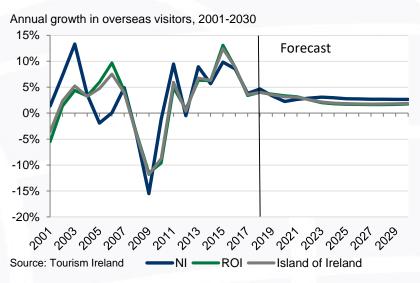


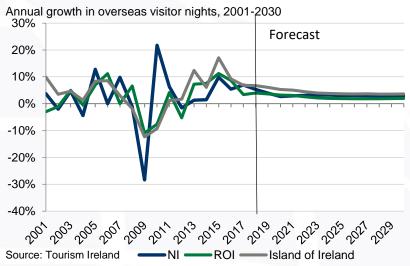
ILO unemployment rate, 2000-2030, (%)

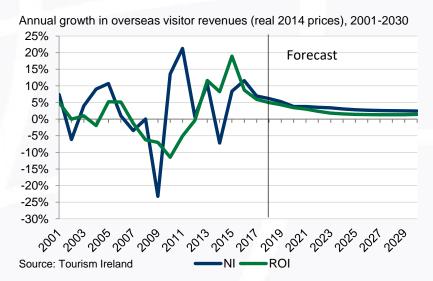


Working age / total population, 2000-2030, (%)









- · Irish outlook is solid
- Growth is forecast for visitor numbers, nights stayed and revenues

TOURISM IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Origin of visitors to NI	2018 Share	2030 Share	Change in share
Great Britain	62.5%	57.1%	-5.5%
Mainland Europe	17.7%	20.3%	2.6%
North America	12.5%	12.2%	-0.2%
Other Areas	7.3%	9.1%	1.8%

Source: Oxford Economics

Overseas visitors to NI 2018	Average nights stayed	Average spend (£)
Spain	9.4	288.7
Australia	8.4	358.5
Canada	8.4	474.9
Other Areas	7.3	413.0
North America	7.1	403.9
Other Europe	7.0	425.5
France	7.0	258.7
US	6.7	383.9
Mainland Europe	6.3	318.5
Netherlands	5.5	364.3
Germany	5.4	252.3
Total	5.0	279.7
Italy	4.0	243.0
Great Britain	4.0	228.4
Nordics	2.1	285.4

Source: Oxford Economics





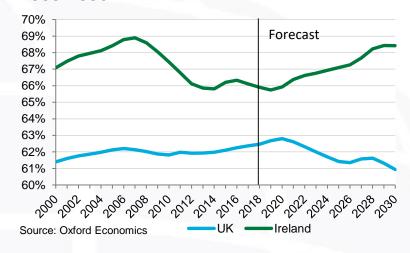
- Ireland's Q4 2017 GDP delivered a storming performance, with a 3.2% quarterly rise giving full-year growth of 7.8%
- But as has long been the case, the headline numbers present a distorted picture.
- Growth in consumer spending slowed to a three-year low of 2.1% in 2017, down from 3.1% in 2016 and half the 2015 rate).
- 2017 GDP growth almost entirely a net trade story, driven by a very unusual 6.2% drop in imports (largest since records began in 1995).
- Both the services and manufacturing PMIs point to some loss of momentum in February, though they remain historically strong.
- The jobless rate dipped further to 6.1% in the same month, while retail sales volumes started 2018 on a strong note, rising 1.2% m/m in January.

- GDP growth expected to average 3% p.a. in 2018-20, after growing by over 7% p.a. over the period 2011-16
- The latter figure was heavily inflated by the 26% surge in 2015

GVA growth	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ireland	5.1%	6.0%	3.1%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%
UK	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%
EU	1.9%	2.5%	2.3%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%

- Prospects will be significantly affected by Brexit negotiations
- Other key drivers of the forecast:
 - household debt-to-income ratio has fallen from nearly 230% to around 140%, which should provide consumers with more scope to spend
 - reduced fiscal restraint over long term should mean less of a headwind for the economy
 - the working-age population is set to expand strongly due to natural increases and inward migration.

Working age population / total population, 2000-2030



Risk warnings

GDP growth		Ireland should enjoy decent growth
CPI inflation		Sterling weakness is tempering price pressures
Current account balance		Irish current account balance should remain in surplus
Government balance		Deficit on track to fall
Government debt	0	Debt levels on a downward trajectory but remain high
External debt	0	External debt has fallen but remains high

Source : Oxford Economics

APRIL 2017

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BLUE:GREEN CREATIVELY CONNECTED

Chief Executive Tourism NI John McGrillen

Strategic Overview of Tourism Trends

INTEGRATED STRATEGY FOR

TOURISM | REGENERATION | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Ards and North Down 2018–2030





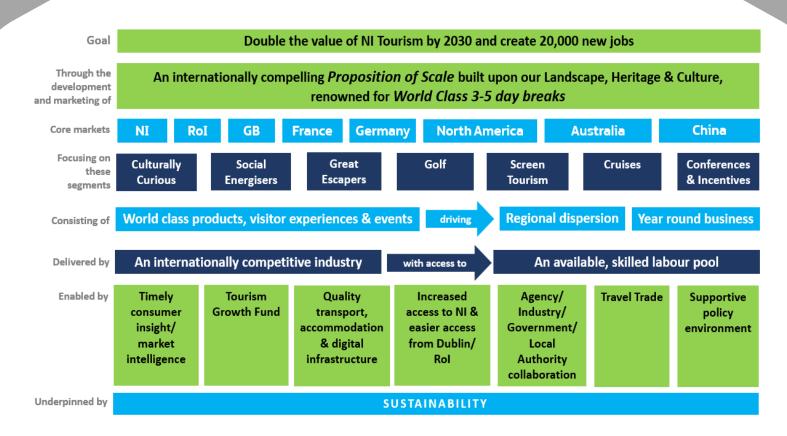


John McGrillen

Chief Executive
Tourism Northern Ireland

Tourism 2030





The Goal



x2 by 2030

Double the value of NI Tourism to £ 1.7bn by 2030 and create 20,000 new jobs

Core Markets



	The domestic market (£237m - 28% of revenue) will continue to make a significant contribution –
NI	key for regional and seasonal dispersal - average spend per trip £120 in 2016

£942m market, NI share in 2016 – 3% of IoI holiday trips and 4% holiday spend – huge potential – RoI Taskforce target of £140m by 2025 – strong for regional dispersal – av. £154 per trip in 2016

Our single largest market – 51% revenue in 2016 (15% growth on 2015) – imperative that GB is a core focus – 29% of visitors to IoI come to NI - av. £227 per trip in 2016

France NI attracted 12% of French visitors to IoI spending £14.2m (6%) in 2016 – av. £228 per trip in 2016

11% of Iol's visitors came to NI spending £15.3m (6%), an increase of 28% on 2015 – av. £221 per trip in 2016

14% US visitors to IoI come to NI – visitors from NA grew by +10% in last 2 years – high spenders – av. £336 per trip in 2016

£18.3m revenue in 2016 – 30% growth on 2015 – av. £360 per trip in 2016

World's largest outbound market & the fastest growing - <10% population have a passport – high spenders – 65,000 visitors to IoI in 2016, estimated 2/3 coming to NI

German

GB

North America

Australi

Chin

ROI Market

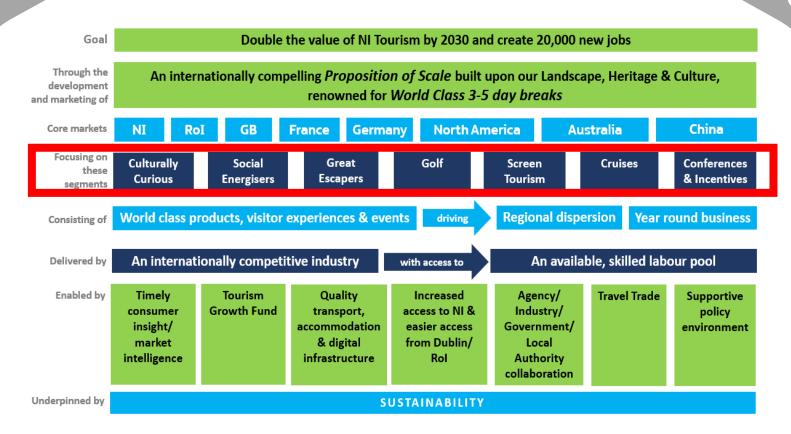


Target £140m by 2025

Doubling value to NI from this market by 2025 increasing to £155 million by 2030

Tourism 2030





Northern Ireland

	Culturally Curious (23%) • Broadening my mind • Immerse in local experiences • Meet locals	Great Escapers (16%) • Take 'time out' • Spend quality time with loved ones • Enjoy experiences / activities off the beaten track	Social Energisers (11%) • Enjoy 'buzz & excitement' of new places • Every minute packed with things to see /do • Be spontaneous	
#	14% - 4.7m	16% - 5.6m	10% -	
	15% - 21.6m	10% - 14.9m	16% -	
	35% - 16.0m	14% - 6.5m	9% - 4.2m	
	27% - 14.8m	23% - 12.7m	9% - 5.2m	

Would you consider taking any of the following types of holiday or short-break in Ireland in the next three years? – Ireland Holiday Behaviour Survey

	%		%		
A city break to two or more cities on a single trip A city break to a single city destination	90 87	A city break to a single city destination A city break to two or more cities on a single trip	87 86	A city break to two or more cities on a single trip A city break to a single city destination	92 90
A touring holiday	85	A touring holiday	83	A touring holiday	83
A holiday in a rural destination	84	A holiday in a rural destination	81	Celebrate a special occasion	76
A walking/hiking holiday	73	An adventure or activity holiday	73	An adventure or activity holiday	75

Source: Tourism Ireland GTI Survey and Ireland Holiday Behaviour Survey 2016

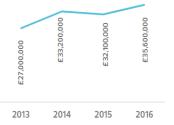
Golf Tourism



The Economic Impact of golf tourism for Northern Ireland in 2016 remaining in Northern Ireland is:

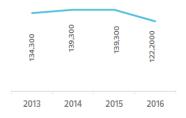
2016 = £35,600,000 2015 = £32,100,000 2014 = £33,200,000

2013 = £27,000,000



The number of golfing visitors to Northern Ireland is:

2016 = 122,200 2015 = 139,300 2014 = 139,300 2013 = 134,300



On track to achieve target to achieve £50 million per annum by 2020.

Assume inflationary growth beyond that due to capacity

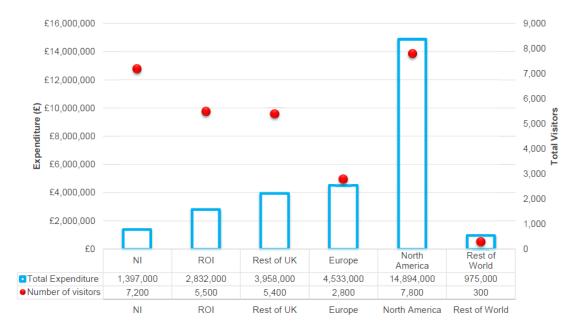


Image courtesy of Royal

Golf Tourism

Northern Ireland

TOTAL EXPENDITURE 2016 – OVERNIGHT VISITORS



■Total Expenditure
■ Number of visitors

Screen Tourism



In NI, current core screen tourism is valued at approx. £18 million – with potential to grow to £33 million if:-

- There is development of activities and merchandise that will provide additional value
- A legacy project is created to provide additional

Case Study

New Zealand - data for the year ending June 2015 show that 12% of all visitors and 17% of holiday visitors said the *Hobbit* series had been a factor that influenced their initial interest in New Zealand. Moreover, 19% of total visitors and 26% of holiday visitors visited a film location in New Zealand



Cruise Tourism



- Economic value of Passenger & Crew spending to the Island of Ireland in 2015: € 23. 1 million
- Visitor & Crew spend for NI in 2016: approx. £7 million
- Belfast rated third most attractive port in UK & Ireland
- Key source markets USA, GB and Germany
- 76% likely to return for General Holiday (67% on another cruise)
- Cruise Ireland targeting 11% growth per annum for next 5 years



Business Tourism – Conferencing& Incentive Travel



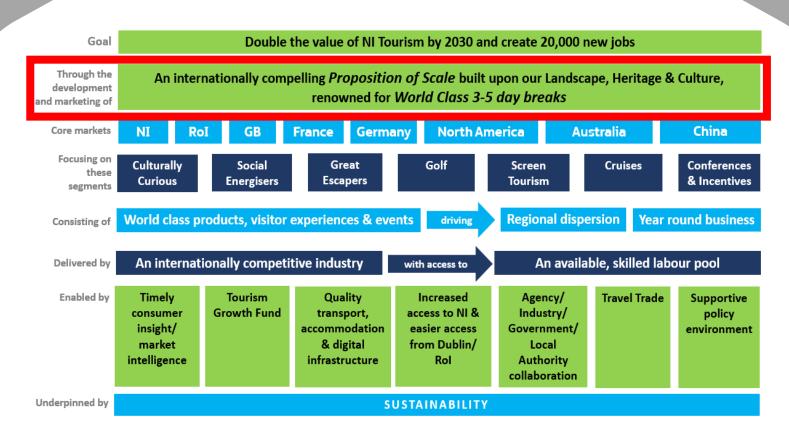
- Conferences
 - Approx. 100,000 bed nights per annum
 - Economic impact of approx. £50m per annum
- Create a corporate meetings and incentive sector worth £10 million per annum
- Provide a Market Access Fund for NI industry to attend platforms overseas
- Provide a Support fund for site inspections and marketing support with DMC's



Image courtesy of Hastings

Tourism 2030

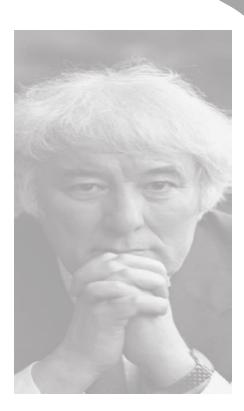




The NI Experience Brand



- Northern Ireland needs to compete with the Wild Atlantic Way, Dublin and Ireland's Ancient East
- Northern Ireland has a compelling natural landscape, culture and heritage and a warm welcome
- Northern Ireland has much to be proud of
- However, knowledge relatively limited in the international marketplace
- The visitor offer needs to get **stronger**, be presented in a **more coherent and connected** manner
- A catalyst in driving the next phase of growth across all of Northern Ireland



World Class Visitor Experiences

Northern Ireland

International
Market Research

• International market screening of product concepts to identify stars, supporting acts and niche offers

Experience
Development
framework

- Overarching framework (themes, signature, supporting & wraparound experience)
- Visitor experience plans (geographic and thematic)

Animating landscape, culture and heritage

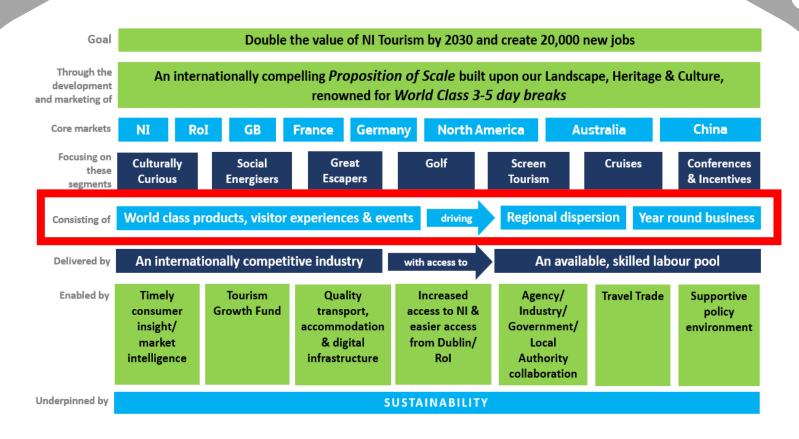
- Culture and Heritage (C&H) Strategic Framework
- Activity Development Framework
- A vibrant cultural calendar and evening economy

Strategic partnerships

- Cross sectoral partnerships C&H Leadership Group, Causeway Coastal Route Forum, Food, Activity.
- Other National Trust, TFL, NMNI,

Tourism 2030

Northern Ireland



World Class Visitor Experiences

Northern Ireland

Consideration index vs. main reason to visit

T

Niche

Holiday/Attraction/Activity with Niche Appeal.
Amongst those that are interested these concepts are primary drivers for visits. Not a candidate for mass media and will not be a drive mass tourism.

If you can target media/communication to those engaged these could be a good return on investment



Products drawing broad scale appeal in terms of attraction to consider a holiday in Ireland coupled with the fact that this is a primary driver to visit

Main Reason



Ideas that relative to all other concepts do not resonate with consumers, as written. Even amongst

those they did engage they did not drive consideration.



Has broad appeal but not the primary driver. Not catalyst for consideration. Attractive in a supplementary role

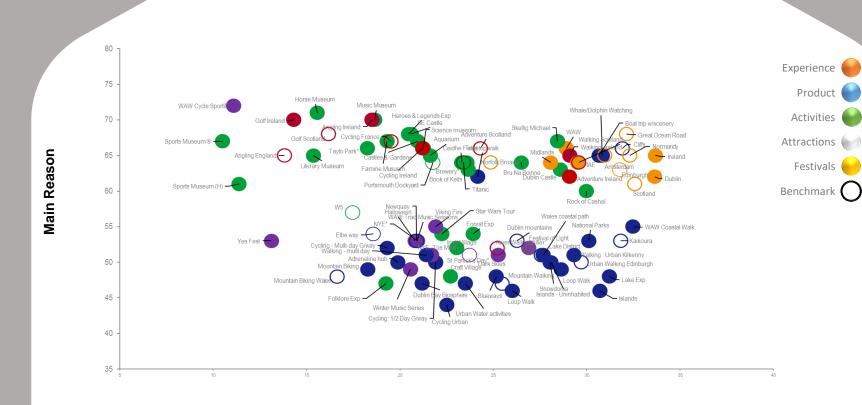
Consideration Index

*All Benchmarks

World Class Visitor Experiences



All Concepts – Overseas (94 concepts)



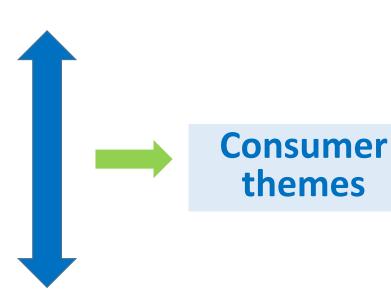
Proposition of Scale

Experience Development - Switching on the latent power of our offer

Northern Ireland

Market Led Developmental themes

- Belfast+ and Derry/Londonderry+
- Titanic/Maritime
- Industrial Heritage
- Giant's Causeway
- Causeway Coastal Route
- The Walled City
- Contested histories/People, place, politics
- Identity and belonging (Diaspora, American Connections, Ulster Scots)
- Literature/Northern Literary Lands
- Game of Thrones
- Castles, Houses and Gardens
- Saints and Scholars



World Class Events & Festivals

Northern Ireland

- Annual programme of 'Distinctly Northern Ireland Festivals' that will focus on attracting 25-30% out of state visitors per event
- Attraction of major events with the capacity to deliver high numbers of overnight international visitors, increasing bed nights and spend
- More sustainable Events/Festival Industry demonstrated through higher levels of private income/investment/support
- Significantly increased levels of return on investment



Dispersion

Regional Dispersion & Year Round Business

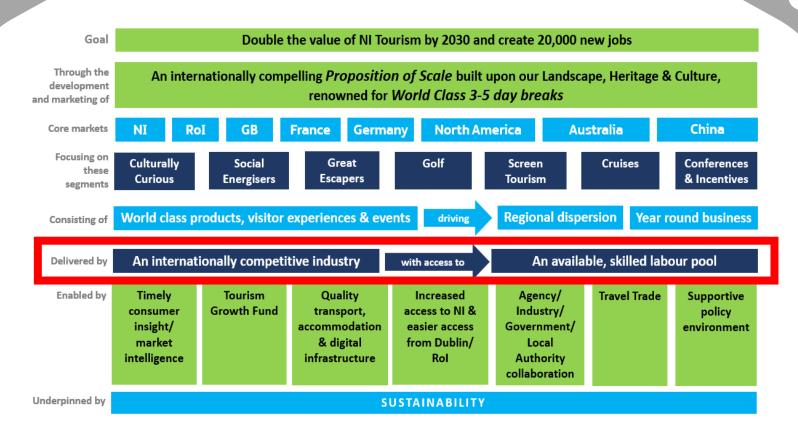


- Develop experiences in regions that do not currently have high visitor numbers or spend to address capacity and promote dispersal
- Themed visitor experience plans, clusters and itineraries connect otherwise isolated, remote or unidentified product to wider NI offering and leading attractions
- Identification of a number of strategic hubs to support faster growth of the visitor economy outside Belfast
- Support visitor experience development (day and night) across regions and seasons including developing the evening economy across key strategic hubs.



Tourism 2030





The Industry

Northern Ireland

An internationally competitive industry

Priority Actions

- Apply a three tier client approach to business support
- 1 to 1 support high growth businesses
- 1 to many cluster and sectoral support
- Online Hub all tourism businesses customer service team
- Develop a Business Growth Programme
- Develop a Tourism Leadership Programme
- Encourage alternative business models

Business Growth Programme

Key aspects to include:

Sales & Marketing, including B2C, B2B and channel management capability; market access programme

Digital Capability – Sales, Service and Operational

Revenue & Cost Management People Management including recruitment, retention and talent management

Service Excellence

Business of Tourism

Labour Pool

An available, motivated & skilled labour pool

Northern Ireland

Five key development themes are identified as critical to success. These are:

1. Maximising the promotion of sector

2. Ensuring those entering the tourism sector have the relevant skills

3. Maximising the competence and performance of the existing workforce

4. Increasing business capacity and performance

5. Equipping the nontourism workforce with essential tourismrelated knowledge and skills

Deliver a Skills Action Plan to:

- develop career pathways
- address shortages and skills gaps
- attract talented people into the industry
- maximise the productivity and competitiveness of the industry

Enabling Environment

Northern Ireland

Timely Consumer
Insight/
Market Intelligence

- Establishment of an Insights and Intelligence Service for the industry, stakeholders and Government
- Real time data optimising digital technologies
- Data analytics approach
- Iol consumer CRM system

Quality Transport,
Accommodation
and Digital
Infrastructure

- Belfast Rapid Transit, A5, A6, Belfast Transport Hub
- BRT extension to GBBCA
- Hourly Rail Service Dublin Belfast Derry/L'derry
- Sustainable Transport Management along CCR
- Develop and Promote Hotel Investment Prospectus with Local Authorities
- Fibre to the premises for all tourism related businesses

Improved Air and Sea Access to NI/from Dublin Airport

- Competitive Air Route Development Fund
- Rail Link from Dublin Airport to Belfast Dublin Railway Line
- Cruise Terminal Facilities which meet customer expectations
- Work with Airports and Airlines to support existing direct routes and support potential new routes

Enabling Environment

Northern Ireland

Agency/Industry/
Government and
Local Authority
Collaboration

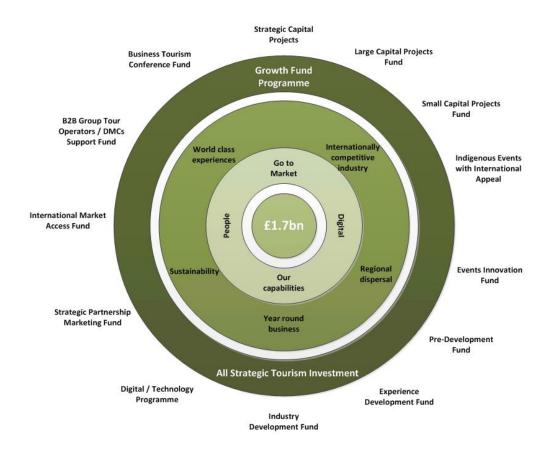
- Bi –monthly meetings with Tourism Ireland and Failte Ireland SMT's
- Create Tourism CEO Deliver Forum to include NITA, TI, NMNI, NT, HED, Invest NI, Forestry Service, NI Water, Translink, BHC, GBBCA, BIA
- Bi-monthly Meetings between 11 Council Directors and TNI SMT

Tourism Friendly Policy Environment

- Tourism Friendly, Fit –for –Purpose Licencing Legislation
- Tourism VAT reduced to compete with Rol and other non UK
 destinations
- Retention of the joint UK/Rol Visa Scheme
- UK remaining part of Open Skies Agreement
- Commitment by EU/UK Govt to Open Border on Island of Ireland
- Visa Scheme to support the retention and recruitment of labour
- Develop the Case for the Abolition of Air Passenger Duty
- Registration, Certification and Classification Schemes which support the needs of Industry and the Visitor
- Develop a One- Stop Shop Approach to DfE support and advisory services to Tourism Businesses
- City Deals for Belfast & Derry/ Londonderry city regions

Tourism Growth Fund







BLUE: GREEN CREATIVELY CONNECTED

Chief Executive, Centre for Local Economic Strategies

Neil McInroy

The Future of Local Economic Development Building Local Wealth and Knowledge

INTEGRATED STRATEGY FOR

TOURISM | REGENERATION | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Ards and North Down 2018–2030



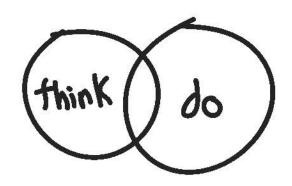


Centre for Local Economic Strategies

The Future of Local Economic Development: Building Local Wealth

Neil Mcinroy Chief Executive

@nmcinroy



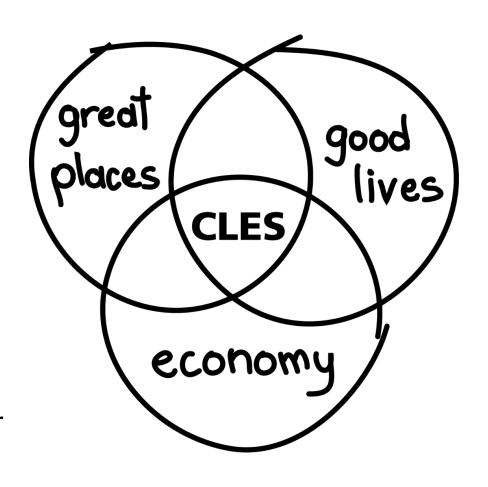


What CLES does?

Leading independent member and research organisation, realising **progressive** economics for people and place.

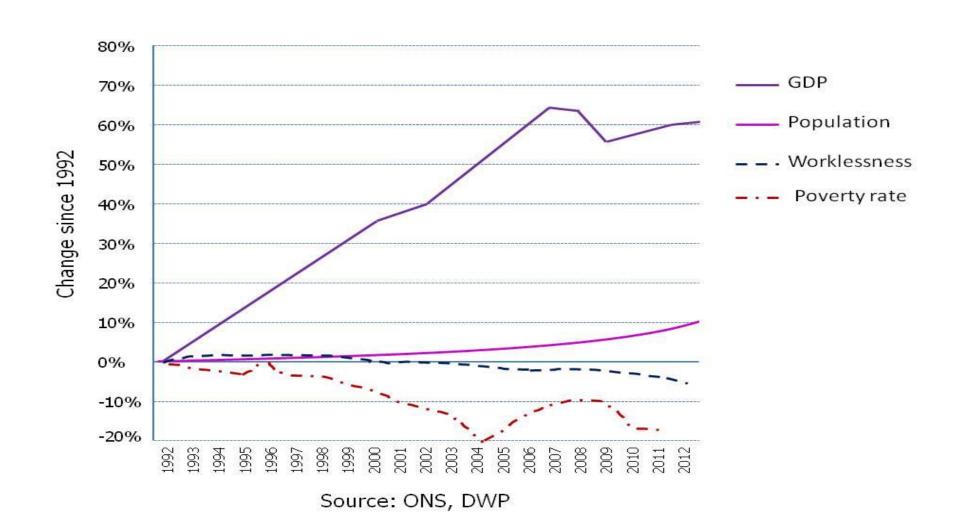
32 years old.

Our aim is to achieve social justice, good local economies and effective public services for everyone, everywhere.





We have a economic problem!





'Inclusive growth'

- Emerged from World Bank, OECD, IMF
- Part driven by post Global Financial Crisis, and a new 'questioning of economics,

....the economics profession (has) downplayed inequality for too long. Now all of us have a better understanding that a more equal distribution of income allows for more economic stability, more sustained economic growth and healthier societies with stronger bonds of cohesion and trust. [....] What is less clear is how we achieve more inclusive growth in practice'.

Christine Lagarde, Director, IMF 23rd Jan 2013.

Background to 'Inclusive growth' as a term/concept

- Comes from notion that there are different types of growth.
 - Inclusive growth where benefits are shared evenly across society
- OIn short Need to join social with the economic
- Scottish Government
 - Comprehensive. Multi dimensional.

'Growth that combines increased prosperity with greater equity; that creates opportunities for all and distributes the dividends if increased prosperity fairly'

So what does IG entail/not entail?

- Traditional growth (sectors, investment, innovation, internationalisation, competitiveness, labour markets, employment).
- Total factors of production (labour, Capital, Place)
 - Labour-mostly people into jobs problem?
 - Weak on ownership of capital capital increasing extracted?
 - Weak on place and specificities of local context



There are 3 economies





A new economics



Who owns wealth, who influences it, who benefits from it – defining features of all economies.

The aim is to create an economy where wealth is broadly held, with local roots, so income is recirculated.

Economic and social life are two sides of same coin

CLES A new economic ecosystem

OEconomic strategy

OGlobal AND Local approaches. Resilience. Building Networks.

OEconomic system and networks

OCommunity Wealth Building. Social Value. Collaborative economy. Circular economy. Foundational economy. Shortening supply chains. Local wealth capture.

OEconomic policy

OCorporate Citizenship. Social enterprise. Innovation districts. Urban Villages/Eco districts. Maker Movements. Fab Labs. Social innovation Zones. BIDS



Making wealth stick

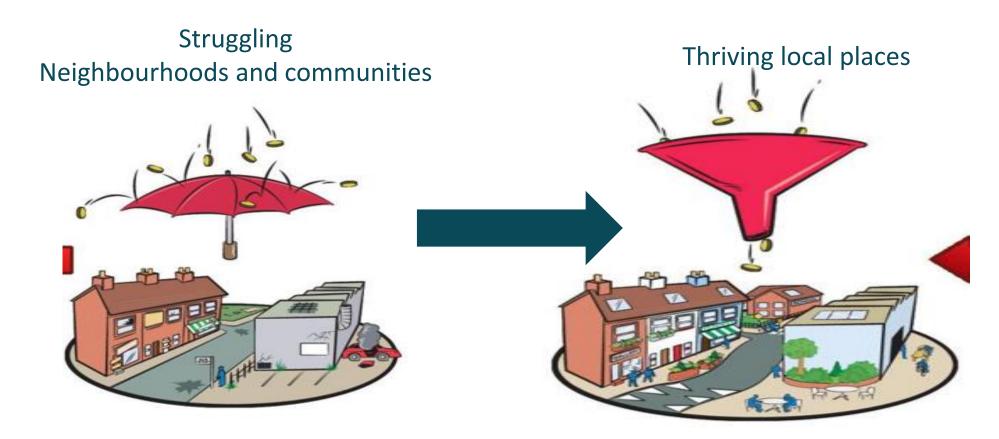
CREATING GOOD CITY ECONOMIES IN THE UK











Local Wealth Building

We have worked with dozens of Local Councils and there are a currently a number places where CLES are working:

2 years

Manchester

- Preston
- Birmingham
- Oldham
- Calderdale
- Salford
- LB Islington
- Southampton
- Bury
- Barcelona
- 10 European Cities
- And growing....



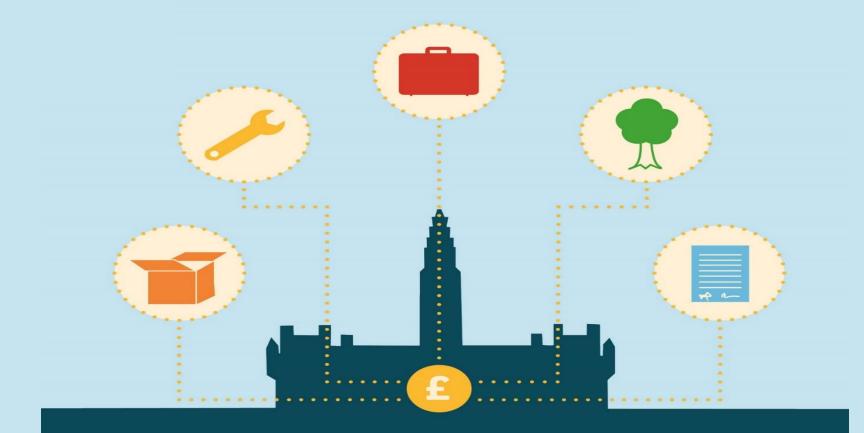


4 Elements to Local Wealth building

- The spend of public, private or social anchors
 OGet wider social and local economic value from procurement, commissioning
- 2. Employment activity of anchors and suppliersO Deliver on local employees, real living wage, decent work
- 3. Ensure land value, property and investments benefit local economy
 - Democratic capture of financial return and land and property appreciation. Not extractive.
- 4. Develop diverse economy with more local ownership







Preston 2012-A 6 year journey.....



Preston's Local Wealth Building: A new economic ecosystem

- •Growing local businesses (5 years in)
- •Lancashire Bank (in development)
- OUse of local pension funds for local investment (in development)
- •Local food networks (established)
- •Platform cooperative (established)
- •Local energy company(in development)



The local matters!



- More value is being placed on local services, local products.
- firms generate
 58% more
 benefit for local
 economies
 than large local
 firms.





Local Wealth building: Anchor Institutions

Anchor Institutions: Sticky Capital! Play a significant and role in a locality - Size & scale – **Purchaser/procurer, employer with land, property and assets**

















BOROUGH

01

SOUTH SHIELDS.

THE WATCH COMMITTEE

ARE RESENT TO RECEIVE

TENDERS

For the Supply of the Borough Police Constables with

14 TOP COATS, of dark blue Pilot Cloth; Pilot PAIRS OF TROUSERS,

Of dark blue Pilot or Police Cloth, and

14 HATS.

Patterns of the Cloth and Hais, together with Scaled Tenders, addressed to the Town Clerk, and endorsed "Tender for Police Clothing" to be sent in to Superintendent Bt GLASS, at the Police Station, on or before Thursday next, the 10th instant.

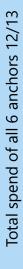
The lowest Tenders will not necessarily be accepted.

By order of the Watch Committee,

THOMAS SALMON,

Town Clerk's Office, 5th November, 1853 TOWN CLERK

Preston: Starting point

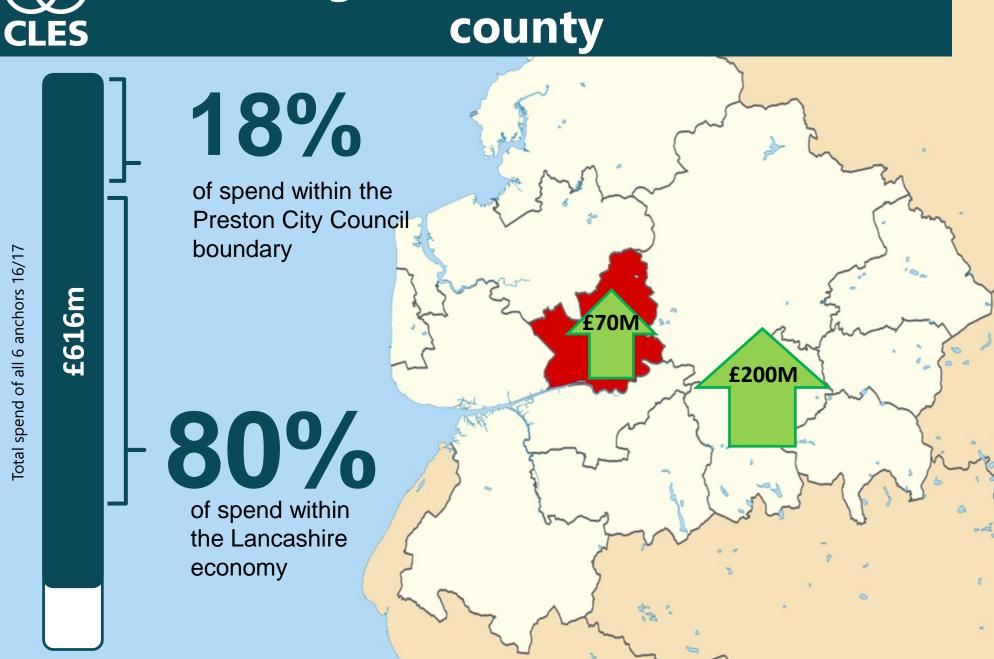


£750m

35% of spend within the **Preston City Council** boundary of spend within the Lancashire economy ENGLAND



The change: Preston and Lancashire county





Final Thoughts

•Strategy into action.

•Role of strategy is about creating contexts for good things to happen

'The essence of strategy is choosing what not to do'

Michael Porter, Economist.

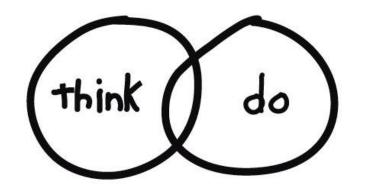


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Phone. (0044) 161 236 7036



Director of Work and Wellbeing Department for Communities Sharron Russell

Delivering Social and Economic Outcomes





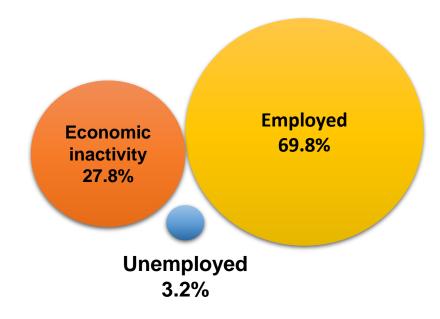
Our Role in Delivering Social & Economic Outcomes through Good Work

Sharron Russell

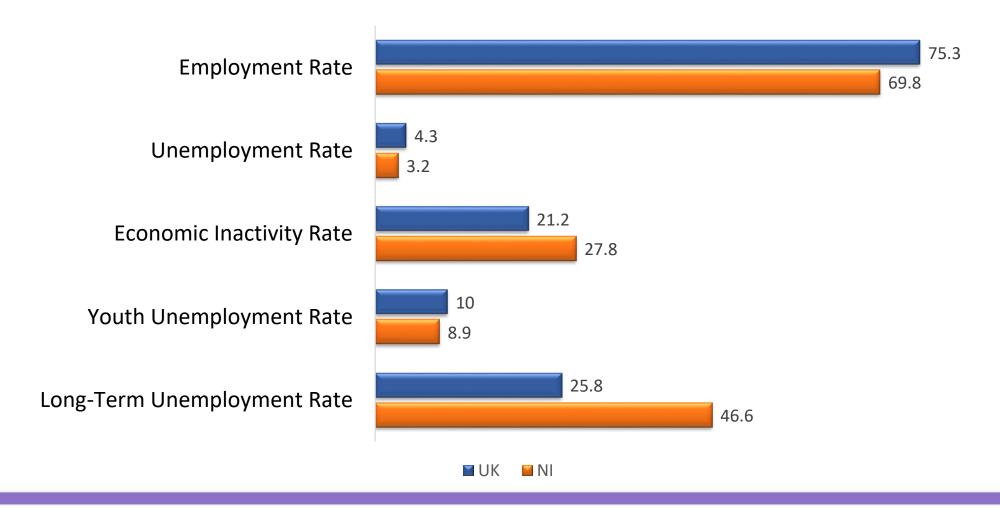
Director, Work & Wellbeing Department for Communities



Northern Ireland Labour Market – quick glance



Northern Ireland Labour Market Challenges





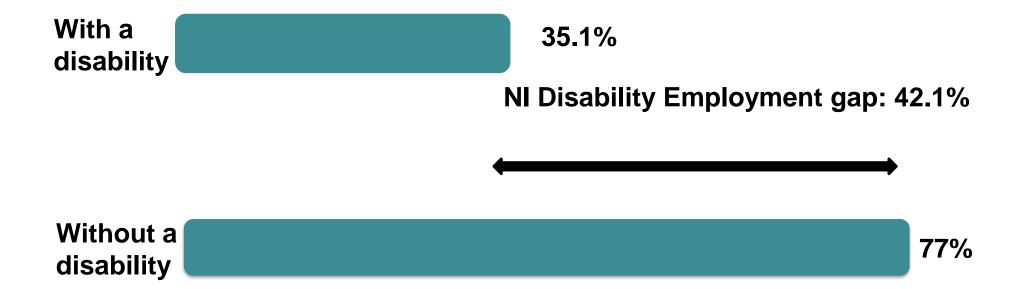
Employment Rates in Northern Ireland





Disability Employment Gap: Northern Ireland

Employment rate for people:





Economic Inactivity in Northern Ireland (Age 16-64); Labour Force Survey, Oct-Dec 2017

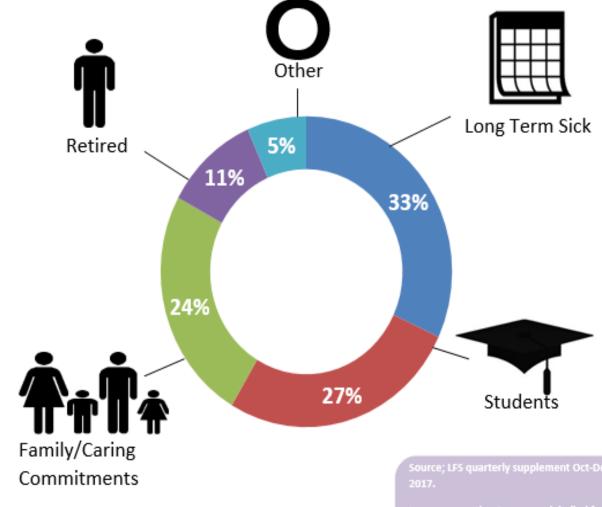




333,000

(Age16-64)

- 110,000 Long Term Sick
- 90,000 Students
- 80,000 Family/Caring Commitments
- 37,000 Retired
- 16,000 Other



What We Know

- Work is good for our health (particularly our mental health) –
 needs to be the right work.
- Work remains the best route out of poverty.
- 30,000 (approx.) people claim sickness benefits for the first time each year between **45 and 50**% come directly from a job.
- Low unemployment v high economic inactivity a limited future labour supply (economic and social costs)
- Link between worklessness, poor health outcomes, poverty and disability.



Draft Programme for Government

Outcomes

We have a MORE EQUAL SOCIETY

- We have more people working in better jobs
- WE CARE FOR OTHERS AND WE HELP THOSE IN NEED

Indicators - Performance Measures

- Indicator 17, Economic inactivity rate excluding students;
- Indicator 19, % population living in absolute and relative poverty (before housing costs);
- Indicator 32, Employment rate of 16-64 year olds by deprivation quintile;
- Indicator 33, % of people working part-time who would like to work more hours.



Draft PfG Commitments





New Policy Commitments

- Work & Wellbeing Service including Health & Work Conversation: engaging in first weeks of claim to Employment Support Allowance
- Work-focused rehabilitation: extend Condition
 Management Programme to GPs (social prescribing)
- Public awareness campaign health and wellbeing benefits of work: "Work Works!"
- Local Works! Employability Forum in each council area to better match supply and demand, creating pipeline / pathways
- Improving in-work support and formal mentoring (in and out of work)
- Policy & Programme Review (reporting in late 2018)



Local Works!

Community Planning

Employability Forum, Ring Fencing Local Job Opportunities – Buy Social



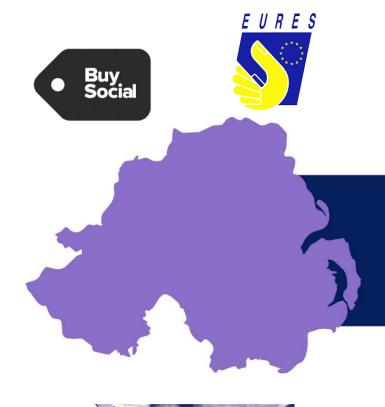
Developing Employability Pathways

Hospitality & Tourism, Health & Social Care & Retail



Bringing together our collective funding, re-shaping existing policies, programmes and services, addressing gaps





Employers

Online



Redundancy Clinics

Employer Engagement Service





Factors Impacting Employability

- Recruitment & selection procedures
- Identification & articulation of skills needs
- Specific nature of skills required
- Training & development strategies

- Employer Attitude & behaviours
- Benefit & tax credit levels
- Real & perceived wage levels
- Infrastructure
- Childcare
- Variable working patterns

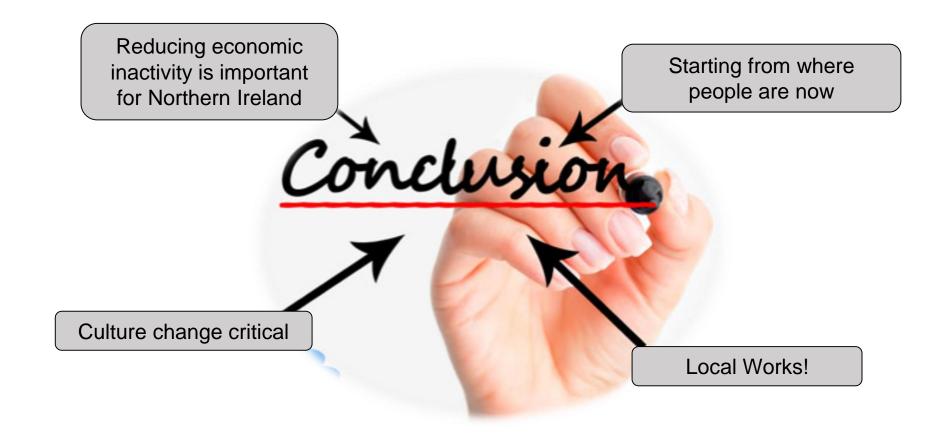


Improving Lives -The Future of Work, Health and Disability

Improving and joining up across the three key settings:

- the welfare system;
- the workplace; and
- the healthcare system







BLUE:GREEN CREATIVELY CONNECTED **Interactive Panel** INTEGRATED STRATEGY FOR Ards and North Down Borough Council TOURISM | REGENERATION | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Ards and North Down 2018-2030







Thank You



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Director Work and Wellbeing Department for Communities Sharron Russell

Delivering Social and Economic Outcomes

Pre-Consultation Workshop on Employability Programmes and Services by the Department for Communities

