



**ARMSTRONG
FENTON**
ASSOCIATES

PROJECT: SANTRY AVENUE STRATEGIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

REPORT: SOCIAL & COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT

CLIENT: DWYER NOLAN DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

DATE: 16|07|21

Planning &
Development
Consultants



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1.0. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of Report

1.1.1. This Social & Community Infrastructure Assessment (hereafter SCIA) has been prepared by Armstrong Fenton Associates, Planning & Development Consultants, on behalf of Dwyer Nolan Developments Ltd. (the applicant) to accompany the application for Strategic Housing Development submitted to An Bord Pleanála in respect of a site measuring c. 1.5 hectares located at the junction of Santry Avenue & Swords Road, Santry, Dublin 9.

1.1.2. Within the planning context, it is generally recognised that applications for large-scale residential development should be accompanied by proposals for associated social & community infrastructure and/or an assessment of existing social & community infrastructure which demonstrates that there is sufficient existing infrastructure available to support a new development. The SCIA has been prepared to satisfy the need for same and is put forward in support of the proposed Santry Avenue Strategic Housing Development (hereafter “the development”).

1.1.3. The SCIA provides a brief review of the relevant planning policy context, identifies the existing social & community infrastructure in the vicinity of the development, considers the impact of the development on such infrastructure, and has reference to social & community infrastructure proposed as part of the development.

1.1.4. Social infrastructure covers many diverse services and facilities. In this instance, the SCIA includes an assessment of the following categories of social & community infrastructure:

- Health & Wellbeing
- Childcare Facilities
- Primary Education
- Post Primary Education
- Third Level / Further Education
- Sports & Recreation
- Other Community Uses
- Retail Provision

The above categories have been assessed in the SCIA to demonstrate that there is sufficient social & community infrastructure available to support the development.

1.1.5. The SCIA is structured as follows:

- Site Context
- Proposed Development
- Relevant Planning Policy Context
- Methodology
- Profile of the Area
- Existing Facilities
- Proposed Facilities
- Conclusions

1.1.6. The subject application is also accompanied by several other documents, including for, but not limited to, a Planning Report and Statement of Consistency prepared by Armstrong Fenton Associates. The SCIA should be read in conjunction with these documents, as well as all the plans and particulars prepared by various members of the applicant’s design team which have been submitted with the application.



2.0. Site Context

- 2.1. The development is located in Santry, Dublin 9, approximately 6km to the north of Dublin city centre. Santry represents a dispersed and established suburb of north of Dublin which straddles the boundaries of Dublin City Council and Fingal County Council; however, the development lies entirely within the Dublin City Council administrative area.
- 2.2. Santry is denoted by several established housing estates and communities, as well as numerous industrial estates and businesses which benefit from the accessible nature of Dublin Airport (c. 5km to the north) and the M1 / M50 motorways. There are also extensive institutional lands in the area catering for specialist care and mental health services, while Beaumont Hospital, to the east, is also easily accessible from the development.
- 2.3. More specifically, the development is located at the junction of Santry Avenue & Swords Road, Santry, Dublin 9. The development is bounded to the north by Santry Avenue, to the east by Swords Road, and to the west by Santry Avenue Industrial Estate. To the south, the development abuts the permitted Santry Place scheme (granted under Dublin City Council Ref's. 2713/17 & 2737/19). This permitted scheme is being constructed by the applicant and includes for a total of 205 no. apartments, 3 no. retail units, a creche, community / office floor space, in 5 no. four to seven storey blocks.
- 2.4. The development site measures c. 1.5 hectares and is currently occupied by Chadwicks Builders Merchants (formerly Heiton Buckley Builders Merchants). The development includes for the demolition of the existing building on the site (c.4,196.8 sq.m).
- 2.5. To the north of the site, north of Santry Avenue, is Santry Demesne Regional Park and the National Athletics Stadium (Morton Stadium). A number of existing industrial estates are located further to the north, as well as the M50 motorway which offers accessibility to the entire Dublin region. To the south, south of Santry Place, is St. John's Court Office Park, while to the southwest is Santry Hall Industrial Estate, south of which is the Omni Shopping Centre. These facilities / premises, together with the Santry Avenue Industrial Estate, contain a variety of mixed uses including for retail units, offices, and businesses, which serve the Santry area. Immediately east of the site, on the opposite side of Swords Road, are a number of existing local retail uses.
- 2.6. The development site is zoned "Z3" (Neighbourhood Centres) in the existing Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 (hereafter CDP) which has an objective *"To provide for and improve neighbourhood facilities."* With regard to Z3 lands, the CDP states the following:
- "These are areas that provide local facilities such as small convenience shops, hairdressers, etc. within a residential neighbourhood..... They can form a focal point for a neighbourhood and provide a limited range of services to the local population, within 5 minutes walking distance. Neighbourhood centres provide an essential and sustainable amenity for residential areas and it is important that they should be maintained and strengthened where necessary. Neighbourhood centres may include an element of housing, particularly at higher densities, and above ground floor level."*
- 2.7. Residential use is listed as a 'permissible use' under the Z3 zoning, together with, inter alia: childcare facilities, community facilities, cultural / recreational uses, medical use and related consultants, office use (max 300sq.m), open space, primary health care centres, restaurants and shops (neighbourhood). In compliance with the CDP's vision for Z3 lands, the development includes for commercial / retail, community, and residential amenity uses at ground floor level, with residential development alongside and above.

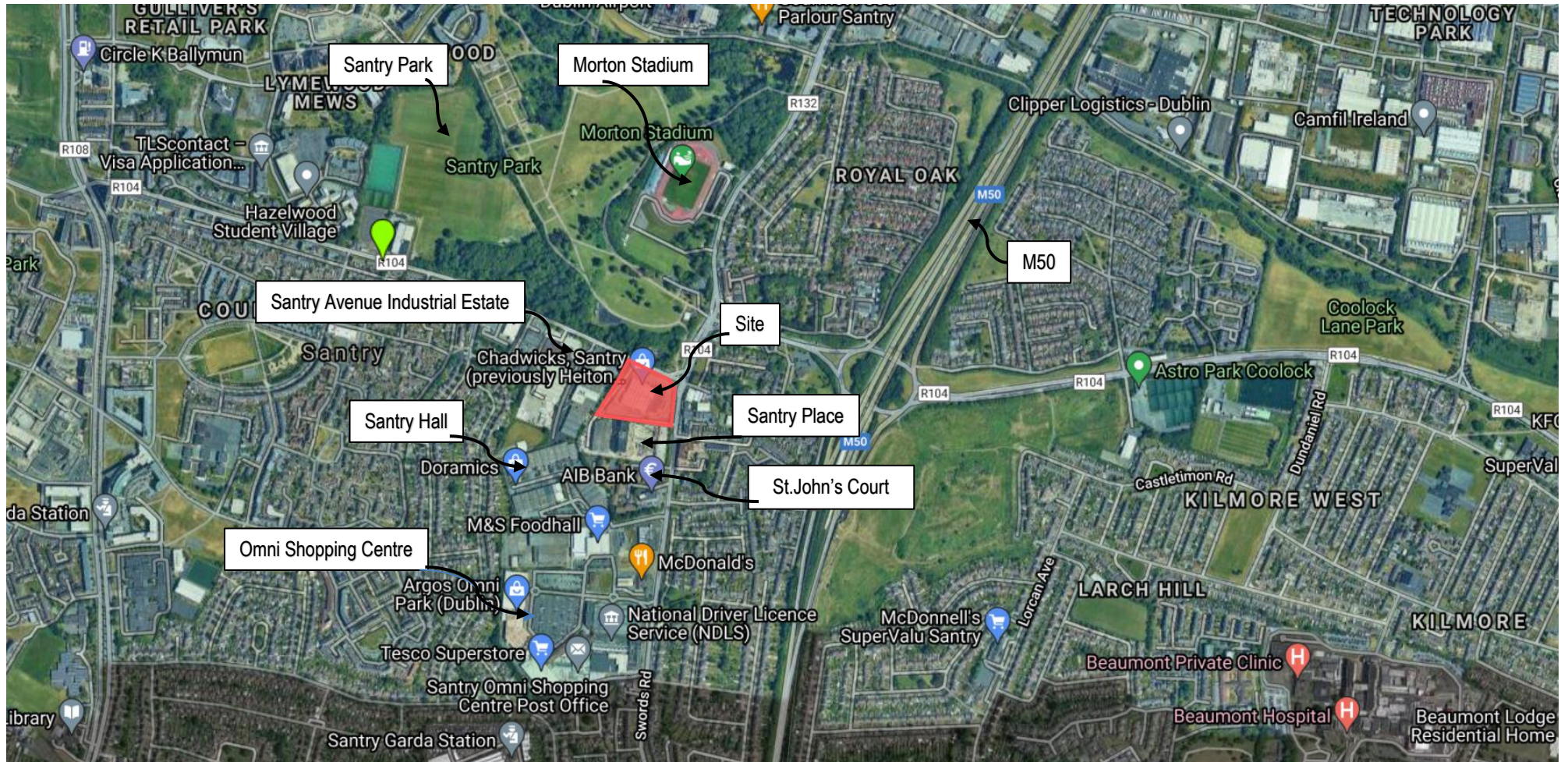


Figure 1 - Subject Site in Context.

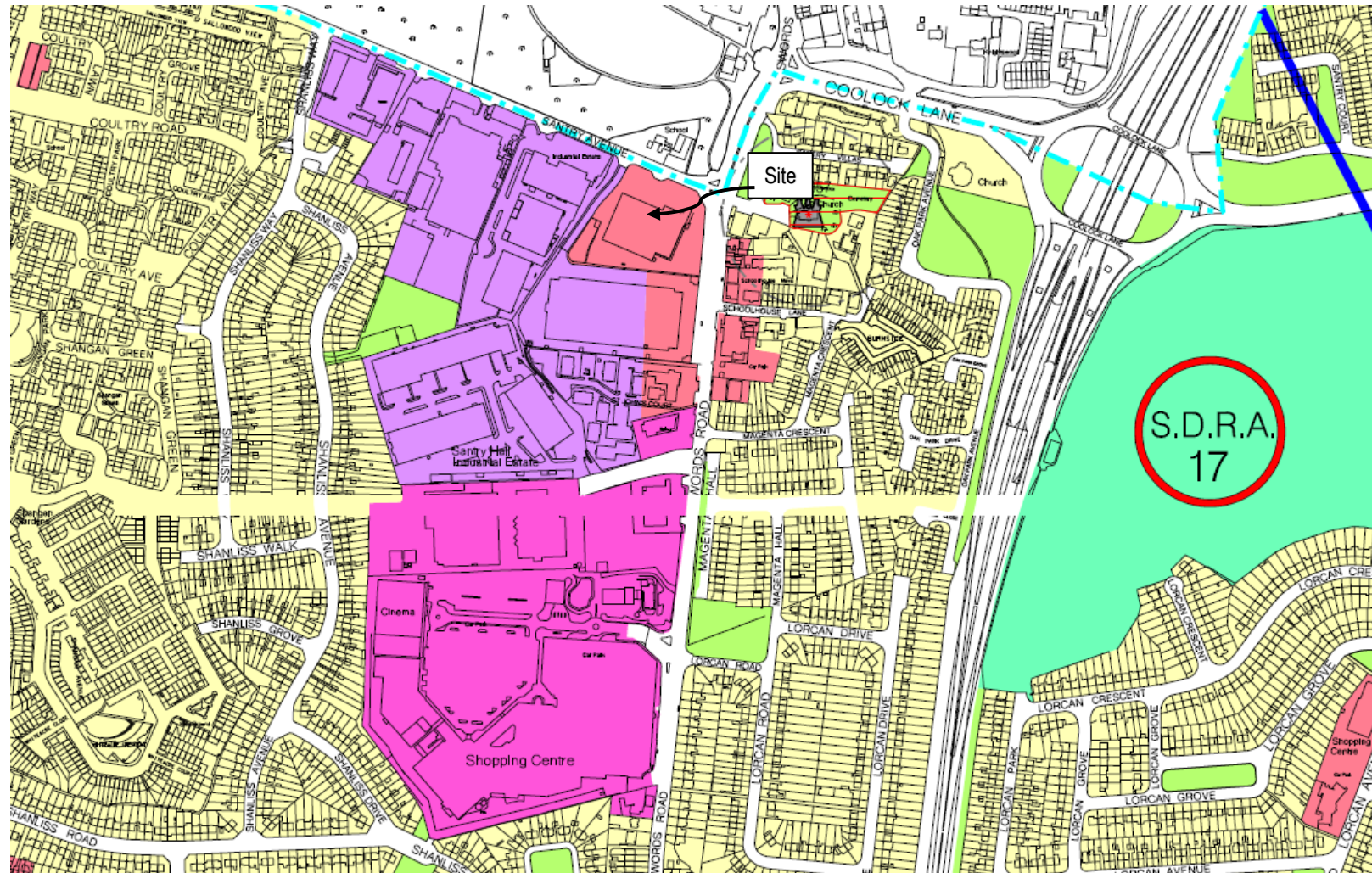


Figure 2 - Subject Site Zoning (Extract of Zoning Map B of the existing CDP).



3.0. Proposed Development

3.1. The development provides for 350 no. apartments comprised of 113 no. 1 bed, 218 no. 2 bed, & 19 no. 3 bed dwellings in 4 no. buildings, subdivided into Blocks A-G, on a site of c. 1.5 hectares. The development also provides for 5 no. commercial / retail units located at ground floor level of Blocks A, B, & D, a community use unit on the ground floor of Block E, and a residential amenity unit located between Blocks A and D. All these proposed non-residential uses face onto Santry Avenue and Swords Road to cater for a strong urban edge and active frontage at a prominent junction on an entrance route into Dublin city. Table 1 & 2 provide for a breakdown of the proposed residential mix and other uses.

Block	Total No. of Dwellings	No. of 1 beds	No. of 2 beds	No. of 3 beds	Total Residential Floor Area (sq.m)
Block A	59	26	33	N/A	3,842.5
Block B	38	6	20	12	3,245.7
Block C	55	13	42	N/A	4,041.4
Block D	51	25	19	7	3,686.7
Block E	58	10	48	N/A	4,226.4
Block F	55	13	42	N/A	4,044.5
Block G	34	20	14	N/A	2,109.1
Total	350	113	218	19	25,196.30

Table 1 - Proposed Residential Mix.

Location	Use	Floor Area (m ²)	Total Floor Area (m ²)
Block A	Commercial Unit B	132.4	305.4
	Commercial Unit C	173	
Block B	Commercial Unit D	162.3	292.7
	Commercial Unit E	130.4	
Block D	Commercial Unit A / Café	163.3	163.3
Block E	Community Use	186.1	186.1
Between Blocks A & D	Residential Amenity Use	187.9	187.9
Total	N/A	1,135.4	1,135.4

Table 2 - Proposed Other Uses.

3.2. The development includes for a basement level car park catering for 173 no. car parking spaces (including for 12 no. disabled parking spaces) & 719 no. bicycle parking spaces. The basement level is internally accessible from Blocks A, B, C, D, E, & F. An additional 36 no. car parking spaces (inclusive of 4 no. club car/car sharing spaces, 5 no. set down spaces & 6 no. disabled parking spaces) & 58 no. bicycle parking spaces (including 42 no. visitor spaces) are also provided for within the site at surface level. Blocks F & G also cater for bicycle storage located on the ground floor.



- 3.3.** The development also provides for public open space of c. 1,915m² located between Blocks C, D, E, & F. Communal open space of c. 3,122m² provided for between Blocks E, F, & G, Blocks A, B, C & D, and in the form of roof gardens located on Blocks A, C, & F, and on the proposed residential amenity use unit.
- 3.4.** Vehicular access to the development is via 2 no. existing / permitted access points: (i) on Santry Avenue in the north-west of the site (ii) off Swords Road in the south-east of the site, as permitted under the adjoining development at Santry Place.
- 3.5.** The application site is currently in private use by Chadwicks Builders Merchants (formerly Heiton Buckley Builders Merchants). The development will therefore not result in any loss or reduction of existing social or community related facility or public open space. Indeed, it is considered that the development, which comprises of an appropriate mix of uses, will benefit both existing and future residents of Santry, by increasing variety in the area. It is also considered that the future population of the development will support and enhance the viability of the existing retail, industrial, and business uses in Santry.
- 3.6.** A fully detailed description of the development can be found in the Planning Report prepared by Armstrong Fenton Associates, which accompanies the application as a separate document, and in the public notices for the development, copies of which are enclosed with the application.



4.0. Relevant Planning Policy Context

4.0.1. This section briefly reviews the main provisions of national, regional, and local planning policy as they relate to the development and the SCIA. The key policy and guidance documents of relevance are as follows:

- Project Ireland 2040 - The National Planning Framework
- Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy 2019-2031
- Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas (2009)
- Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2018)
- Childcare Facilities - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2001)
- Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022

4.1. Project Ireland 2040 - The National Planning Framework

4.1.1. The National Planning Framework (hereafter NPF) is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of the country to cater for a projected population increase of c. one million people up to the year 2040. The NPF is accompanied by the National Development Plan, a 10 year capital investment strategy, and together they are known as Project Ireland 2040.

4.1.2. The NPF sets a target for 50% of all new homes in Dublin to be delivered within existing built up urban footprints of the city to ensure compact growth and sustainable development. The development is considered to contribute to these national targets.

4.1.3. The NPF considers that the provision of good access to a range of quality education and health services, relative to the scale of an individual region, city, town, or community, is a defining characteristic of attractive, successful, and competitive places. While the NPF provides no guidance on what infrastructure is required to serve new developments of different sizes, a hierarchy of settlements and related infrastructure notes that cities, i.e. central and/or urban locations, may provide all infrastructure within accessible walking area or accessible to transport networks. It is considered that the development is well served by existing public transport, being located next to the Swords Road QBC, while this SCIA will demonstrate that there is ample provision of existing infrastructure within walking distance of the development.

4.1.4. Of relevance to the SCIA is the following objective of the NPF:

- **National Policy Objective 31** - *“Prioritise the alignment of targeted and planned population and employment growth with investment in:*
 - *A childcare/ECCE planning function, for monitoring, analysis and forecasting of investment needs, including identification of regional priorities;*
 - *The provision of childcare facilities and new and refurbished schools on well located sites within or close to existing built-up areas, that meet the diverse needs of local populations;*
 - *The expansion and consolidation of Higher Education facilities, particularly where this will contribute to wider regional development, and*
 - *Programmes for life-long learning, especially in areas of higher education and further education and training where skills gaps are identified.”*



Figure 3 - NPF Hierarchy of Settlements and Related Infrastructure.

4.2. Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy 2019-2031

4.2.1. The Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy 2019-2031 (hereafter E&MRSES) is the relevant regional strategy. The E&MRSES is a strategic plan and investment framework which aims to shape the future development of the Eastern and Midland region up to the year 2031 and beyond. The Eastern and Midland region is the smallest in terms of area but the largest in terms of population and is therefore considered to be the primary economic engine of the State.

4.2.2. The E&MRSES emphasises the important role social infrastructure has in developing strong, inclusive, and successful communities and re-iterates the need for local authorities and stakeholders to work together to ensure that future demands are identified and met proactively. The SCIA will demonstrate that there is ample provision of existing infrastructure to support future demand generated by the development.

4.2.3. Of relevance to the SCIA are the following objectives of the E&MRSES:

- **Regional Policy Objective 9.13** - *“Local authorities and relevant agencies shall ensure that new social infrastructure developments are accessible and inclusive for a range of users by adopting a universal design approach and provide for an age friendly society in which people of all ages can live full, active, valued and healthy lives.”*



- **Regional Policy Objective 9.20** - *“Support investment in the sustainable development of the Region’s childcare services as an integral part of regional infrastructure to include:*
 - *Support the Affordable Childcare Scheme.*
 - *Quality and supply of sufficient childcare places.*
 - *Support initiatives under across Government Early Years Strategy.*
 - *Youth services that support and target disadvantaged young people and improve their employability”.*

- **Regional Policy Objective 9.21** - *“In areas where significant new housing is proposed, an assessment of need regarding schools provision should be carried out in collaboration with the Department of Education and Skills and statutory plans shall designate new school sites at accessible, pedestrian, cycle and public transport friendly locations.”*

4.3. Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas (2009)

4.3.1. The guidelines on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas (2009) set out the core principles of urban design to ensure development of spaces with distinct identities and a sense of place. The principles contained in the guidelines are to be used by planning authorities in writing their county development plans and in assessing development proposals.

4.3.2. The guidelines state that one of the fundamental questions to be addressed during the planning process is *“the relationship and linkages between the area to be (re)developed and established neighbourhoods, including the availability of existing community facilities, and the provision of pedestrian and cycle networks.”*

4.3.3. The guidelines also direct planning authorities to ensure efficient and integrated provision of schools, childcare, community centres, healthcare facilities and district/neighbourhood centres be made available for the wider community. We note the following requirements set out in the guidelines that relate to social infrastructure:

- **Schools:** *“No substantial residential development should proceed without an assessment of existing schools’ capacity or the provision of new school facilities in tandem with the development.”*

- **Childcare:** Provision of one childcare facility (catering for 20 no. childcare places) for every 75 dwellings; however, the guidelines state *“the threshold for such provision should be established having regard to the existing geographical distribution of childcare facilities and the emerging demographic profile of areas, in consultation with city / county childcare committees. The location of childcare facilities should be easily accessible by parents, and the facility may be combined with other appropriate uses, such as places of employment.”*

- **Community Centres:** Provision of community centres to be assessed by local authorities.

- **Healthcare Facilities:** Provision of healthcare facilities should be determined in conjunction with the Health Services Executive.

- **District/Neighbourhood Centres:** Provision of new retail in new district or neighbourhood centres to be influenced by the individual development plan retail strategies.

4.3.4. The SCIA includes for an assessment of school and childcare capacity and will demonstrate that there is ample provision of existing community, healthcare, and retail infrastructure to support future demand generated by the development.



4.4. Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2018)

4.4.1. The 2018 Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines (as amended) were adopted in response to growing demand for apartment living in the State. Section 4.7 of the guidelines states the following in relation to childcare facilities:

*“Notwithstanding the Planning Guidelines for Childcare Facilities (2001), in respect of which a review is to be progressed, and which recommend the provision of one child-care facility (equivalent to a minimum of 20 child places) for every 75 dwelling units, the threshold for provision of any such facilities in apartment schemes should be established having regard to the **scale and unit mix of the proposed development and the existing geographical distribution of childcare facilities and the emerging demographic profile of the area. One-bedroom or studio type units should not generally be considered to contribute to a requirement for any childcare provision and subject to location, this may also apply in part or whole, to units with two or more bedrooms.**”* (Or emphasis added).

4.4.2. The guidelines also have reference to the provision of communal open space within new apartment schemes, which based upon a provision of 5 sq.m for 1 bed dwellings; 6 sq.m for 2 bed / 3 person dwellings; 7 sq.m for 2 bed / 4 person dwellings; & 9 sq.m for 3 bed dwellings.

4.4.3. The development has had regard to the recommendations of the guidelines in relation to both childcare and communal open space provision.

4.5. Childcare Facilities - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2001)

4.5.1. The Childcare Facilities - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2001) direct planning authorities to facilitate the provision of childcare facilities as part of the development of sustainable communities. The guidelines define childcare as:

“full day-care and sessional facilities and services for pre-school children and school-going children out of school hours. It includes services involving care, education and socialisation opportunities for children. Thus, services such as pre-schools, naionraí (Irish language playgroups), day-care services, crèches, playgroups, and after-school groups are encompassed by these Guidelines. Conversely childminding, schools, (primary, secondary and special) and residential centres for children are not covered by these Guidelines.”

4.5.2. The guidelines require planning authorities to include childcare facilities as part of their county development plan objectives as a specific use in ‘appropriate locations/zones’. These locations include for ‘new communities / larger new housing developments.’ The guidelines advise that sites should be identified for such facilities as an integral part of the pre-planning discussions.

4.5.3. In relation to new housing developments, the guidelines state:

*“Planning authorities should require the provision of at least one childcare facility for new housing areas unless there are significant reasons to the contrary for example, development consisting of single bed apartments or where there are adequate childcare facilities in adjoining developments. For new housing areas, an average of one childcare facility for each 75 dwellings would be appropriate. **The threshold for provision should be established having regard to the existing geographical distribution of childcare facilities and the emerging demographic profile of areas.** Authorities could consider requiring the provision of larger units catering for up to 30/40 children in areas of major residential development on the basis that such a large facility might be able to offer a variety of services – sessional/drop in/after-school, etc.”* (Our emphasis added).



4.5.4. The SCIA has regard to the above guidelines and includes for an assessment of existing childcare capacity in the area.

4.6. Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 (CDP)

4.6.1. Dublin City Council has a strategic objective to ensure the provision of social infrastructure in tandem with the delivery of residential development. Section 12.5.5 of the existing CDP details how:

“a key aspect in the sustainable provision of social infrastructure is to ensure optimum use of community facilities in both emerging and existing neighbourhoods throughout the city and also key regeneration areas. This means that the provision of strategic new infrastructure should complement the range of neighbouring facilities already existing in the vicinity.”

To this end, it is considered that the development provides for an appropriate mix of uses, alongside residential development, which will complement the range of neighbouring facilities already existing in the vicinity, as demonstrated in the SCIA.

4.6.2. The CDP considers that new developments should seek to encourage and foster the creation of attractive mixed use sustainable communities as well as provision for facilities such as local/neighbourhood shops, schools, and recreational facilities. The CDP has multiple policies relating to the need for social infrastructure facilities, in regard to their locations within communities, in facilitating growing populations. These are expanded in the following policies:

- **Policy QH18:** *“To promote the provision of high quality apartments within sustainable neighbourhoods by achieving suitable levels of amenity within individual apartments, and within each apartment development, and ensuring that suitable social infrastructure and other support facilities are available in the neighbourhood, in accordance with the standards for residential accommodation.”*
- **Policy QH19:** *“To promote the optimum quality and supply of apartments for a range of needs and aspirations, including households with children, in attractive, sustainable, mixed-income, mixed-use neighbourhoods supported by appropriate social and other infrastructure.”*
- **Policy SN15:** *“To ensure the optimum use of community facilities and that high-quality facilities are accessible to all.”*

4.6.3. In relation to childcare, the CDP encourages the provision of childcare facilities in accordance with national policy and relevant guidelines, located within a network that reflects the population distribution, in areas such as neighbourhood centres, large developments and transport nodes (Policy SN17).

4.6.4. Open spaces are considered as part of the Core Strategy of the CDP. Policies within the CDP promote high quality open space areas, for both active and passive use, that are accessible for all and provide recreational and community spaces for formal and informal use (Policies GI9; GI12, GI13 & GI14).

4.6.5. As demonstrated in the Statement of Consistency and Planning Report, which accompany the application as separate standalone documents, it is considered the the development complies with the policies of the CDP and caters for efficient use of the development use, with an appropriate mix of uses ensuring that future residents of the development are fully supported by associated infrastructure.



4.7. Policy Conclusions

- 4.7.1. The policy details discussed in this section are not meant to be exhaustive; however, it is clear that proposals for new residential developments need to consider the provision of social & community related infrastructure. The SCIA is put forward to demonstrate that the development site is well served by a range of existing social & community infrastructure capable of supporting the future population.

5.0. Methodology

- 5.1. The SCIA aims to evaluate the existing social & community infrastructure in the vicinity of the development which are available to serve the needs of both existing and future residents. To evaluate same, it is first necessary to determine an appropriate catchment area for the SCIA. For the purposes of this SCIA, it has been deemed appropriate to consider a catchment area of 2 kilometres. It is considered that a 2 kilometres catchment area represents a reasonable walking distance to / from the development i.e. approximately 20 minute walking distance.
- 5.2. To establish an accurate profile of the catchment area, Census data from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) has been reviewed as part of the SCIA. Given the built up nature of the surrounding area, it is deemed appropriate to use Census data available for individual District Electoral Divisions (DEDs) located within 2 kilometres of the development. DEDs represent the smallest legally defined administrative areas in the State and are therefore considered to represent the most accurate data available.
- 5.3. Based on the geography of the surrounding area and the breakdown of DEDs from the CSO, 4 no. DEDs are considered as part of the SCIA, being: Whitehall A, Whitehall B, Whitehall C and Ballymun C. These DEDs are illustrated in Figure 4 below. From this point forward, in the interest of clarity, the chosen DEDs will be referred to as the 'study area'.
- 5.4. Having established a study area, demographics for the area were assessed using 2011 & 2016 Census data in order to obtain a profile of the area, as discussed in Section 6.



Figure 4 - Catchment Area Base Map with Electoral Areas set out.



6.0. Profile of the Area

6.0.1. The demographic profile of the area has been reviewed under the following headings:

- Population;
- Children per Family; and
- Age Profile.

6.1. Population

6.1.1. The 2016 Census revealed that the State's population grew by 3.7% over the five year period from 2011 to 2016. Comparative data details that the population of both Dublin City (5.1%) and the study area (3%) also grew during the five year period from 2011 to 2016. Prior to this, the 2011 Census revealed that the State's population grew by 9% over the five year period from 2006 to 2011. Comparative data details that the population of Dublin City (4.2%) also grew during the the five year period from 2006 to 2011; however, the population of the study area fell by 5.9% during this time.

6.1.2. The above data demonstrates that while the population of the State continues to grow, the growth rate slowed significantly over the last five year Census period in comparison to prior five year Census period. This data is likely to reflect the continuing trend for urbanisation in the State and a population concentration in the Dublin area, with the population of both Dublin City and the study area increasing rapidly over the last five year period. The data may also reflect economic downturn and recovery in the State over the last 15 years. It is considered that the trend of population growth in the study area is likely to continue, putting pressure on the demand for housing in the area, with the development aiding the supply of housing in the area.

6.1.3. Table 3 summarises the population changes discussed above.

Area	Population Change 2006-2011 (%)	Population Change 2011-2016 (%)
State	9%	3.7%
Dublin City	4.2%	5.1%
Study Area	(- 5.9%)	3%

Table 3 - Population change 2006 - 2016.

6.2. Children per Family

6.2.1. The 2016 Census results revealed that the average number of children per family in the State was 1.38. Comparative data details that the average number of children per family in Dublin City was 1.17, while the study area had an average of 1.3 children per family.

6.3. Age Profile

6.3.1. Tables 4 & 5 detail the age profile of the study area in comparison to the State at the 2016 Census.

Age Category	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80+
2016 Population	3,614	5,313	3,576	2,440	736
% of Population	23%	33.8%	22.8%	15.6%	4.7%

Table 4 - Age Profile of the Study Area (Census 2016).

Age Category	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80+
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2016 Population	1,309,368	1,322,467	1,253,607	727,831	148,592
% of Population	27.5%	27.8%	26.3%	15.3%	3.1%

Table 5- Age Profile in the State (Census 2016).

6.3.2. The above figures demonstrate that the study area has a higher percentage of population in the 80+ age cohort and a similar percentage of population in the 60-79 age cohort when compared to the State. The study area also has a higher percentage of population in the 20-39 age cohort when compared to the State. This data may reflect an established community in the study area, which is beginning to regenerate as new, younger, residents move into the area. It is considered that the size of the 20-39 age cohort in the study reflects on the need to provide more housing options to cater for this age demographic.

6.3.3. (0 - 4 Age Cohort)

6.3.3.1. Projections for future primary school demand need to consider the number of children expected to enter the primary school system in the short term. It is therefore considered appropriate to examine in detail the 0-4 age cohort in the study area as these children will graduate from pre-school to primary school in the short term.

6.3.3.2. The 2016 Census revealed that the population of pre-school aged children (0-4 years) in the State was 331,515, a decrease of 7% when compared to the 2011 Census. During the same 5 year period (2011 to 2016) comparative data reveals that Dublin City saw a slight increase in the in the 0-4 age cohort (1.4%).

6.3.3.3. The 2016 Census revealed there were 806 no. children in the 0-4 age cohort in the study area, representing 5.1% of the population. In 2011, the 0-4 age cohort represented 4.9% of the study area population. Table 6 summarises the population changes for the 0-4 age cohort discussed above.

Study Area	2011	2016
Total Population	15,217	15,679
0-4 Age Cohort	745	806
% of Total Population	4.9%	5.1%

Table 6 - Population change 2011 - 2016 (0 - 4 age cohort).

6.3.4. Primary School Age Cohort

6.3.4.1. The provision of primary school education applies to a specific population cohort, typically children aged 5-12 years, it is therefore considered appropriate to examine in the detail the 5-12 age cohort in the study area.

6.3.4.2. The 2016 Census revealed that the primary school age population of Dublin City represented 7.7% of the total population, while the State had 548,693 children of primary school age, representing 11.5% of the population. The 2016 Census details that the population of primary school aged children in the study area was 1,294 no. children, representing 8.3% of the population. In 2011, primary school aged children previously represented 8.1% of the study area population.

6.3.5. Post-Primary School Age Cohort

6.3.5.1 The provision of post-primary school education applies to a specific population cohort, typically children aged 13-18 years, it is therefore considered appropriate to examine in the detail the 13-18 age cohort in the study area.



6.3.5.2 The 2016 Census revealed that the post-primary school age population of Dublin City represented 5.7% of the total population, while the State had 371,588 children of post-primary school age representing 7.8% of the population. The 2016 Census details that the post-primary school age population of the study area was 1,144 no. children, representing 7.3% of the population. In 2011, post-primary school age population previously represented 8.4 % of the study area population.

7.0. Existing Facilities

7.0.1 As detailed in Section 5, the SCIA considers existing facilities located within 2km of the development as it is considered that a 2km catchment represents a reasonable walking distance to / from the development i.e. approximately a 20 minute walking distance. In some instances, where considered appropriate, existing facilities located just outside the chosen study area are also considered in order to provide an holistic and detailed overview.

7.0.2 Existing facilities found in the study area are broken down into sub-categories and presented spatially, as detailed in the following sub sections. These categories are Healthcare and Wellbeing, Childcare, Primary Education, Post-Primary Education, Third Level / Further Education, Sports & Recreation, Open Space, Other Community Facilities and Retail Provision.

7.1. Health and Wellbeing

7.1.1. Health and wellbeing provision covers a wide variety of services including for medical doctors, dentists, mental health professionals, physiotherapists, podiatrists, hospitals and alternative medicine providers.

7.1.2. Overall, 19 no. health and wellbeing providers were found in the study area, located within 2km of the development, as demonstrated in Figure 5 and Table 8.

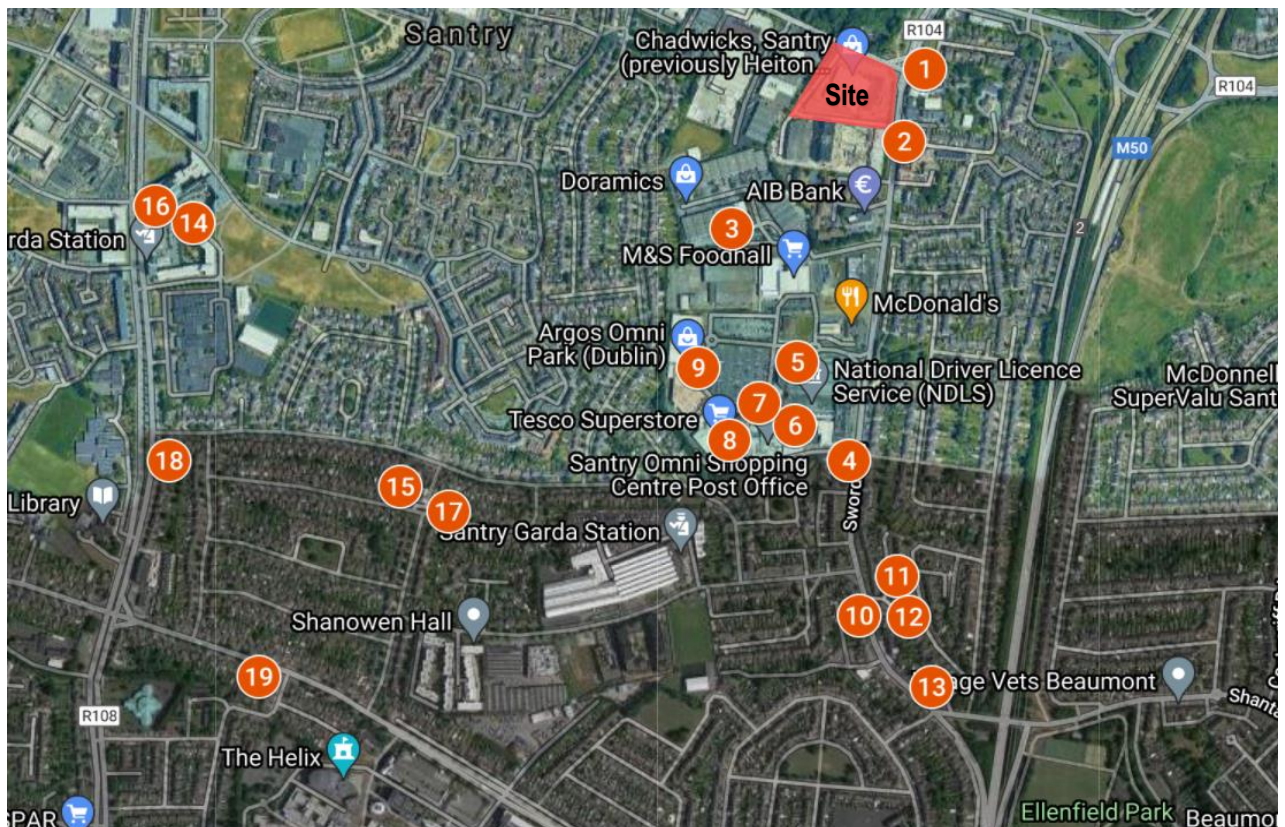


Figure 5 – Health and Wellbeing Providers.



No.	Name	Type	Distance from site
1	Obgyn Clinic	Medical Practice	120m
2	Santry Dental	Dentist	130m
3	Complete Body Care	Physical Therapy & Personal Training	650m
4	DC Therapy	Physiotherapy & Sport Rehab	750m
5	Specsavers Santry	Opticians	800m
6	Donal MacNally Opticians	Opticians	800m
7	Physon Clinic	Physical Therapy & Acupuncture	800m
8	Omni Park Medical Centre	Health Centre	850m
9	Damien McCaul Counselling	Counselling & Psychotherapy	900m
10	Swords Road Medical	Medical Practice	1km
11	Valley Psychotherapy & Counselling	Counselling & Psychotherapy	1km
12	Keogh Denture Clinic	Denture Specialist	1km
13	Molloy Dental	Dentist	1.2km
14	D Doc 24Hour Doctor Surgery & Call Out	Out of Hours General Practice	1.6km
15	Shanard Family Practice	Medical Practice	1.7km
16	Ballymun Family Doctor Practice	Medical Practice	1.7km
17	Dr. Mona Sayegh	Medical Practice	1.7km
18	Be Well Physio	Physiotherapy	1.9km
19	Mary Moore Podiatry / Chiropody Dublin	Podiatry & Chiropody	2km

Table 7 – Health and Wellbeing Providers.

7.1.3. The details submitted in Figure 5 and Table 8 above represent a non-exhaustive list of health and wellbeing providers in the study area; however, it provides for a general indication of the high level of existing provision available to serve future residents of the development.

7.1.4. It is also deemed relevant that a national hospital, Beaumont Hospital, is located approximately 3km to the east of the development, while other health & wellbeing providers available in the vicinity of the study area include for:

- Sport Surgery Clinic
- The National Parent Council
- Various Opticians
- Alzheimer Society of Ireland
- St. Michaels House Training Centre
- Kosmos Acupuncture

7.1.5. Given all the above, it is considered that the study area / the development is well served by existing health and wellbeing practitioners.

7.2. Childcare

7.2.1. Overall, there were 14 no. existing childcare facilities found in the study area, located within 2km of the development, as illustrated in Figure 6.

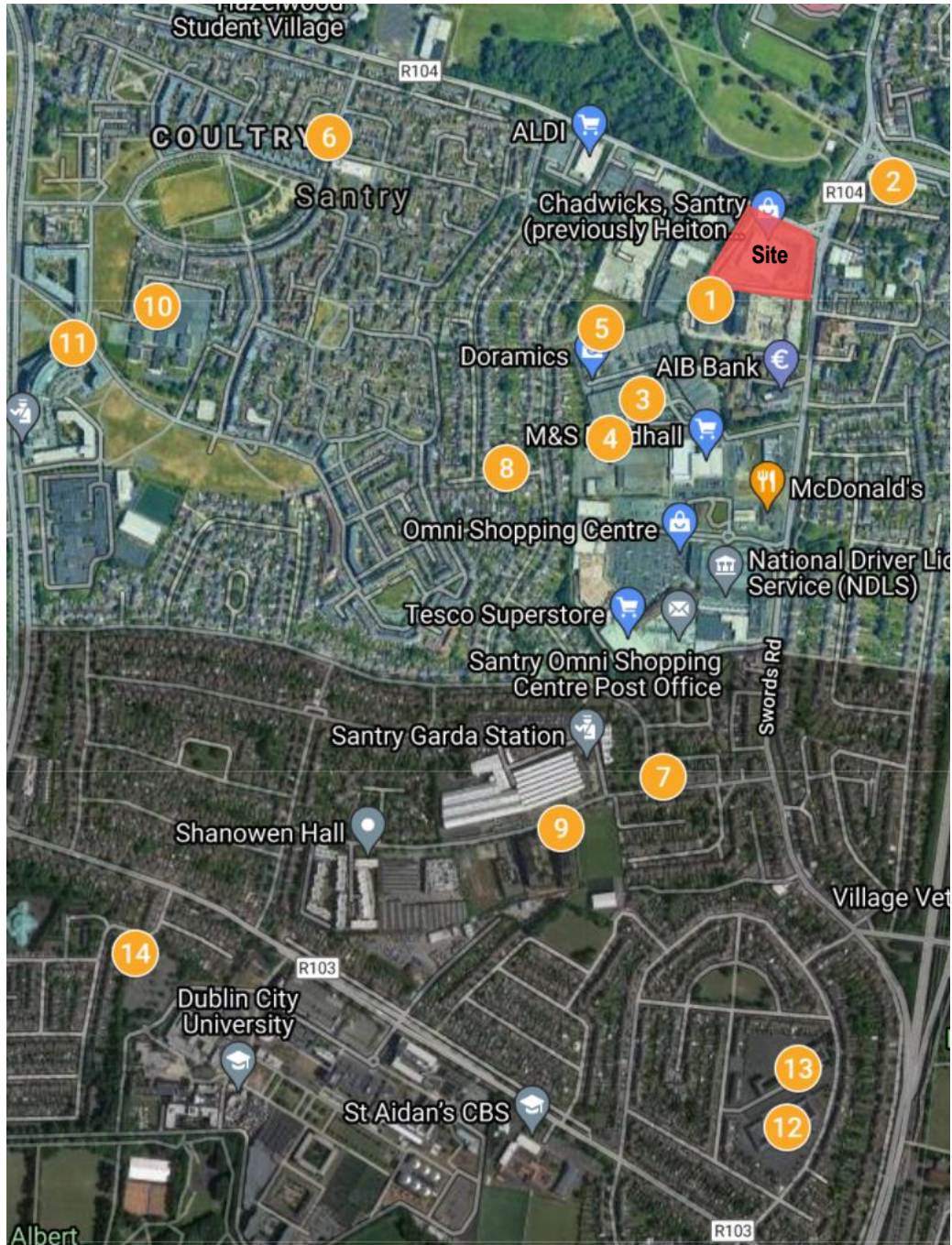


Figure 6 - Childcare Providers.

7.2.2. In order to conduct an childcare demand analysis, each of the childcare facilities found in the study area were contacted directly to establish the number of existing vacancies available. The response of each facility when contacted by the author is detailed under the 'Vacancies' column in Table 9.

7.2.3. Capacity for each facility was established using the informing available from Tusla. Tusla act as the dedicated State agency for child protection and family support services in Ireland and are therefore considered to offer the most definitive and accurate source of information on childcare facilities.



Table 9 details the capacity and vacancies of the existing childcare providers found in the study area.

No.	Name	Max. Capacity	Vacancies	Type	Distance from site
1	Little Rainbows Santry	84	42	Full, Part Time & Sessional	210m
2	Playhouse Preschool	44	No Response	Sessional	350m
3	The Nest Santry	45	3	Full, Part Time & Sessional	650m
4	Sunshine Creche and Montessori	40	No Response	Full, Part Time & Sessional	650m
5	Happyways Preschool	32	c. 10	Sessional	750m
6	Glór na nGael Náionra	32	c. 2	Full, Part Time & Sessional	850m
7	Pinnocchios Little Treasures	33	At Capacity	Full Day	1km
8	Happyway Creche and Preschool	13	4	Full Day & Part Time	1.1km
9	Cocoon Childcare Santry	94	4	Full, Part Time & Sessional	1.2km
10	Ballymun East Community Centre Ltd Aisling Project	111	No Response	Full, Part Time & Sessional	1.3km
11	Axis Centre	34	No Response	Full Day & Sessional	1.5km
12	Larkhill Playgroup (Boys School)	22	No Response	Sessional	~1.6km
13	Larkhill Playgroup (Girls School)	22	No Response	Part Time	~1.6km
14	Magic Days Creche & Montessori School	55	No Response	Full, Part Time & Sessional	2km
-	-	661	65	-	-

Table 8 - List of Childcare Facilities.

7.2.4. As demonstrated above, there are 14 no. existing childcare facilities in the study area which have a combined capacity for 661 no. childcare places. Seven of the fourteen childcare facilities identified in the study area were available or willing to comment on their current vacancy rates when contacted by the author. These 7 no. facilities have a combined capacity for 333 no. childcare places and current vacancies available for 65 no. childcare places, as detailed in Table 9.

7.2.5. The Childcare Facilities - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2001) recommend an average of one new childcare facility catering for 20 no. childcare places is constructed for every 75 new dwellings; however, the guidelines also recommend that **the existing geographical distribution of childcare facilities should be taken into account.** As such, it is considered highly relevant to note that a new childcare facility recently opened at Santry Place, immediately to the south of the subject development. This facility is known as Little Rainbows and is located approximately 210 meters from the subject development. From a perspective of viability and competition, and with regard to the 2001 Childcare Guidelines, it is therefore considered that the location of this existing facility would make the provision of an additional facility as part of the subject development non representative of proper planning or sustainable development.



7.2.6. The 2018 Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines (as amended) state, with regard to childcare provision, that:

“One-bedroom or studio type units should not generally be considered to contribute to a requirement for any childcare provision and subject to location, this may also apply in part or whole, to units with two or more bedrooms.”

The subject development caters for 350 no. dwellings; however, when 1 bed units are discounted (113 no. dwellings), the resulting figure is 237 no. dwellings. Based on the provision of 20 no. childcare places for every 75 no. dwellings the resultant childcare provision recommendation for the subject development is therefore 63 no. childcare places.

7.2.7. This SCIA has confirmed that there are 65 no. childcare places available in the study area, which are considered to be capable of adequately serving the expected demand generated by the subject development (63 no. childcare places). It is also considered that given the proximity of the existing Little Rainbows facility to the development, that the provision of an additional childcare facility as part of the subject development would not represent proper planning or sustainable development.

7.2.8. Further to the above, it is also noted that another childcare facility was recently granted permission, in September 2020, as part of the Omni Park SHD application under An Bord Pleanála Ref. ABP-307011-20. This permitted development is located approximately 350 meters to the south of the subject development and includes for a childcare facility with a capacity for c. 86 no. childcare places. Based on the details submitted as part of that application, the permitted development is expected to generate a demand for c. 50 no. childcare places. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that there are an additional 36 no. childcare places available within 350 meters of the subject development. When taken together with the 65 no. confirmed vacancies found in the study area as part of this SCIA this would indicate that there is a total of 101 no. existing and permitted childcare places available in the study area to serve expected demand generated by the development (63 no. childcare places). It is therefore considered that the development is well served by existing and permitted childcare facilities in the vicinity.

7.2.9. It is also notable that seven of the fourteen childcare facilities identified in the study area did not respond to, or were unwilling to comment on, requests for information on their existing vacancies. These 7 no. facilities have a combined capacity for 328 no. childcare places, as detailed in Table 9. and it is considered likely that these facilities also have available childcare places. A reasonable estimate of same can be made using the data available from the 2018 / 2019 Annual Early Years Sector Profile (AEYSP). The AEYSP is jointly prepared by the Department of Children and Youth Affairs & Pobal and presents a national overview of the Early Learning Care (ELC) and School-Age Childcare (SAC) sector. The report provides details of childcare enrolment and vacancies on a county by county basis. The 2018/2019 AEYSP has the most up-to-date data on vacancy rates for childcare facilities¹.

7.2.10. The AEYSP established that in 2018/2019 there were 16,105 children enrolled in the existing childcare services surveyed across Dublin City with 627 no. vacant places. This equates to a vacancy rate of c. 4%. Previous data available found the vacancy rate in Dublin City to also be c. 4% in 2017/2018. Based on this information it is considered reasonable to assess that there is a level of vacancy in existing childcare services of c. 4% in Dublin City. Based on the total capacity of 328 no. childcare places in the 7 no. existing childcare services for which vacancy rates could not be established, this would suggest that c. 13 no. childcare places would be reasonable estimate of vacancies in these facilities.

¹ The recently published 2019/2020 AEYSP does not include for vacancy rates due to the ongoing restrictions associated with the Covid-19 pandemic.



7.2.11. In addition, there are a number of other existing childcare providers in the locality which are located just outside the limits of the study area. These facilities are detailed in Table 10.

Name	Max. Capacity	Type	Distance from site
Little Harvard Childcare	80	Full, Part Time & Sessional	1.6km
Early Journeys	40	Sessional	1.7km
Our Lady's Nursery	88	Full Day	2km
Adrienne's Preschool	22	Sessional	2.2km
Naionra Scoil an tSeachtar Laoch	40	Sessional	2.3km
Lorcan Montessori	30	Sessional	2.5km

Table 9 – Additional Childcare Facilities in the Vicinity.

Again, it is considered likely that the facilities listed in Table 10 would have a vacancy rate of c. 4 % based on the best information available.

7.2.12. In summary, the development is likely to generate a demand for 63 no. childcare places based on the guidance of the 2001 Childcare Facilities - Guidelines for Planning Authorities and the 2018 Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines. It is considered that the demand for these childcare places generated by the development can be adequately catered by existing childcare facilities in the study area by virtue of the following:

- 65 no. childcare vacancies confirmed in the study area based on direct feedback from existing facilities;
- 36 no. surplus childcare places in the recently permitted childcare facility at Omni Park SHD located c. 350 meters to the south of the development;
- 13 no. estimated childcare places in the study area (within existing facilities which did not respond to requests for information of vacancy rates);
- The proximity of the existing Little Rainbows childcare facility to the development site (c. 210 meters) and the number of vacancies within same

7.3. Primary Education

7.3.1. The Department of Education & Skills provide details on enrolment figures for all primary schools on an annual basis which are available from their website: www.education.ie. An examination of Department of Education & Skills records reveal a total of 5 no. existing primary schools located in the study area, as illustrated in Figure 7.

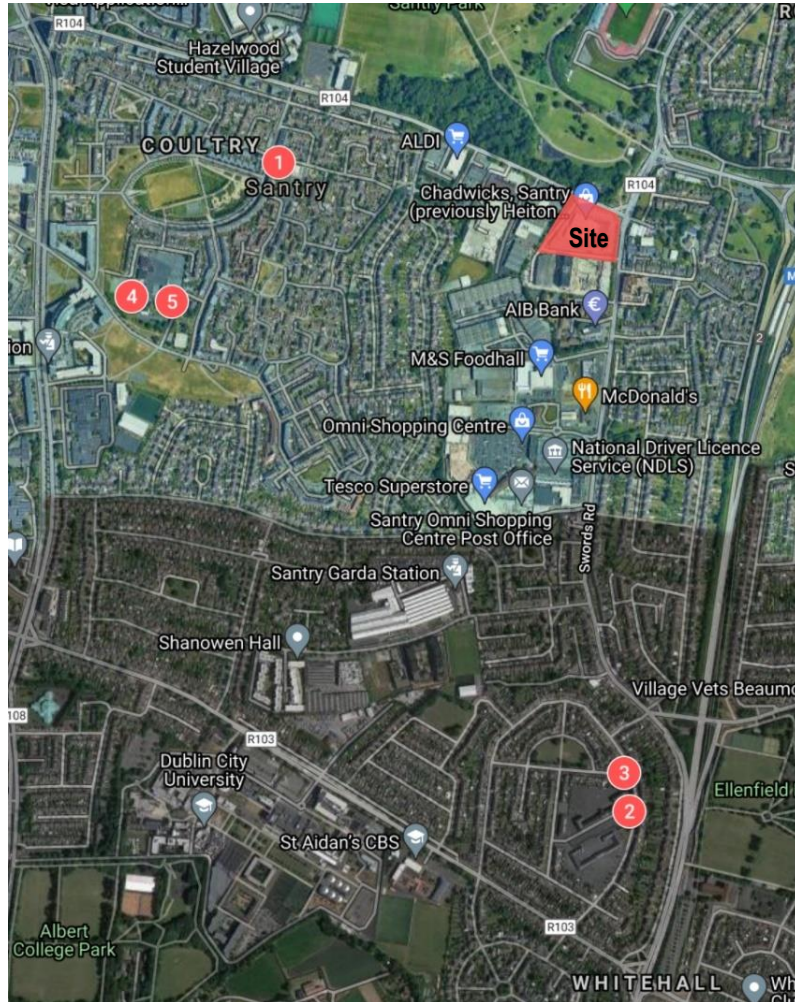


Figure 7- Existing primary schools.

7.3.2. Details of existing primary schools located in the study area, their enrolment figure for the 2020/2021 academic year, and their average class size for the 2019/2020 academic year, can be found in Table 11.

No.	Name	Enrolment (2020/2021)	Average No. of Children per Class	Type	Distance from site
1	Gaelscoil Bhaile Munna	169	20	Mixed	640m
2	Holy Child National School	429	25	Mixed	1.2km
3	Holy Child National School	277	26	Boys	1.2km
4	Virgin Mary Girls National School	184	16	Girls	1km
5	Virgin Mary Boys National School	141	21	Boys	1km
-	-	1,200	-	-	-

**Table 10** - Existing primary schools.

It is evident from the above that there are 5 no. primary schools within walking distance of the development which have a total existing enrolment of 1,200 no. students.

7.3.3. In addition, there are a number of primary schools in the locality which are located just outside the limits of the study area (<2.5 km from the development), as follows:

Name	Enrolment (2020/2021)	Average No. of Children per Class	Type	Distance from site
Gaelscoil Cholmcille	261	30	Mixed	1.3km
St. Joesph's Junior National School	145	17	Mixed	1.8km
St. Joesph's Senior National School	142	17	Mixed	1.8km
Holy Spirit B N S	316	21	Boys	2km
SN an Spioraid Naiomh	287	21	Girls	2.2km
Our Lady of Victories Infant National School	216	18	Mixed	2.4km
-	1,367	-	-	-

Table 11 - Additional Primary Schools in the Vicinity.

7.3.4. Estimated Demand Generated

7.3.4.1. The development caters for 350 no. dwellings comprised of of 113 no. 1 bed, 218 no. 2 bed, & 19 no. 3 bed dwellings. It is considered that only 2 and 3 bed dwellings are applicable to the demand for educational facilities.

7.3.4.2. The 2016 Census revealed that the average household size in the State was 2.75 persons while the average household size in the study area was 2.66 persons. For accuracy, this latter figure of 2.66 will be used to formulate expected demand.

7.3.4.3. In respect of identifying requirements for primary schools in the future, The Provision of Schools and the Planning System: A Code of Practice (2008) outlines that the Department of Education & Skills will assume that an average of 12% of the population is of primary school-going age; however, as established in Section 6.3.4.2. of this SCIA, the 2016 Census detailed the primary school age cohort of Dublin City to be 7.7% of the population, while the the primary school age cohort of the study area was 8.3% of the population. These figures are lower than the State average (11.5%) and are considered to reflect a more accurate profile of educational demand in study area. As such the 8.3% will be utilised to formulate expected demand.

7.3.4.4. Based on the 237 no. 2 and 3 bed dwellings proposed, and an average household size of 2.66 persons per dwelling, the development is likely to generate a population of c. 631 no. persons with a potential demand for primary school education services. On the assumption that 8.3% of this population will be of primary school age this equates to c. 52 no. additional primary school places generated by the development.



7.3.5. Additional Considerations

- 7.3.5.1.** The Regional Projections of full-time enrolments Primary and Second Level, 2019–2036, provides several scenarios for the estimated future enrolment figures based on the study of present trends. The report builds on the State projections of enrolments published in 2018 and was modelled on the CSO Regional Projections published in June 2019. The report is therefore considered to contain the most accurate and up-to-date projections for future primary and post-primary school demand.
- 7.3.5.2.** The chosen scenario for the forecast was M2F2 which encompasses the assumption of medium levels of migration and the fertility rate falling from 1.8 to 1.6 over the course of next 12 years. Within the report, details for the Dublin region are relevant to the development.
- 7.3.5.3.** Primary school enrolments in Dublin are projected to fall by 10,480 no. children by 2036 (7.2% change) while primary enrolments in the State as a whole are projected to fall by 134,024 no. children by 2036 (23.6% change). It is important to note that projection figures may differ from the actual outcome, as can be seen in the projections released by the Department of Education and Skills in previous years when compared to actual figures; however, the data contained in the report assists in developing a holistic overview for the purposes of this assessment i.e. a projected trend for declining primary school enrolments both in Dublin and the State as a whole.

7.3.6. Primary School Assessment

- 7.3.6.1.** Section 6.3.3.3. of the SCIA established that there were 806 no. children of pre-school age in the study area in 2016. If it is assumed that these children are evenly distributed across year groups, there is an average of 161 no. children in each year group². It is therefore considered reasonable to assume that an average of 161 no. children in the study area will graduate from the pre-school system into the primary school system each year.
- 7.3.6.2.** The subject development is expected to generate a demand for c. 52 no. primary school places, thus increasing the total number of children in the study area who will require primary school education in the short term to 858 no. children³ or an average of 172 no. children in each year group.
- 7.3.6.3.** The SCIA has identified that there are 5 no. existing primary schools located in the study area. These 5 no. schools have a current enrolment of 1,200 students or an average of 150 no. students in each school year⁴. It is therefore considered reasonable to estimate that an average of 150 no. students will graduate from the primary school system each year in the study area. In addition, there are 6 no. primary schools located just outside the study area with a combined enrolment of 1,367 no. pupils or an average of 171 no. students⁵ in each year group.
- 7.3.6.4.** The number of children expected to graduate from the primary school system each year in the study area (c. 150 no. students) and in the close vicinity (c. 171 no. students) indicates that there is a more than adequate provision of existing primary school places to cater for expected primary school population generated by the development.
- 7.3.6.5.** This is supplemented further by the Department of Education & Skills projections for primary school enrolment which projects enrolments in the Dublin to fall by 10,480 no. children by 2036 (7.2% change) while primary enrolments in the State as a whole are projected to fall by 134,024 no. children by 2036 (23.6% change).

² 806 no. children evenly distributed across the 5 pre-school years (under 1 year old, 1 year old, 2 year old etc.).

³ 806 no. children of pre-school age in the study area + 52 no. children generated by the development

⁴ 1,200 no. students evenly distributed across 8 primary school years (Junior /Senior infants and 1st -6th Class)

⁵ 1,367 no. students evenly distributed across 8 primary school years (Junior /Senior infants and 1st -6th Class)



7.3.6.6. Furthermore, it is considered that the development, if granted, will be built over a number of years and that the projected primary school age population generated from the development will not be immediate.

7.3.6.7. To summarise, it is expected that the development will generate a maximum demand for c. 52 no. primary school places. Based on the number of existing primary schools located both within, and adjacent to (< 2km from the development), the study area, current enrolment figures, demographics of the area and average class sizes, it is considered that existing primary schools can adequately serve the demand generated by the development.

7.4. Post-Primary Education

7.4.1. The Department of Education & Skills provide details on enrolment figures for all post-primary schools on an annual basis which are available from their website: www.education.ie. An examination of Department of Education & Skills records reveal a total of 3 no. post-primary schools located in the study area, as illustrated in Figure 8.

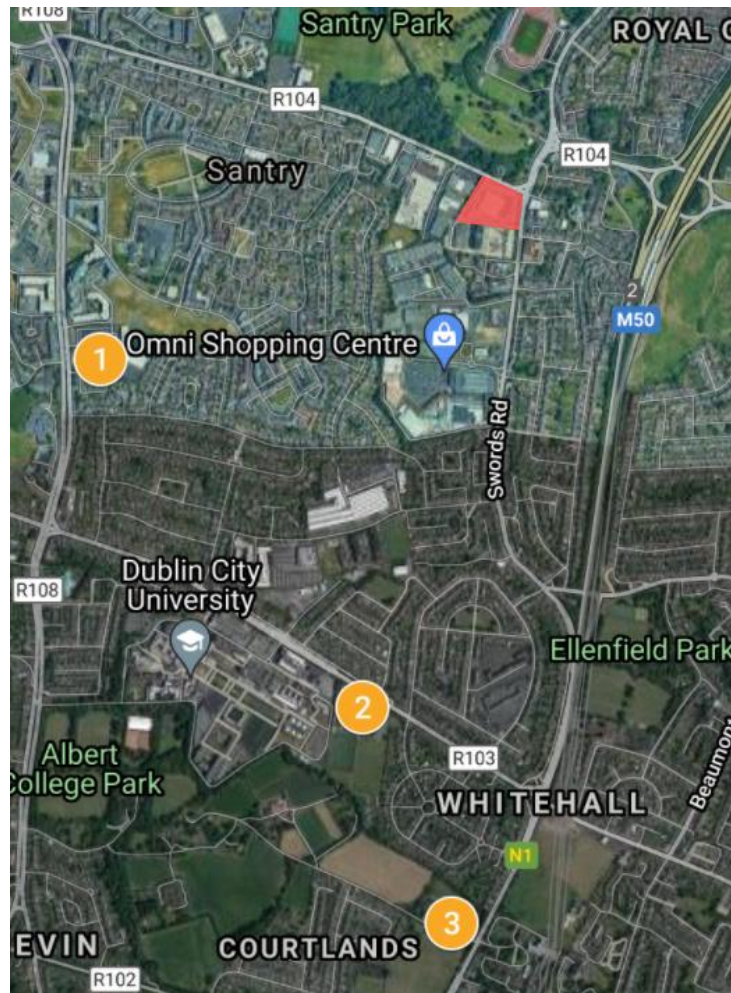


Figure 8 - Existing post primary schools.

7.4.2. Details of existing post-primary schools located in the study area and their enrolment figure for the 2020/2021 academic year can be found in Table 13.

No.	Name	Enrolment (2020/2021)	Type	Distance from site
1	Trinity Comprehensive School	503	Boys & Girls	1km
2	St. Aidan's CBS	719	Boys	1.4m
3	Plunkett College	40	Boys & Girls	1.9km
Total	-	1,262	-	-

Table 12 - Existing post-primary schools.

It is evident from the above that there are 3 no. existing post-primary schools within walking distance of the development which have a total existing enrolment of 1,262 no. students.



7.4.3. In addition, there are a number of post-primary schools in the locality which are located just outside the limits of the study area (<3.5 from the development), as follows:

Name	Enrolment (2020/2021)	Type	Distance from site
Margaret Aylward Community College	127	Girls	2km
Our Lady of Mercy College	372	Girls	2.4km
Clonturk College	517	Mixed	2.4km
Dominican College	760	Girls	3km
Maryfield College	583	Girls	3.3km
Rosmini Community College	102	Mixed	3.4km
-	2,461	-	-

Table 13- Additional Post-Primary Schools in the Vicinity.

7.4.4. Estimated Demand Generated

7.4.4.1. The development caters for 350 no. dwellings comprised of 113 no. 1 bed, 218 no. 2 bed, & 19 no. 3 bed dwellings. It is considered that only 2 and 3 bed dwellings are applicable to the demand for educational facilities.

7.4.4.2. The 2016 Census revealed that the average household size in the State was 2.75 persons while the average household size in the study area was 2.66 persons. For accuracy, this latter figure of 2.66 will be used to formulate expected demand.

7.4.4.3. The Department of Education & Skills, and the relevant planning policy documents, acknowledge the prediction of expected post-primary school demand is, in many cases, more complex than predictions of expected primary school demand as it involves a number of additional considerations. Notwithstanding same, the Department of Education & Skills assumes that 8.5% of the population will be available for post-primary education.

7.4.4.4. As established in Section 6.3.5.2 of this SCIA, the 2016 Census detailed the post-primary school age cohort of Dublin City to be 5.7% of the population, while the post-primary school age cohort of the study area was 8.4% of the population. These figures are considered to reflect a more accurate profile of educational demand in study area and, as such, the figure of 8.4% will be utilised to formulate expected demand.

7.4.4.5. Based on the 237 no. 2 and 3 bed dwellings proposed and an average household size of 2.66 persons per dwelling, the development is likely to generate a population of c. 631 no. persons. On the assumption that 8.4% of the population will be of post-primary school age this equates to c. 53 no. additional post-primary school places generated by the development.

7.4.5. Additional Considerations

7.4.5.1. The Regional Projections of full-time enrolments Primary and Second Level, 2019–2036, provides several scenarios for the estimated future enrolment figures based on the study of present trends. The report builds on the State projections of enrolments published in 2018 and was modelled on the CSO Regional Projections published in June 2019. The report is therefore considered to contain the most accurate and up-to-date projections for future primary and post-primary school demand.



7.4.5.2. The chosen scenario for the forecast was M2F2 which encompasses the assumption of medium levels of migration and the fertility rate falling from 1.8 to 1.6 over the course of next 12 years. Within the report, details for the Dublin region are relevant to the proposed development.

7.4.5.3. Post-primary enrolments in Dublin are projected to decrease to c. 88,091 students by 2036 (c. 2.6% change from 2018 levels of enrolment), while post-primary enrolments in the State as a whole are projected to fall to c. 37,584 no. students below existing levels by 2036. It is important to note that projection figures may differ from the actual outcome, as can be seen in the projections released by the Department of Education and Skills in previous years when compared to actual figures, however, the data contained in the report assists in developing a holistic overview for the purposes of this assessment i.e. a long term projected trend for declining post-primary school enrolments both in Dublin and the State as a whole.

7.4.6. Post Primary School Assessment

7.4.6.1. Section 6.3.4.2. of the SCIA established that there were 1,294 no. children of primary school age in the study area in 2016. If it is assumed that these children are evenly distributed across year groups, there is an average of 162 no. children in each year group⁶. It is therefore considered reasonable to assume that an average of 162 no. children in the study area will graduate from the primary school system into the post-primary school system each year.

7.4.6.2. The development is expected to generate a demand for c. 53 no. post-primary school places, thus increasing the total number of children in the study area who will require post-primary school education in the short term to 1,347 no. children⁷ or an average of 168 no. children in each year group.

7.4.6.3. The SCIA has identified that there are 3 no. existing post-primary schools located in the study area. These 3 no. schools have a current enrolment of 1,262 students or an average of 210 no. students in each school year⁸. It is therefore considered reasonable to estimate that an average of 210 no. students will graduate from the post-primary school system each year in the study area. In addition, there are 6 no. post-primary schools located just outside the study area (<3.5 km from the development) with a combined enrolment of 2,461 no. pupils or an average of 410 no. students⁹ in each year group. This is particularly relevant as the Department of Education & Skills notes that post-primary students are more likely to travel greater distances to attend secondary school compared to primary school.

7.4.6.4. The number of children expected to graduate from the post-primary school system each year in the study area (c. 210 no. students) and in the close vicinity (c. 410 no. students) indicates that there is a more than adequate provision of existing post-primary school places to cater for expected post-primary school demand generated by the development.

7.4.6.5. This is supplemented further by the Department of Education & Skills projections for post-primary school enrolment which projects a long term trend for declining enrolments. It is also noted that post-primary school places are not normally required immediately for new developments as the population life cycle takes longer for the post-primary school age population to materialise.

7.4.6.6. To summarise, it is expected that the development will generate a maximum demand for c. 53 no. post-primary school places. Based on the existing post-primary schools both within, and adjacent to (< 3.5km from the development), the study area, current enrolment figures and demographics of the area, it is considered that existing post-primary schools can adequately serve the demand generated by the proposed development.

⁶ 1,294 no. children evenly distributed across 8 primary school years (Junior /Senior infants and 1st – 6th Class)

⁷ 1,294 no. children of primary school age in the study area + 53 no. children generated by the proposed development

⁸ 1,262 no. students evenly distributed across 6 post-primary school years (1st -6th Year)

⁹ 2,461 no. students evenly distributed across 6 post-primary school years (1st -6th Year)

7.5. Third Level / Further Education

- 7.5.1.** Dublin City University (DCU) is located approximately 2.2 km to the south of the development. DCU is one of the main universities in Ireland, catering for c. 17,000 students, and provides for numerous educational departments including for Science and Health, Humanities and Social Sciences, Engineering and Computing, Business and Education.
- 7.5.2.** The DCU campus includes for additional facilities such as the Helix Theatre, and a variety of sports facilities. DCU also provides for a community facility in partnership with Dublin City Council at Shangan Road to the south-west of the development. DCU in the community seeks to promote sustainable community development in local area acting as a bridge between the community and the higher education system. The centre offers flexible programmes of learning to suit an individual's needs and a drop in centre for advice on higher education options.
- 7.5.3.** Given the proximity of the development to one of the largest universities in the State, it is considered that future residents will be well served by third level education facilities.

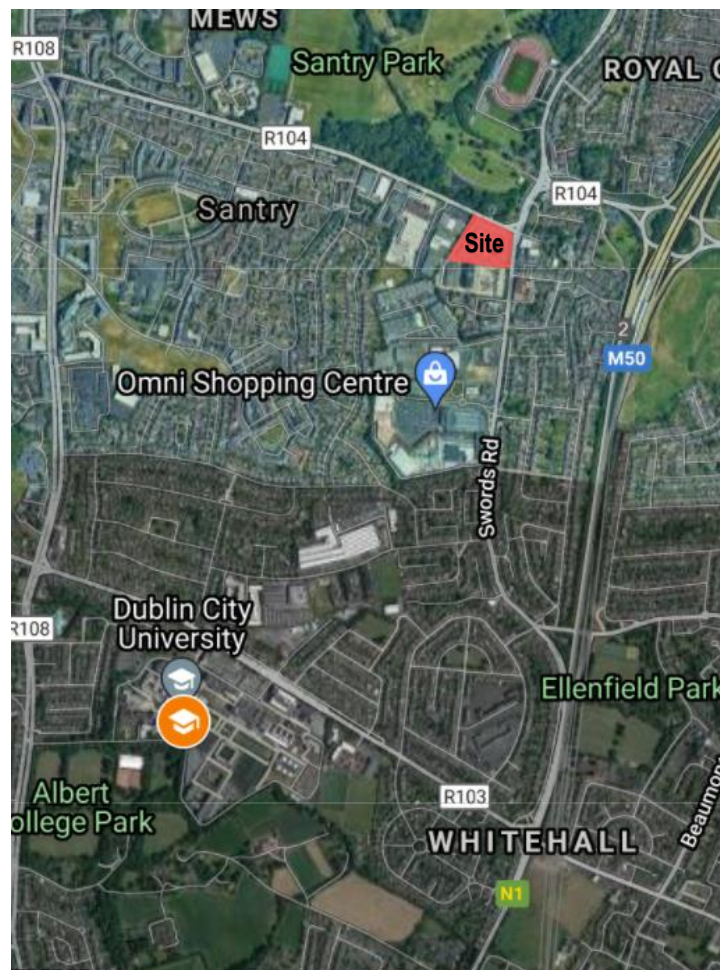


Figure 9- Third Level Education.



7.6. Sports and Recreation

7.6.1. Recreation and open space represent a vital component of community life, promoting both health and social cohesion. There are a number of public parks and sports facilities in the vicinity of the development, some of which are outside the study area; however, these recreation spaces are considered relevant, given the urban environment and built up nature of the study area, and can be seen as representing noted amenity spaces of significance. Table 15 and Figure 10 detail existing sports and recreation spaces in the vicinity of the development.

No.	Name	Type	Distance from site
1	Santry Park	Amenity / Public Park	200m
2	Morton Stadium	Athletics Facility	500m
3	Larkhill Karate Club	Karate Club	550m
4	Trinity College Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facility	750m
5	Coultry Park	Amenity / Public Park	1.2km
6	Trinity AstroTurf Pitches	Soccer Pitches	1.6km
7	St. Kevin's Boys AFC	Soccer Club	1.7km
8	Coolock Lane Park	Amenity / Public Park	1.7km
9	Ellenfield Park	Amenity / Public Park	1.9km
10	Whitehall Colmcille GAA Club	GAA Club	2km
11	Dublin City University	University Campus with Landscaped Open Space and Walkways	2.2km
12	Setanta GAA Club	GAA Club	2.2km
13	St. Kevin's Boys All Weather Pitches	Soccer Pitches	2.5km
14	Glasnevin Basketball Club	Basketball Club	2.6km
15	Home Farm Football Club	Soccer Club	2.8km
16	Albert College Park	Amenity / Public Park	2.8km
17	Courtlands Park	Multi-Purpose Sports Facility	3km

Table 14 - List of Sports and Recreation Facilities.

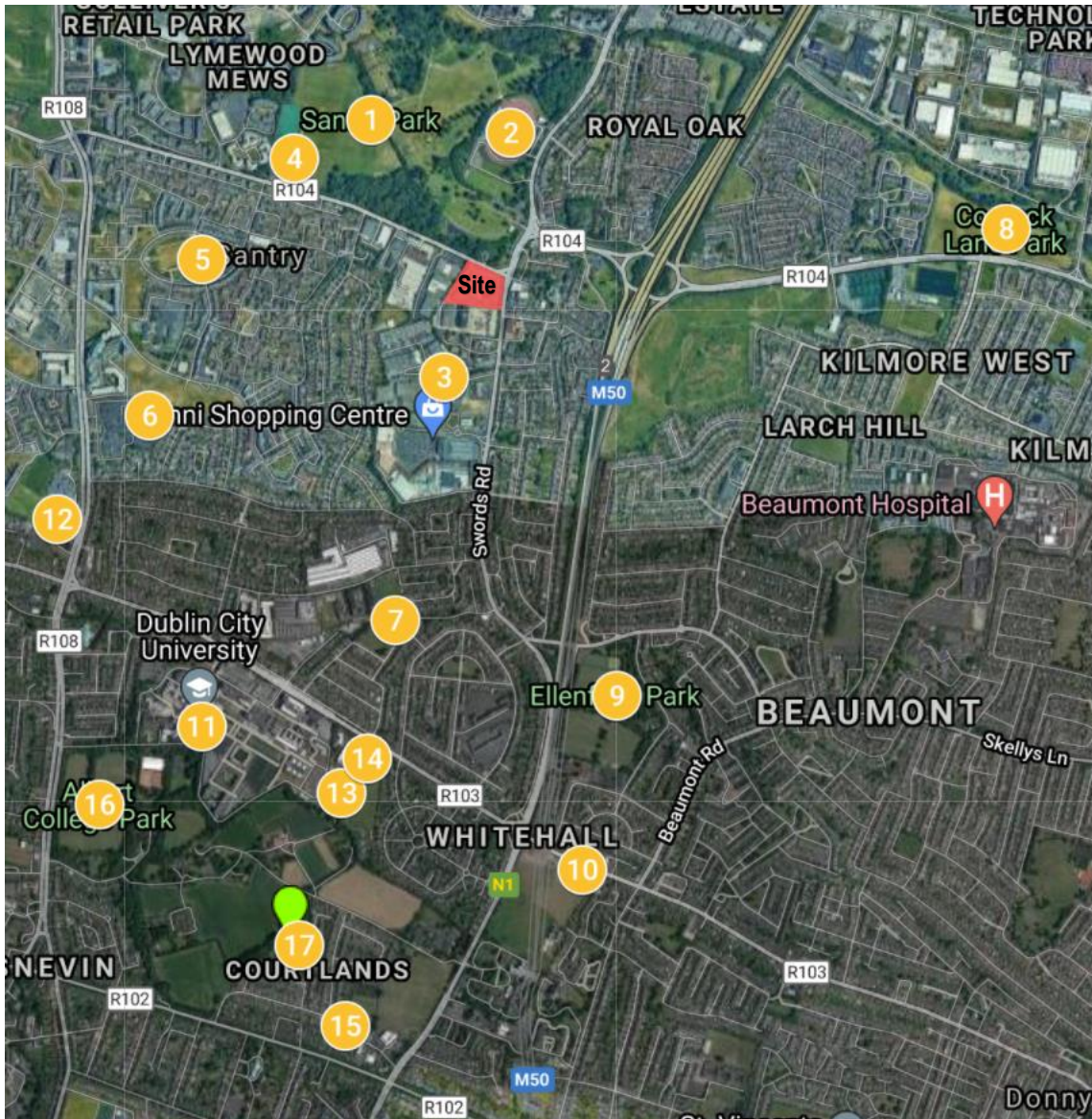


Figure 10 - Sports and Recreation Facilities.

7.6.2. Further information regarding the above sports and recreation facilities can be found below.

Santry Park

Santry Demesne opened as a regional park in 2004 and is located approximately 200m walking distance from the development. The park includes a 72 acre park and a 15 acre linear park on the banks of the Santry river. The park also contains a children’s’ playground, a community garden, and an extensive network of pathways.

Morton Stadium

Also known as the National Athletics Stadium or Santry Stadium, Morton Stadium is an athletics stadium which is central to the provision of athletics competitions for all ages in Dublin. The stadium is approximately 500m walking distance from the development.



Larkhill Karate Club

The Larkhill Karate Club is located in the Santry Hall Industrial Estate, approximately 550m walking distance from the development. The facility provides for a fully equipped karate training facility for all age groups.

Trinity College Sports Grounds

Trinity College Dublin's primary outdoor sports facilities are located on Santry Avenue, approximately 750m walking distance from the development. The grounds contain state of the art facilities include showers, changing facilities, function room, and free car parking.

Coultry Park

Coultry Park is a neighbourhood park of 3.2 hectares which opened in 2007. The park is located approximately 1.2km walking distance from the development. The park includes a playground, football pitch, multi-use games area/5-a-side pitch, an all-weather basketball court, a bandstand and performance area.

Trinity Astro turf Pitches

Trinity Comprehensive's astro turf pitches are located to the rear of the school buildings, approximately 1.6km walking distance from the development. The pitches are mainly used by local football clubs for training purposes in the evenings.

St. Kevin's Boys AFC

St. Kevin's Boys Football Club is located on the Shanowen Road, approximately 1.7km walking distance from the development. The club includes both indoor and outdoor all weather surfaces for training along with the grassed playing pitches. The club is renowned for its youth facilities and recently entered into a player development partnership with Bohemians Football Club.

Coolock Lane Park

Coolock Lane Park is located approximately 1.7km to the north-east of the development. The park provides for playing fields and walkways which can be enjoyed by the surrounding community.

Ellenfield Park

Ellenfield Park is located approximately 1.9km to the south-east of the development. The park provides for playing fields, children's play facilities, walking and cycling routes.

Whitehall Colmcille GAA Club

Whitehall Colmcille is located on Collin's Avenue, Whitehall, approximately 2km to the south-east of the development. The Club has one playing pitch located on the club grounds.

Dublin City University

DCU is located approximately 2.2km to the south-west of the development. The college campus provides for a number of open space areas such as playing fields and landscaped walkways throughout the campus.



Setanta GAA Club

Setanta GAA club is located on Ballymun Road, approximately 2.2km to the south-west of the development. The Club has one playing pitch located on the club grounds.

St. Kevin' s Boys All Weather Pitches

St. Kevin's Boys Football Club is located on the Shanowen Road, approximately 1.7km walking distance from the development. The club includes both indoor and outdoor all weather surfaces for training along with the grassed playing pitches. The club is renowned for its youth facilities and recently entered into a player development partnership with Bohemians Football Club.

Glasnevin Basketball Club

Glasnevin Basketball Club is a Senior Mens basketball club for all age groups which is based in St Aidan's secondary school, Collins Avenue, approximately 2.6km walking distance from the development.

Home Farm Football Club

Home Farm is football club based in Whitehall, approximately 2.8km walking distance to the south of the development. The club caters for both boys and girls teams.

Albert College Park

Albert College Park is a 15 hectare park located approximately 2.8km to the south-east of the development. The park includes for walkways, playing pitches for soccer and GAA, playground, boules court, and Tennis Ireland National Centre.

Courtlands Park

Courtlands Park is located approximately 3km to the south of the development. The park contains 2 no. tennis pitches, a basketball court and a football pitch, all of which are hard surfaces.

7.6.3. The above list of sports and recreation facilities is non exhaustive; however, it is clear that the development will be well served by public open space and sports facilities. It is also considered relevant to note that the development site is not currently occupied by open space and/or recreational facilities and therefore the development will not result in the loss or reduction of any open space of existing recreational facilities.

7.7. Other Community Uses

7.7.1. This section of the SCIA identifies the remaining facilities in the study area considered of relevance; namely, religious facilities, community halls / meeting rooms, libraries & emergency services. These facilities are detailed in Table 16 and Figure 11.

No.	Facility	Distance from site
1	St. Pappan’s Church of Ireland	140m
2	Santry Community Resource Centre	270m
3	Chapel of Blessed Margaret Ball	450m
4	Dublin Christian Life Church	450m
5	The Ireland Pentecostal Assembly	650m
6	Greenfield Park Community Club	750m
7	Santa Garda Station	1.2km
8	Ballymun East Community Centre	1.3km
9	Church of the Virgin Mary	1.3km
10	Ballymun Garda Station	1.7km
11	Ballymun Library	2.1km
12	DCU Library	2.4km

Table 15 - List of Other Community Uses.

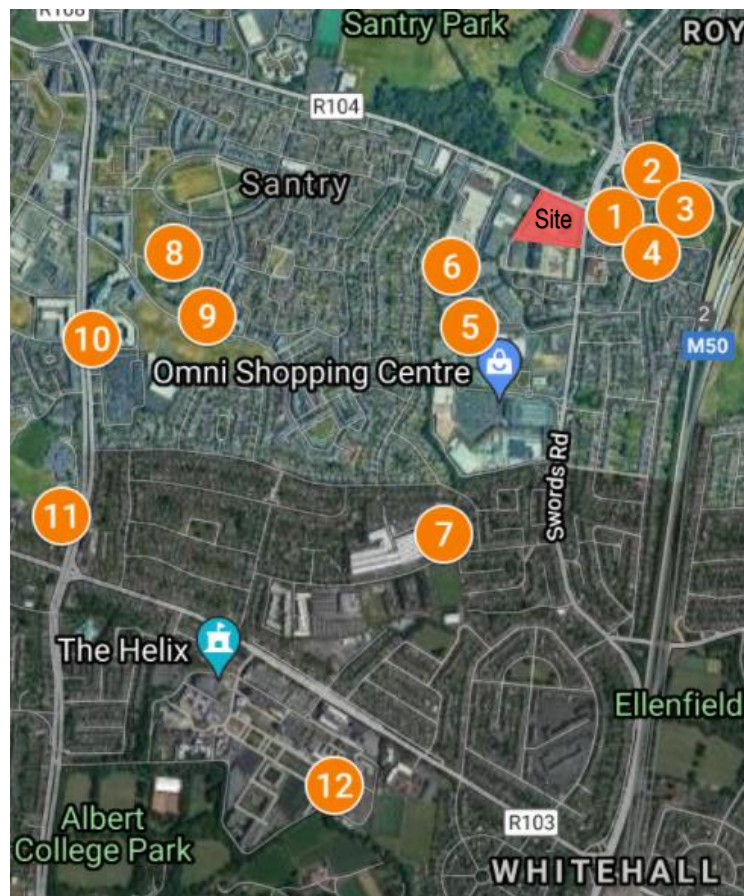


Figure 11 - Other Community Uses.

7.7.2. Based on the forgoing it is considered that the development is well served by religious facilities, meeting halls and community services.



7.8. Retail Provision

7.8.1. The Omni Shopping Centre is located approximately 650m to the south of the development. The Omni facility accommodates approximately 103 no. retail units (c. 45,000 sq.m total), ranging from 3 no. large supermarkets/department stores (Lidl, Tesco and M&S at the 1000 sq.m to 2000 sq.m range) to a wide range of smaller units, and contains over half of all of the retail units in Santry. The following mix of retail uses are located in the Omni Shopping Centre

Pharmacies	Bank	Drive Thru Restaurant
Hair Salon	Dry Cleaners	Hardware Store
Books Shop Bakery/ Deli	Opticians	Supermarkets
Coffee Shop	Flower Shop	Games Shop
Ticketmaster	Clothes Shops	Home Department Store
Phone Shop	Pet Store	Post Office
Barbers	Jewellers	Bookmakers
Coffee Shop	Hardware Store	Car service and Tyre
Petrol Station	Car Wash	

Table 16 - Omni Shipping Centre Retail Uses.

7.8.2. In addition to the above, the following mix of retail are noted in the study area.

Post Office	Café/ Restaurant	Print services
Delicatessen	Bank	Fast food take-aways
Estate Agents	Credit Union	Tailors
Flower shop	Bookmakers	Clothes shops
Newsagent	Barber shop	Electrical and appliances shop
Supermarket	Hair/ Beauty Salon	Furniture shop
Public House	Dry Cleaners/ Laundrette	Hardware store
Pharmacy	Car repair garage	Games shop
Off-License	Bike shop	

Table 17 - Retail uses in the study area.

7.8.3. Based on the forgoing it is considered that the development will be well served by existing retail provision. In addition to same, the development includes for 5 no. retail / commercial uses which are put forward in compliance with the Z3 (Neighbourhood Centres) zoning of the development site. These proposed uses are considered to be complementary to the existing range of retail provision in the area and will not detract from existing retail facilities. The proposed retail / commercial uses included for as part of the development will form a focal point for the new neighbourhood, catering for a limited range of services to the local population within 5 minutes walking distance, as envisaged by the vision for Z3 lands noted in the CDP.



8.0. Proposed Facilities

- 8.1. Thus far, the SCIA has assessed the existing social & community infrastructure available to the serve future residents of the development and it is considered that the SCIA has demonstrated that the development will be well served by existing social & community infrastructure in the study area.
- 8.2. Notwithstanding same, cognisance has been paid to the scale of development put forward and due consideration given to the Z3 zoning attached to the development site. As such, the development includes for non-residential uses to further ensure that the residential elements of the development will be appropriately supported by, and delivered in tandem with, social & community infrastructure. The non-residential elements of the development include for: 5 no. retail / commercial uses, a community use unit, and a residential amenity support unit. These proposed uses are discussed below.

Commercial / Retail Use

- 8.3. The development includes 5 no. commercial / retail uses located on the ground floors of Blocks A, B, and D. These commercial / retail uses have been strategically located, fronting on to both Santry Avenue and Swords Road, to cater for active frontage and bring a new vibrancy to a highly visible corner location in this urban community. The proposed commercial / retail uses are also put forward in recognition of the Z3 (Neighbourhood Centres) zoning attached to the site. In accordance with the vision for Z3 lands, these uses will create a new focal point in the neighbourhood by providing a range of convenience type services to both the existing and future local population. It is also considered that these commercial / retail units compliment larger existing commercial / retail facilities in the area, particularly the Aldi supermarket to the west and the Omni Shopping Centre to the south.
- 8.4. It is submitted that the provision of 5 no. commercial / retail units at ground floor level, forming a strong ground floor frontage, directly addressing the adjoining streetscapes, and adjacent to an existing large urban park (Santry Demesne), will provide for an attractive new range of facilities to serve local needs in compliance with the zoning objective attached to the site.

Community Use

- 8.5. In accordance with the Z3 zoning attached to the site, the development provides for a community use unit on the ground floor of Block E, addressing Santry Avenue, of c. 188 sq.m. The rationale for this proposed community hub is to provide for new community space available to both future and existing residents of the Santry area. It is considered that this community hub, dependant on the tenant, will provide the opportunity to implement a range of programmes and services to benefit the community, such as community drop ins, community breakfast clubs, and other supportive groups. It is envisaged that the community hub will enable new and established communities in Dublin 9 to engage with each other, fostering a sense of community and increasing the social interaction.
- 8.6. The facility has been designed as a welcoming space, with large windows maximising light and amenity use. It is considered that the facility has the potential to cater for a number of functions and will offer a focal point within the scheme. The location of the community hub fronting onto Santry Avenue and adjoining commercial and resident support/amenity space will ensure that there will be a consistent level of activity in this part of the development.
- 8.7. The provision of this community unit is put forward in recognition of the Z3 zoning on the site, the nature and scale of the overall proposed development, plus the changing nature of the environs in recent times due to on-going and permitted development in the immediate vicinity. It is considered that the community unit will aid in the creation of a sense of community with the overall scheme, tying individual neighbours together and forming an important meeting point within the scheme. It is envisaged that the management of this facility will be operated by a specified management company, who may liaise with Dublin City Council and / or the Dublin



City Local Community Development Committee in terms of what services the unit caters for.

Residential Amenity Use

- 8.8. In addition to the above commercial / retail and community uses, the development includes for a one storey residential amenity use unit (187.9 sq.m) located between Blocks A & D which fronts onto Santry Avenue. It is considered that the proposed residential amenity use unit will be capable of supporting a range of services while also providing for recreation space to future residents of the development, helping to create a sense of community between residents of the proposed apartment blocks. The residential amenity use unit also provides for a focused entrance point to this new development on Santry Avenue, aiding the creation of a sense of place and identity for the development.
- 8.9. The proposed residential amenity use unit has been designed to provide recreation and relaxation amenity spaces to its residents close to home. Communal amenity facilities that can be accommodated in the residential amenity unit will be up to the eventual operator as to the function of the space; however, the design of this unit allows flexibility to facilitate numerous uses. Common amenity uses include:
- Gym
 - TV Room
 - Co-Working Desks
 - Conference Facilities
 - Cinema Room
 - Library Area / Quiet Zone
 - Dining / Entertainment Area
- 8.10. Within the stand alone residential amenity unit, flexible residential amenities are catered for, such as a residents lounge for recreation and co-working which could include work booths for individual work or two to four person meetings. The use of the co-working facilities will be managed by the Management Company. Residents can use the space to meet up and socialise or it could be used for many activities including presentations, workshops or classes. The Management Company will be responsible for managing the leasing or booking of these spaces.
- 8.11. The dedicated residential amenity unit fronts onto the new public realm at Santry Avenue, adjacent to the proposed commercial unit / café at ground floor of Block D and the commercial unit at ground floor of Block A. To the west, on the ground floor of Block E is the proposed community use unit, so the location of all of these units alongside each other and fronting onto the street will create a vibrancy along the new street front and provide residents with essential amenity space. The community unit and café, as well as the commercial units will create a homely and welcoming atmosphere within the development.

Open Spaces

- 8.12. In addition to above non-residential elements of the development, it is also considered relevant to the SCIA to note that the development provides for an ample provision of public and communal open space, which are put forward at a quantum which exceed the standards required in the CDP and the 2018 Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines.
- 8.13. Public open space for the development is provided for in linear form, centrally located, between Blocks C, D, E, & F, and equates to c. 1.915 sq.m representing c. 13% of the site area. The existing CDP states, in Section 16.3.4, that meaningful public open space is required for development proposals on all zoned lands and, with regard to Z3 lands, sets a requirement for 10% of the site area to be reserved for public open space. The development caters for c. 13% of the development site to be allocated as public open space and is therefore



in compliance with the requirements of the CDP.

- 8.14.** The proposed public open space has been strategically designed and located to align with the permitted public open space provision within the adjoining Santry Place development to the immediate south, allowing for visual integration between proposed and permitted developments and maximising meaningful, usable space.
- 8.15.** The development also caters for a generous provision of communal open space. Communal open space is catered for as follows:
- between Blocks E, F, & G - c. 707sq.m;
 - between Blocks A, B, C, & D - c. 1,190.2sq.m;
 - in the form of roof gardens located on:
 - Block A (c. 267.1sq.m)
 - Block C (c. 418.6sq.m)
 - Block F (c. 436.2 sq.m)
 - on the proposed residential amenity use unit (c. 104.6 sq.m).

Therefore, in totality, the proposed communal open space provision for the development equates to c. 3,122 sq.m.

- 8.16.** The 2018 Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines set the following standards for the provision of communal open space:
- 5 sq.m for 1 bed dwellings;
 - 6 sq.m for 2 bed / 3 person dwellings;
 - sq.m for 2 bed / 4 person dwellings;
 - sq.m for 3 bed dwellings.

Based on these standards and the proposed dwelling mix, the development would have a requirement for the provision of c. 2,246 sq.m of communal open space. The development caters for 3,122sq.m of communal open space, which is in excess of the 2,246sq.m required (equating to an additional 39%).

- 8.17.** Based on all the foregoing, it is considered the development caters for an appropriate range and variety of social & community infrastructure, in addition to the existing facilities detailed in this SCIA, which ensures that both future residents of the development and existing residents in the Santry area are adequately supported. It is considered that the development puts forward a high quality design, forming an attractive new neighbourhood on an underutilised brownfield site, and represents proper planning and sustainable development of the area.



9.0. Conclusions

- 9.1. Taking all of the foregoing into consideration, it is respectfully submitted that the SCIA has demonstrated that the study area is well served by existing social & community infrastructure, and that the future population of the development will be readily supported by same, as summarised below.
- 9.2. The SCIA has demonstrated that there are sufficient childcare facilities, both existing and permitted, within the study area to cater for the expected childcare needs generated by the development.
- 9.3. The SCIA has also demonstrated that the extra demand created by the development for primary and post-primary educational facilities will be relatively low in relation to current levels of local provision, and it is submitted that the likely demand for additional school spaces arising from the development will not create undue strain on existing school facilities in the area.
- 9.4. The SCIA has demonstrated that the study area is well served by existing health & wellbeing providers, third level education facilities, sports & recreation facilities, and other community facilities which adequately cater for the existing residential population and proposed increase that will arise from this development.
- 9.5. In addition to existing facilities, the development includes for an appropriate provision of social & community related uses which ensure that future residents of the development enjoy a high quality of life, and that variety and amenity for existing residents in the Santry area is greatly improved upon.
- 9.6. It is considered the the development represents proper planning sustainable development of an underutilised site located in the existing urban environs of Dublin city. The development complies with the land use zoning objective attached to the site and supports national, regional, and local planning policy, and therefore ought to be granted permission.

