



Schools Demand Assessment

To Support a Planning Application for a Proposed Strategic Housing Development at Cornelscourt Village

On behalf of Cornel Living Ltd.

October 2021

Document Control Sheet

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1.0 Introduction

This School Demand Assessment has been prepared by KPMG Future Analytics, 1 Stokes Place, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2 (Chartered Town Planning and Development Consultants), on behalf of Cornel Living Ltd, in support of a planning application for a proposed (BTR) Strategic Housing Development at a site of approximately 2.15 ha at Cornelscourt Village, Old Bray Road, Cornelscourt. This report provides a detailed review of the statutory, strategic and policy context that relates to the provision of educational facilities in the area, with the aim to:

- Outline the existing range of educational services within the vicinity of the subject site;
- Describes the demand generated by the proposed development; and
- Offer insights into the likelihood of the future capacity of the existing educational services to support future residents.

1.1 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to assess the capacity of existing schools in the study area with regard to the relevant planning policy in relation to the potential demand generated by the proposed development. It is imperative that a baseline is identified which would then allow demand estimations to be made based on demographic change and the associated impact of the proposed development. Therefore, a methodology for the assessment of educational facilities and schools has been developed in accordance with the directions provided in planning policy, and it involves the following steps:

1. Defining a Study Area;
2. Undertaking a study of the demographic composition of the population of the Study Area;
3. Determining the extent and provision of existing educational facilities and schools within the Study Area; and
4. Estimating the level of demand for schools that may arise from the development proposal.

The school demand assessment described in the following sections will follow this methodology as a structural framework. The existing supply of educational facilities and schools were assessed to establish the baseline scenario, followed by a demographic analysis that provides valuable insights into the characteristics of the population of the Study Area, prior to finally determining the potential demand generated by the proposed development. It is important to note that in assessing potential demand generated by the proposed scheme, an absolute maximum scenario was presented. It therefore follows that it is reasonable to conclude that there will be in all likelihood a lower than depicted demand for enrolment places within the school network.

1.2 Report Structure

This report will comprise a further five sections.

- **Section 2** provides a description of the subject site and the Study Area.
- **Section 3** presents the changing demographic profile of the Study Area.
- **Section 4** sets out the policy context in terms of National Policy, Regional Policy and Local Policy
- **Section 5** provides a comprehensive Schools Demand Assessment which looks at existing capacity, historic enrolment patterns and future enrolment projections.
- **Section 6** provides a conclusion in relation to the overall assessment.

2.0 Subject Development

2.1 Subject Site

The subject site is a vacant infill site of 2.15 ha located to the north of Cornelscourt Village. Cornelscourt is a small suburban village located in South Dublin, between Cabinteely and Foxrock.



Figure 2.1 Site Location with the extent of the site identified in red

The site is bounded by the N11 Stillorgan Dual Carriageway to the north/east, the rear gardens of two-storey houses fronting onto Willow Grove to the east/south, a service station and a terrace of cottages (residential and commercial) to the south east fronting onto the Old Bray Road to the south/west, and by a three-storey commercial building (AIB Bank) and associated car park to the north/west.

The site is currently undeveloped, save for a hardstanding area that was a former temporary car park in the north of the site. The site shares an access road off the Old Bray Road with the carpark to the rear of the adjoining AIB bank. The site has approximately 150 m frontage onto the N11 / Stillorgan Dual Carriageway.

The subject site forms part of a long 'island' created between the Old Bray Road and the N11. The N11 effectively by-passes the village of Cornelscourt which is located on both sides of the Old Bray Road to the west of the subject site. Cornelscourt village provides a vibrant mix of smaller scale shops, café/restaurants, local services, and facilities serving the needs of the substantial residential areas around it.

The surrounding residential areas are characterised by predominantly 2-storey detached and semi-detached family homes in a range of styles and finishes, generally with front and rear gardens. Beyond the village of Cornelscourt to the west and north lies the residential area of Foxrock. To the north and east, across the N11, the Beech Park and South Park housing areas extend as far as Kill Lane and the

Clonkeen Road. To the south, either side of the Cornelscourt Hill Road, the residential areas of Gort Na Mona and the Glen rise up through Hainault and Sycamore, towards the Brennanstown Road and the M50 beyond. Recent developments in the wider area, and in particular along the N11 corridor, have tended to be taller, high density apartment schemes.

2.1.1 Transportation and Accessibility

Cornelscourt is located east of Sandyford (approx. 4.4 km to the west) and offers connectivity towards various areas of Dublin via the N11 Stillorgan Road. The N11 Stillorgan Road is a two-way dual carriageway road with a bus lane in both directions as well as a cycle track immediately adjacent to the bus lane, in both directions.

Travelling southwards on the N11 Stillorgan Road leads to Loughlinstown and provides links to Shankill and Bray as the M11; the M11 extends further south to Wicklow and Arklow. The M11 links to the M50 north of Bray approximately 2.7km south of the subject site; the M50 orbital route provides connections to Ballymount, Blanchardstown and Ballymun as well as Dublin Airport.

Travelling northwards on the N11 Stillorgan Road leads to Stillorgan as well as UCD and Donnybrook as the R138 Stillorgan Road. The N11 becomes the R138 at the junction with the N31 (Mount Merrion Avenue).

The site is situated immediately adjacent to this well served public bus transport infrastructure with high capacity links to/from Dublin City Centre and to key destinations in Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown.

The Carrickmines LUAS Stop is the most accessible LUAS stop to the proposed development, approximately 1.8km to the south of the site. The LUAS Greenline provides access to Sandyford, Dundrum, and the City Centre in addition to other destinations along its route.

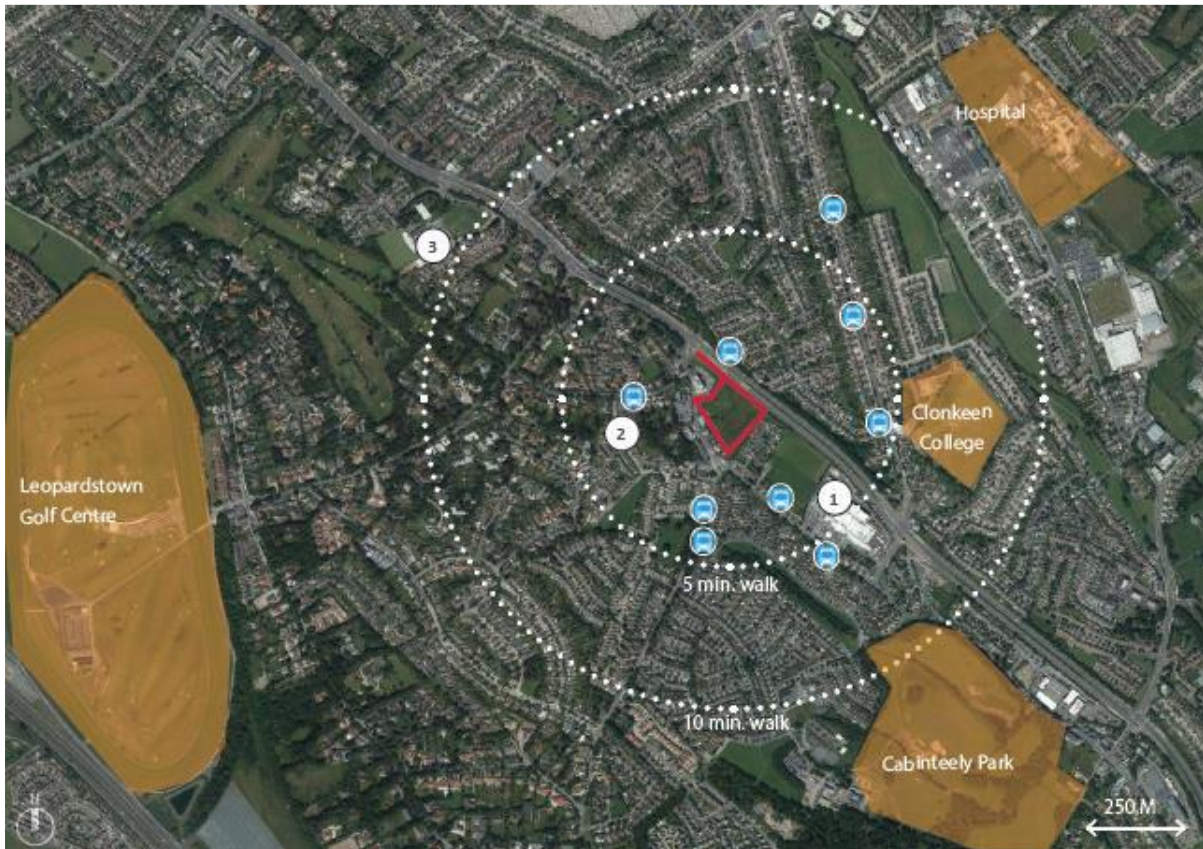


Figure 2.2 Site Context

2.2 Proposed Development

The proposed residential development provides for **419 no. build-to-rent dwellings** comprising 412 no. apartment units, consisting of 294 no. one-bed apartments, 111 no. two-bed apartments, and 7 no. three-bed apartment units and 7 no. three bed house units. The proposed apartments are arranged in 5 no. blocks which range in height from 4 no. storeys to 12 no. storeys over basement/podium level. The proposed houses are two storeys in height.



Figure 2.3 Site Location Plan

The proposed development, the layout of which is presented above, generally comprises 5 no. blocks as follows:

- **Building A** forms the westernmost of the three 'finger' buildings (Buildings A, B & C) located along the N11. Building A is part 5, part 6 storey in height, rising to 12 storeys adjacent to the N11. Residential amenity space is provided at ground and first floor level with 117 no. apartments comprising the balance of the building.
- **Building B** forms the central 'finger building' located between Buildings A and C. Building B is part 5 storey rising to 9 storeys proximate to the N11 edge. Similarly, Building B has residential amenity space at ground and first floor level with the balance of the building comprising of 120 no. apartment units.

A single storey **multi-purpose residential amenity pavilion** sits in the courtyard space between Buildings A and B.

- **Building C** is the third 'finger building' located to the east of Building B. Building C provides a further step down in height and is predominantly 6 storeys high over a partial lower-ground floor, below podium level. [Building C presents as a 6-storey building over podium level and seven storey building over lower-ground level to the east of the site.] A residents' gym is provided at the lower ground floor level with the balance of the building comprising 70 no. apartments.

- **Building D** is an 'L' shaped building located to the south of the site. Building D responds to the more village scale with a setback 4 storey western wing, to the boundary with Cornelscourt Cottages, rising to 5 storeys to the eastern wing over a partial lower ground floor level (eastern wing only). [Building D presents as a 4 storey rising to 5 storey building over podium level and 6 storey building over lower-ground level (eastern wing only) to the east of the site.] A childcare facility and a further residential amenity space are provided at ground floor level with 87 no. apartments comprising the balance of the building.
- **Building E** fronts onto the Old Bray Road (Cornelscourt Village) and is a 4 storey building with 1 no. café/retail unit proving active frontage to the Village with 18 no. apartments from ground floor to third floor level.
- **Houses:** The eastern boundary of the site is characterised by 7 no. 2 storey houses arranged in two terraces of three and four units.

The proposed development will be for long-term rental and will remain owned and operated by an institutional entity for a minimum period of not less than 15 years. The apartments benefit from a range of internal residential amenities and facilities provided throughout the scheme and include a gym; a variety of tenant amenity lounges including a concierge; a single storey multipurpose pavilion building within the communal courtyard between Blocks A and B; and, a clearly defined range and hierarchy of public, communal, and private open spaces.

Table 1.1: Residential Mix.

Unit Type	No. of Units Proposed
1 -bed units	294
2-bed 3P units	1
2-bed 4P units	110
3-bedroom units	14
Total Units	419

In addition, the proposed development provides a childcare facility (approximately 258sqm) with capacity for in the order of 50-60 children to serve the needs of the proposed development. A café/retail unit is proposed fronting onto the Old Bray Road (total 264sqm GFA).

Vehicular access to basement level will be via the existing vehicular access point from the Old Bray Road. A total of 238 no. car parking spaces (237 no. at basement level and 1 no. at ground level), 819 no. bicycle parking spaces (664 no. at basement level and 155 no. at ground level), and 10 motorcycle spaces (all at basement level), are proposed.

3.0 Demographic Profile

The Study Area intersects several Electoral Divisions which is the basis for the demographic data used in this report. The study area selected for the SDA has been defined as a 2km radius from the application lands. Given the relatively urban location of the site coupled with the residential character within which the lands are positioned the catchment area forms a logical spatial area to establish the baseline data for the population and demographic assessment.

The following section of the Report will outline the demographic profile of the Study Area. This is to provide an insight of population’s age profile, education attainment and economic status, to best understand the needs of the population regarding schools. The study area comprises the 3 no. Electoral Divisions of Foxrock-Carrickmines (CSC ED 05054), Foxrock-Beechpark (CSO ED 05053), and Cabinteely-Pottery (CSO ED 05021), and provide insight into the character of the local population with respect to demographic trends. The local ED Study Area is compared to larger trends within the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Local Authority (DLR).



Figure 3.1 Study Area

3.1 Population Trends

Table 3.1 outlines the population of the ED Study Area as recorded during the Census 2011 and 2016, as well as the percentage change in population during this period to highlight overall residential patterns.

Table 3.1 Population Change 2011-2016

Area	2011 (Number)	2016 (Number)	2011-2016 Change (Number)	2011-2016 Change (%)
ED Study Area	12,574	12,628	54	0.4%
DLR	206,261	218,018	11,757	5.7%

As illustrated in Table 3.1, the Study Area experienced a small population increase of 0.4% between 2011 and 2016. The DLR County experienced a more significant population increase of 5.7% between 2011 and 2016.

3.2 Age Profile

Tables 3.2 and 3.3 provide a breakdown of the recorded population, categorised by age to allow a more detailed overview of the specific cohorts that have experienced the greatest change. Different age cohorts of a population have different requirements, with young families in need of childcare and educational facilities. Therefore, it is imperative to understand the changes within the specific age cohorts in order to plan for the future.

Table 3.2: Population of Study Area by Age 2011

Age Group	ED Study Area 2011	ED Study Area % Total	DLR 2011 (Number)	DLR Total % Total
0-14	2,427	19.3%	37,535	18.2%
15-64	8,070	64.2%	138,854	67.3%
65+	2,077	16.5%	29,872	14.5%
Total	12,574	100.0%	206,261	100.0%

Table 3.3: Population of Study Area by Age 2016

Age Group	ED Study Area 2016	ED Study Area % Total	DLR 2016 (Number)	DLR Total % Total
0-14	2,331	18.4%	40,039	18.4%
15-64	7,926	62.8%	143,310	65.7%
65+	2,371	18.8%	34,669	15.9%
Total	12,628	100.0%	218,018	100.0%

As illustrated in Table 3.2 above, the Study Area had a predominately working age structure in 2011 and 2016 with 64.2% of its population ages between 15 and 64 years in 2011 and 62.8% of its population ages between 15 and 64 years in 2016. This was compared to the County, which also has a predominately working age structure in 2011 and 2016. Over the five-year period, both the Study Area and the County experienced respective marginal decrease in their cohort of 65 years and over.

3.3 Educational Attainment

As illustrated in Table 3.4 below, the largest proportion of residents in the Study Area and the County have completed 'Third Level' Education with 43.6% of the Study Area and 42.8% of the County in 2016. A further 20.5% of the Study Area population has completed Postgraduate Education or Higher, compared to 22.1% of the County. Less than 1% were recorded as having 'No Formal Education' in both the Study Area and the County. These figures indicate a high level of educational attainment in the Study Area.

Table 3.4: Population age 15+ years by highest education completed (CS0, 2016)

Education Level	ED Study Area	% of Total	DLR	% of Total
No Formal Education	35	0.4%	1,056	0.7%
Primary Education	372	4.4%	8,079	5.6%
Secondary Education	2,302	27.5%	35,519	24.7%
Third Level Education	3,653	43.6%	61,491	42.8%
Postgraduate Education or Higher	1,714	20.5%	31,639	22.1%
Not Stated	303	3.6%	5,851	4.1%
Total	8,379	100.0%	143,635	100.0%

3.4 Economic Status

The economic profile of the Study Area (50.2%) is largely similar to DLR (53.94%), with the majority of the population being categorised as 'At Work' in 2016. The unemployment level is marginally higher in the County compared to the Study Area. The percentage of Students in the Study Area (14.7%) and the County (14.4%) are also aligned.

Table 3.5: Economic Status

Principal Economic Status	ED Study Area	% of Total	DLR	% of Total
At Work	5,172	50.2%	95,925	53.9%
Looking for First Regular Job	50	0.5%	927	0.5%
Unemployed	265	2.6%	6,798	3.8%
Student	1,514	14.7%	25,644	14.4%
Looking After Home/Family	1,021	9.9%	13,801	7.7%
Retired	2,039	19.8%	30,339	17.1%
Unable to Work	197	1.9%	4,071	2.3%
Other	39	0.4%	483	0.3%
Total	10,297	100.0%	177,979	100.0%

3.5 Demographic Summary

The demographic profile for the ED Study Area is largely consistent with the rest of DLR County. However, DLR County experienced a more significant increase in population between 2011 and 2016.

The majority of the population in 2016 is of working age (15-64 years old) (62.8%), while 18.4% of the population is within the 0-14 age cohort.

We note that the population of ED Study Area aged 15 years or older was largely at work (50.2%) or in school (14.7%) at the time of the Census, and that a high percentage of this population had completed 'Third Level Education' (43.6%) or 'Post Graduate or Higher' (20.5%) and this was consistent with the rest of the County. We note that less than 1% of the total population of Study Area and the County had received 'No Formal Education' in 2016.

4.0 Policy Context

For the purpose of this Schools Demand Assessment, national-, regional- and local-level planning policy relating to schools and educational facilities have been reviewed. The key points relating to this study, as derived from each policy document, will be highlighted in this section.

4.1 National Planning Framework

The *National Planning Framework (NPF)*, under Project Ireland 2040, forms the overarching framework for the spatial development of Ireland to 2040. A key focus of the NPF is on sustainable and compact development within pre-existing urban areas and the provision of accessible services and facilities for all communities.

Given its focus on sustainable development, the NPF includes a number of points related to social infrastructure inclusive of ‘National Strategic Outcome 10: Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services’ which seeks to provide good accessibility to quality health services and childcare and education facilities, supported by compact growth in urban areas. The NPF envisages demand for school places to peak in 2025 based on ESRI projections that estimate the population cohort under the age of 15 to decline slightly in the long term, decreasing by c.10% by 2040.

Furthermore, Chapter 6 of the NPF states that the “*ability to access services and amenities, such as education and healthcare, shops and parks, the leisure and social interactions available to us and the prospect of securing employment*” is intrinsic to providing a good quality of life for new and existing communities. Chapter 6 additionally includes a Hierarchy of Settlements and Related Infrastructure that indicates the services and facilities necessary within settlements of different size to serve their populations (Figure 4.1).



Figure 4.1: Hierarchy of Settlements and Related Infrastructure.

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

The *Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas (2009)* outline the key principles which should be considered in the establishment of new residential developments. They recognise the significance of social infrastructure, including access to educational facilities, to quality of life and state that new development should take into consideration the social infrastructural needs of the community and the existing provision of same.

The Guidelines specify that 1 no. childcare facility (equivalent to a minimum of 20 no. child places) should be provided for every 75 no. units. However, it further elaborates that the threshold for such provision should be established having regard to the existing geographical distribution of childcare facilities and the emerging demographic profile of the area, in consultation with the Childcare Committee. The Guidelines additionally outline that an assessment of existing schools within the vicinity of the subject site to cater for such demand should accompany applications for substantial residential development (200+ no. units). Furthermore, they detail that the provision of health and community facilities should be determined according to the particular circumstances of the area.

This SDA is fully consistent with the recommendations of the above Guidelines. All existing educational facilities falling within the respective School Planning Area as identified by the Department of Education and Skills were assessed to understand the capacity of existing facilities to serve the current population and accommodate potential demand generated by the proposed development scheme.

4.3 Action Plan for Education

The Action Plan for Education 2019 is the most recently published Action Plan by the Department of Education and Skills (DES) and sets out the priorities of the Department. Goal 4 of the Action Plan aims to *“intensify the relationship between education and the wider community, society and the economy”*. A fundamental component of this goal is the provision of increased choices in school type and affording parents with greater options:

“Action No. 51: Make progress towards increasing the diversity of school type, in order to offer parents more choice”.

The DES is notably committed to increasing the number of non-denominational and multi-denominational schools with a view to reaching 400 by 2030. Furthermore, Goal 5 of the Action Plan seeks to *“lead in the delivery of strategic direction and supportive systems in partnership with key stakeholders in education and training”*. One of the core aspects of this goal is the capital programme of the Department, which is based on the National Development Plan 2018-2027. The capital programme represents a very substantial commitment of resources, in order to develop our physical learning infrastructure. A key strategic action of which is to:

“Implement the National Development Plan 2018-2027 and Project Ireland 2040 in respect of the schools’ sector, higher education and further education and training.”

The Action Plan clearly highlights the commitment of the DES to invest in education and training. In this regard, consideration must be given to the delivery of permitted schools within the study area and wider catchment and is further discussed in Chapter 5 below.

4.4 Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midland Region

The *Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midland Region (RSES)* sets out a 12-year strategic development framework for the Eastern and Midland Region. Supportive of the implementation of the NPF, the RSES reflects its focus on the provision of accessible services and facilities for communities within the Eastern and Midland Region.

Section 9.1 of the RSES details that the availability of, and access to, services and facilities, inclusive of healthcare services, education facilities and community/recreational facilities is key to creating healthier places. This is supported by Regional Policy Objective 9.14 which calls for Local Authorities to “support the planned provision of easily accessible social, community, cultural and recreational facilities and ensure that all communities have access to a range of facilities that meet the needs of the communities they serve”.

In addition, the Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP) set out in the RSES emphasises the need to provide accessible services and facilities and supports “ongoing collaboration between regional stakeholders to ensure that social infrastructure such as education, health and community facilities are provided in tandem with the development of strategic development areas”.

Regional Strategic Outcome No.12 aims to improve education and development of right skills to attract employment. The RSES envisages population surge to move up in the coming years with the number of secondary school age children peaking at 2026 and declining thereafter.

4.5 Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council 2016-2022

The *Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council 2016-2022* (DCDP) provides the overarching planning policy that applies to the area.

The following policies have been considered as part of this School Demand Assessment. For further detail in relation to planning policy and compliance with the same, please refer to the Planning Report submitted as part of this application.

Childcare Facilities:

SIC11 - “It is Council policy to encourage the provision of affordable and appropriate childcare facilities as an integral part of proposals for new residential developments and to improve/expand existing childcare facilities across the County. In general at least one childcare facility should be provided for all new residential developments subject to demographic and geographic needs. The Council will encourage the provision of childcare facilities in a sustainable manner to encourage local economic development and to assist in addressing disadvantage

Education:

SIC8 – “It is Council policy to ensure the reservation of primary and post-primary school sites in accordance with the requirements of the relevant education authorities and to support the provision of school facilities and the development / redevelopment of existing schools throughout the County.”

SIC9 – “It is Council policy to support the development and ongoing provision of Further and Higher Level Institutions in the County including University College Dublin (Belfield and Blackrock campuses), Dún Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design and Technology and Blackrock Further Education Institute (Formerly Senior College Dún Laoghaire) Dún Laoghaire Further Education Institute (formerly Dún Laoghaire College of Further Education), Sallynoggin College of Further Education, Stillorgan College of Further Education, Dundrum College of Further Education and any new Further and Higher Level Institutions - including Irish colleges or major overseas universities whether within established campuses or in new campuses.”

4.6 Draft Dun Laoghaire Development Plan 2022-2028

A review of the current *Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2016-2022* commenced on 3rd of January 2020 and marked the beginning of the preparations for a new County Development Plan for the period 2022-2028. The Draft Plan has been on public display, with public consultation now closed. The new *Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2022-2028* is expected to be adopted and brought into effect on 20th March 2022.

Policy Objective PHP6: Childcare Facilities It is a Policy Objective to: Encourage the provision of appropriate childcare facilities as an integral part of proposals for new residential developments and to

improve/expand existing childcare facilities across the County. In general, at least one childcare facility should be provided for all new residential developments subject to demographic and geographic needs. Encourage the provision of childcare facilities in a sustainable manner to encourage local economic development and to assist in addressing disadvantage.

Policy Objective PHP7: Schools *It is a Policy Objective to protect existing schools and their amenities and ensure the reservation of primary and post-primary school sites in line with the requirements of the relevant education authorities and to support the provision of school facilities and the development / redevelopment of existing schools for educational and other sustainable community infrastructure uses throughout the County.*

Policy Objective PHP8: Further and Higher Education Facilities *It is a Policy Objective to support the development and ongoing provision of Further and Higher Level Institutions in the County including University College Dublin (Belfield and Blackrock campuses), Dún Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design and Technology and Blackrock Further Education Institute (formerly Senior College Dún Laoghaire) Dún Laoghaire Further Education Institute (formerly Dún Laoghaire College of Further Education), Sallynoggin College of Further Education, Stillorgan College of Further Education, Dundrum College of Further Education and any new Further and Higher Level Institutions - including Irish colleges or major overseas universities whether within established campuses or in new campuses.*

5.0 Schools Demand Assessment

This Section of the Report provides details on the current and future capacity of existing and planned schools in the area. The aim of this Assessment is to establish projected demand for school places within the existing schools network generated by the proposed development.

5.1 Existing Schools Network

The proposed development is located within the Sallynoggin_Killiney DLR School Planning Area identified by the Department of Education. The Sallynoggin_Killiney School Planning Area (SPA), to which the site belongs, is bounded to the south by the Ballyback_Shankill School Planning Area, to the north and east by the Booterstown_Blackrock and Dun Laoghaire Planning Area, to the north by the Goatstown_Stillorgan Planning Area and to the west by the Ballinteer_Stepaside Planning Area.

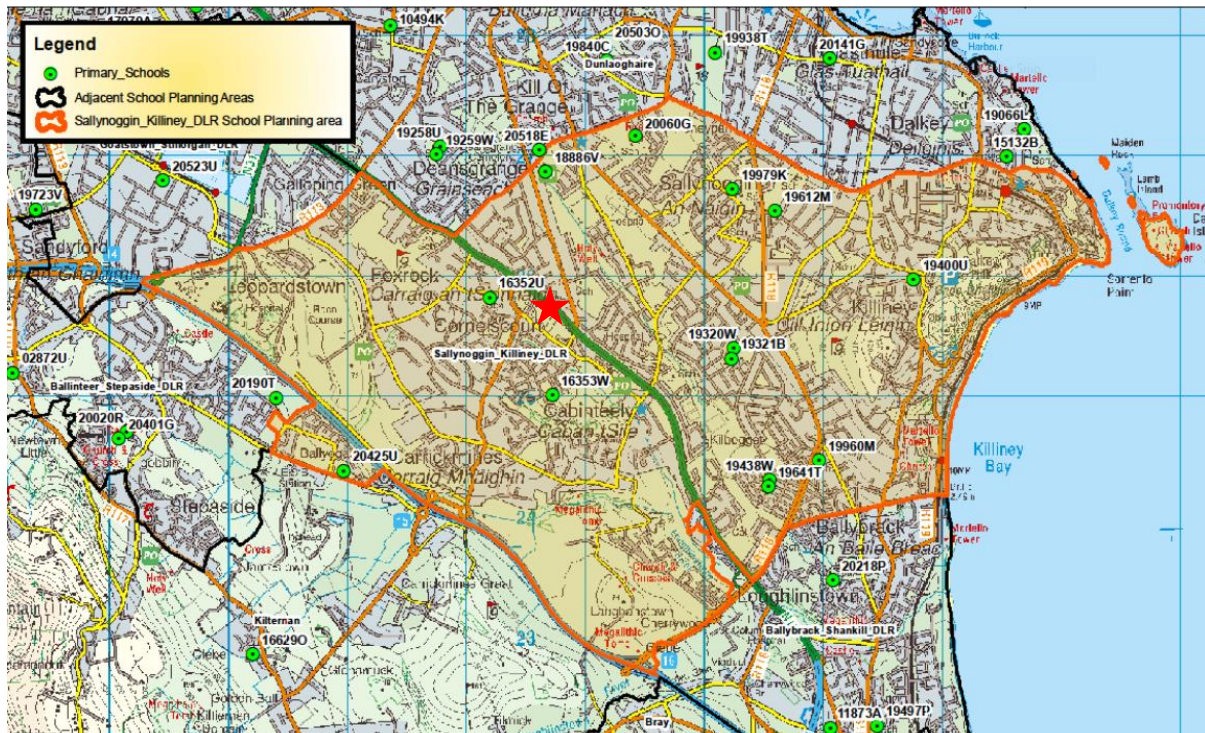


Figure 5.1 Sallynoggin_Killiney School Planning Area (Site shown as red star)

5.1.1 Primary

A total of 14 no. primary schools were identified in the Sallynoggin_Killiney SPA. These schools held a combined provisional enrolment of 3,933 no. students during the 2020/2021 school year as per Department of Education and Skills (DES) records. We note that of this cohort, there were 11 no. co-educational (mixed) schools, 2 all-boys school and 1 all-girls school identified. Table 5.1 provides details of the schools and their enrolment for 2020/21.

Table 5.1 Recorded Enrolments for Primary Schools

No.	Roll No.	School Name	Females	Males	2020/21 Enrolment ¹
1.	18886V	Kill-O'-The Grange NS	107	112	219
2.	16352U	St. Brigids Boys NS		458	458

¹ Department of Education and Skills – The source for this data is the National School Annual Census for 2020/2021, which is returned via the Primary Online Database (POD). This includes both the Mainstream Census and the Special School Annual Census. Data is anchored on the census date of 30th September 2020. Note that only schools aided by the Department of Education and Skills are included in this list. This data is final and replaces the provisional data published in March 2021

3.	16353W	St. Brigids Girls NS	531		531
5.	19320W	Our Lady's Good Counsel BNS		391	391
5.	19321B	Our Lady's Good Counsel GNS	424	9	433
6.	19400U	SN Gleann Na gCaorach lion Leinin	112	115	227
7.	19438W	Scoil Colmcille Senior	63	93	156
8.	19612M	Dalkey School Project	123	111	234
9.	19641T	Scoil Cholmcille	79	80	159
10.	19960M	St. Johns NS	70	111	181
11.	19979K	St. Kevins NS	93	106	199
12.	20060G	Monkstown Educate Together NS	233	222	455
13.	20425U	Gaelscoil Sliabh Rua	149	136	285
14.	20535E	Cherrywood ETNS	3	2	5
Total					3,933

5.1.2 Post Primary

A total of 7 no. post primary schools were identified in the Sallynoggin Killiney SPA. These schools held a combined provisional enrolment of 2,594 no. students during the 2020/21 school year, as per Department of Education and Skills (DES) records). We note that of this cohort, 1 no. of the schools was an all-boys school, 3 no. of the school was an all-girls school and the remaining 3 no. schools were co-educational (mixed). Table 5.2 provides details of the schools and their enrolment for 2020/21.

Table 5.2: Recorded Enrolments for Secondary Schools

No.	Roll No.	School Name	Females	Males	2020/21 Enrolment ²
1.	60092U	Clonkeen College		590	590
2.	60240J	Loreto College Foxrock	513		513
3.	91310E	Cabinteely Community School ³	218	253	471
4.	60260P	St. Josph of Cluny Secondary School	246		246
5.	91330K	Holy Child Community School	116	131	247
6.	60090Q	Rathdown School	269		269
7.	60262T	St Laurence College	131	127	258
Total					2,594

² See previous footnote.

³ Note: Located marginally outside the 2km catchment

5.1.3 Website Review of Schools Facilities

Supplementary to the enrolment information acquired from the Department of Education and Skills (DES), a review of the schools' website was carried out in October 2021 by KPMG Future Analytics to ensure that any enrolments notice for available spaces in classes are captured in this school facilities audit.

As per the recent Section 63 of the Education (Admissions to Schools) Act⁴, 2018, the schools are required to publish an Annual Admissions Notice each year with key information about the annual admission process. This act further states that, although the schools can decide when to run their admission process, they cannot begin accepting applications for admissions for the school year concerned before 1 October in the previous year.

Given that the current school year has commenced, and the website review is being conducted in mid-October, schools have published their most recent admission notices and have now begun admissions for the 2022/23 academic year. Most schools also publish their existing capacity for the fresh year and the breakdown of the total enrolment figures, for the previous (or ongoing) year, in their admission notices (further detailed information on this can be found in Appendix A).

A review of the schools' website helped determine the trend in schools for admitting students into the classes each year. The admission notices for almost all the schools (Primary and Post Primary) indicated the spaces made available for Junior Infants (449 spaces) in Primary Schools and first years (546 spaces) in Post Primary Schools. In addition to this, most school websites also mentioned that admissions for all other classes will remain open and admissions will depend on the availability⁵ and be provided on a 'case-by-case' basis.

The brief table on the results, for capacity made available for the 2022/23 school year, from the website review can be found in Table 5.3 below. This table also lists the capacity that was made available for the on-going school year 2021/22, for the purpose of comparison and to better understand the in-take capacities of schools around the catchment area each year.

The website review for the schools for Enrolment years 2021/22 and 2022/23 determined that there is sufficient availability of spaces for children starting Primary and Post-Primary Schools and though limited, some availability of spaces for children joining (or transferring to) other classes.

Table 5.3 Enrolments posted by Schools on their websites – Primary Schools

Roll No.	School Name	2020/21 Enrolment	2021/22 Academic Year Available Capacity*		2022/23 Academic Year Available Capacity*	
			Junior Infants	Other Groups	Junior Infants	Other Groups
18886V	Kill-O'-The Grange NS	219	0	0	0	0
16352U	St. Brigids Boys NS	458	60	0	56	0
16353W	St. Brigids Girls NS	531	0	0	90	0
19320W	Our Lady's Good Counsel BNS	391	52	0	52	0
19321B	Our Lady's Good Counsel GNS	433	52	6	52	6
19400U	SN Gleann Na gCaorach lion Leinin	227	28	0	28	0

⁴ Section 62 of this Act requires that, from 1 February 2020, boards of management have 3 months to revise their Admission Policies in line with the commenced provisions of the act.

⁵ Places becoming available from dropouts or students transferring to another school etc.

19438W	Scoil Colmcille Senior	156	0	52**	0	0
19612M	Dalkey School Project	234	29	0	29	0
19641T	Scoil Cholmcille Junior NS	159	0	0	0	0
19960M	St. Johns NS	181	25	0	0	0
19979K	St. Kevins NS	199	0	0	0	0
20060G	Monkstown Educate Together NS	455	54	0	54	0
20425U	Gaelscoil Shliabh Rua	285	62	0	62	0
20535E	Cherrywood ETNS	5	26	0	26	26
Total		3,933	388	58	449	32

**Note: Where there was no information on the number of spaces made available, we have assumed that the capacity is 0. The details for the same (if any) are provided in the Appendix A*

***This school had information on Third Class and above.*

Table 5.4 Enrolments posted by Schools on their websites – Post Primary Schools

Roll No.	School Name	2020/21 Enrolment	2021/22 Academic Year Available Capacity*		2022/23 Academic Year Available Capacity*	
			First Years	Other Groups	First Years	Other Groups
60092U	Clonkeen College	590	112	0	112	3
60240J	Loreto College Foxrock	513	0	0	120	0
91310E	Cabinteely Community School	471	0	0	125	0
60260P	St. Joseph of Cluny Secondary School	246	0	0	81	0
91330K	Holy Child Community School	247	0	0	60	5
60090Q	Rathdown School	269	0	0	0	0
60262T	St. Laurence College	258	0	0	48	0
Total			112	0	546	8

**Note: Where there was no information on the number of spaces made available, we have assumed that the capacity is 0. The details for the same (if any) are provided in the Appendix A*

5.1.4 Historic Enrolments and Trends

Historic enrolment trends for the Sallynoggin-Killiney SPA show mixed growth and decline at primary school level for the historic 5-year interval, with an overall increase of 60 students within the cohort from 2016/17 to 2020/21. More significant growth was identified for the historic 10-year interval with an overall increase of 402 students within the cohort from 2011/12 to 2020/21 (see Table 5.5).

Table 5.5: Historic Change in Enrolment (Primary)

Sallynoggin-Killiney SPA			Enrolment Year			Historic Change	
No.	Roll No.	School Name	11/12	16/17	20/21	5-year	10-year
1.	18886V	Kill-O'-The Grange NS	219	215	219	+4	+0
2.	16352U	St. Brigids Boys NS	474	508	458	-50	-16
3.	16353W	St. Brigids Girls NS	516	546	531	-15	+15
5.	19320W	Our Lady's Good Counsel BNS	433	433	391	-42	-42
5.	19321B	Our Lady's Good Counsel GNS	456	458	433	-25	-23
6.	19400U	SN Gleann Na gCaorach lion Leinin	243	229	227	-2	-16
7.	19438W	Scoil Colmcille Senior	165	181	156	-25	-9
8.	19612M	Dalkey School Project	227	240	234	-6	+7
9.	19641T	Scoil Cholmcille	209	152	159	+7	-50
10.	19960M	St. Johns NS	139	164	181	+17	+42
11.	19979K	St. Kevins NS	127	179	199	+20	+72
12.	20060G	Monkstown Educate Together NS	323	448	455	+7	+132
13.	20425U	Gaelscoil Sliabh Rua	n/a	120	285	+165	+285
14.	20535E	Cherrywood ETNS	n/a	n/a	5	+5	+5
Total			3,531	3,873	3,933	+60	+402

With respect to post-primary schools in the area, enrolment rates have generally decreased in the recent 5-year period, as shown in Table 5.6 below. Enrolment rates have also seen a significant decrease for the historic 10-year period at post primary level, with all but one school seeing an increase in enrolments from 2011/12 to 2020/21.

Table 5.6: Historic Change in Enrolment (Post Primary)

Sallynoggin-Killiney SPA			Enrolment Year			Historic change	
No.	Roll No.	School Name	11/12	16.17	20/21	5-year	10-year
1.	60092U	Clonkeen College	514	524	590	+66	+74
2.	60240J	Loreto College Foxrock	656	561	513	-48	-143
3.	91310E	Cabinteely Community School ⁶	520	478	471	-7	-49
4	60260P	St. Joseph of Cluny Secondary School	438	318	246	-72	-192
5.	91330K	Holy Child Community School	289	276	247	-29	-42
6.	60090Q	Rathdown School	322	275	269	-6	-53
7.	60262T	St Laurence College	464	303	258	-25	-206
Total			3,203	2,735	2,594	-141	-609

5.1.5 Future Growth Projections

The Department of Education and Skills (DES) reported in July 2019 that enrolment figures⁷ for primary schools in Ireland were likely to have reached peak levels in the previous year (2018) and fall gradually

⁷ Source: *Projections of Full-Time Enrolment: Primary and Second Level, 2019-2036 (DES, July 2019), Dublin Region - Table 3*

from 2019 onward, in line with revised migration and fertility assumptions for the country as a whole (see Figure 5.2 overleaf). The latest statistical release by the DES in this respect states:

*“For the country as a whole, **primary enrolments, which have risen substantially in recent years, are projected to have peaked in 2018**, when total enrolments stood at 567,772. This high point in 2018 came at the end of a sustained period of growth... **Enrolments are projected to fall by 134,000 pupils over the coming years (under the M2F2 scenario)⁸, reaching a low point of 433,795 by 2036**. Annual falls will average 10,650 pupils per year between 2021 and 2028.”*

[DES Enrolment Projections – Our emphasis.]

It is anticipated that post-primary enrolments, however, will continue to rise in the medium- term and will likely reach record levels in 2024 (see Figure 5.3 overleaf). The DES report⁹ states:

*...(post-primary) **enrolments will follow a pattern of distinct increases out to 2024 followed by one of decreases**. More specifically, total enrolments will peak in 2024, with marginal falls in 2025 before more dramatic falls from 2026 onwards.”*

[DES Enrolment Projections – Our emphasis.]

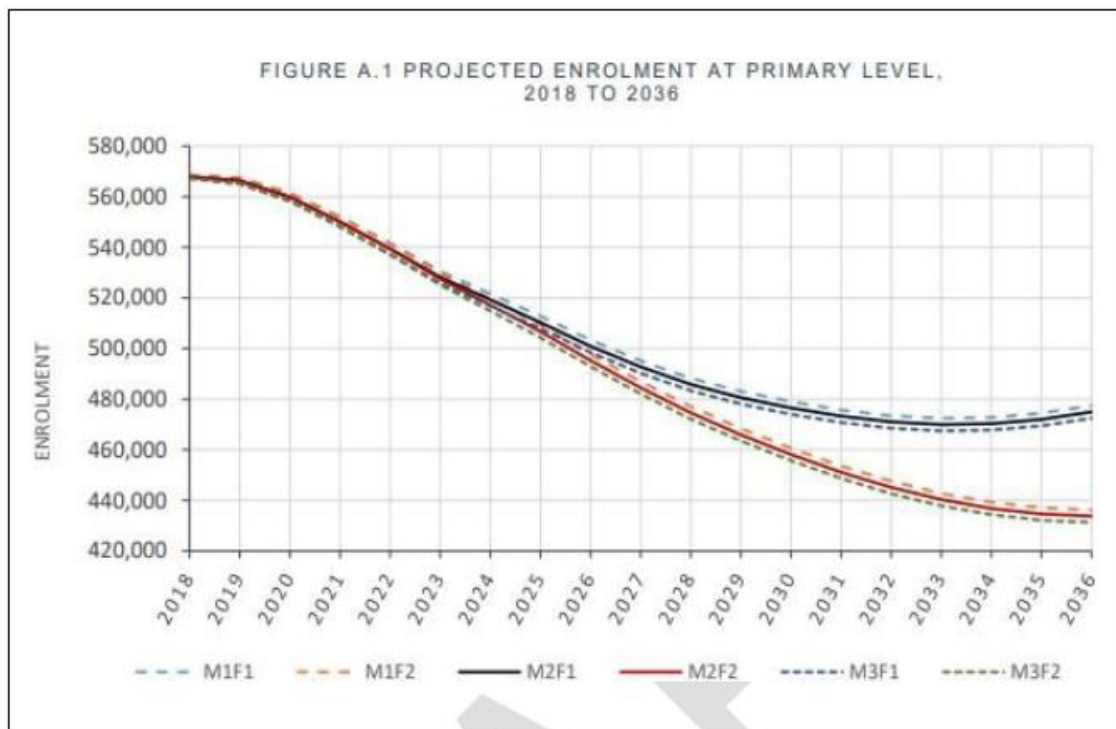


Figure 5.2: Projections of Enrolments at Primary Level 2018-2036, organized by projection scenarios created by the CSO (Source: DES, July 2019)

⁸ M2F2 is a scenario which assumes a moderate level of inward migration (20,000), and a decline in the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) from 1.8 to 1.6 between 2016 and 2031.

⁹ Source: *Projections of Full-Time Enrolment: Primary and Second Level, 2018-2036* (DES, July 2019), p. 16

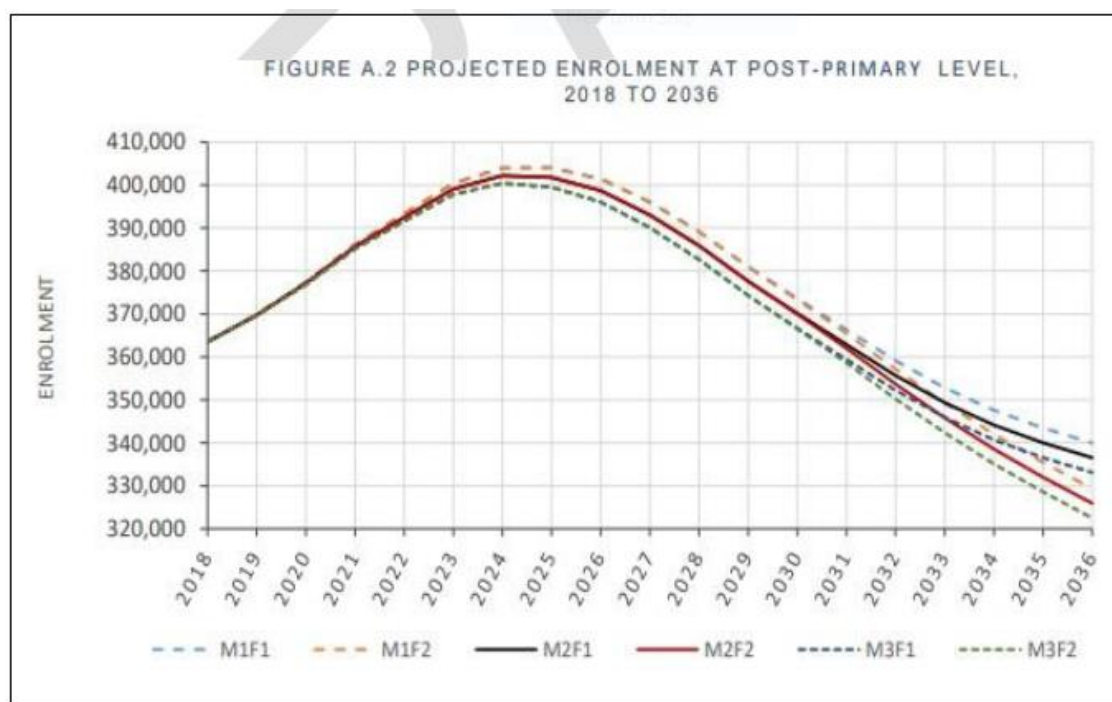


Figure 5.3: Projections of Enrolments at Post-Primary Level 2018-2036, organized by projection scenarios created by the CSO (Source: DES, July 2019)

5.1.6 Potential Impact on the Sallynoggin-Killiney SPA

Using the projected enrolment figures¹⁰ for Dublin Region, produced within the Department of Education's publication *Regional Projections for full-time enrolments Primary and Secondary Level, 2019-2036*, we were able to extrapolate the future enrolment for the 2025-26 academic year for Sallynoggin-Killiney SPA.

The report projects the enrolment figures in primary schools within the Dublin region to drop by 5.86% between 2020-21 academic year and 2025-26 academic year. Applying this future projection figure to the current enrolment figures within the Sallynoggin-Killiney SPA it is estimated that the enrolments in 14 primary schools identified in the assessment are set to reduce by 230 spaces by 2025/26 academic year (see Table 5.7).

At the post-primary level, the report projects the enrolment figures to increase by 10.83% between 2020-21 academic year and 2025-26 academic year. This would result in an increase of 281 children in the 7 post primary schools identified within the Sallynoggin-Killiney SPA (see Table 5.7). We note that the indicative change figures provided are an estimate of potential enrolments at each school level based on the regional population projections included in the DES report¹¹ and do not represent localized values.

Table 5.7: Projected Enrolment Trends – 2019 to 2024

Sallynoggin-Killiney SPA	Enrolment Year		Future Trends	
	20/21	24/25 ¹²	% Change	Est. Change
Primary Schools	3,933	3,703	-5.86%	-230
Post Primary Schools	2,594	2,874	+10.83%	+281

¹⁰ Source: *Projections of Full-Time Enrolment: Primary and Second Level, 2019-2036* (DES, July 2019), Dublin Region - Table 3 and Table 7

¹¹ Source: *Projections of Full-Time Enrolment: Primary and Second Level, 2019-2036* (DES, July 2019), Dublin Region - Table 7.

¹² Figure estimated using the projected decrease of c. 5.86% at primary level and increase of c. 10.83% at post-primary level from 2019 to 2024 as per M2F2 scenario.

5.1.7 Potential Demand Generated by Scheme

The proposed development will comprise a maximum of 419 no. units of various typologies as indicated in Table 5.8. The average household size recorded by the 2016 Census was 2.75 no. persons per household¹³, which generates a total indicative population of c.1,152 no. persons when applied to the proposed development. It is assumed that only the 124 no. two and three-bedroom units proposed (highlighted below in Table 5.8) can reasonably accommodate families, which would comprise c. 341 no. persons within the development. However, it is submitted that this potential demand generated by the proposed scheme would be an absolute maximum and that a certain proportion of the two-bedroom units would not be occupied by school going children. In this regard it is considered that the development would likely house less than the projected number of children.

Table 5.8: Proposed Schedule of Residential Units – Combined Developments

Unit Type	No. of Units Proposed	% of Total Development
1 -bedroom units	294	70%
2-bedroom 2P units	1	0.5
2-bedroom 3P units	110	26%
3-bedroom units	14	3.5%
Total Units	419	100%

The average number of children per family recorded in the State in Census 2016 was 1.38 children¹⁴, which generates an indicative population of 171 No. children (between the ages of 0-18 years) when applied to the number of units that can accommodate families within the proposed development.

Of this figure, an estimated 125 no. children would be considered school age (including 72 no. primary school children and 53 no. post-primary school children), as per the age cohorts recorded for Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown¹⁵ in 2016 (see Table 5.9).

Table 5.9: Breakdown of 0-18 Year Age Cohort for Dun-Laoghaire -Rathdown (2016 CSO)

Age Group	2016 Population	% of Total Cohort
Pre-school children (0-4)	13,810	27.2%
Primary school children	21,302	42.0%
Secondary school children	15,651	30.8%
All children	50,763	100%

With respect to these calculations, the development has the potential to generate an additional c.1,152 no. persons within the area, including an estimated 125 no. school-age children (including 72 no. primary school children and 53 no. post-primary school children), when the proposal is fully occupied.

5.1.8 Planned Facilities Network

Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan 2016-2022

The *Dún-Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016-2022* (DLRCDP) provides a holistic assessment of educational needs and has regard to the requirements of *The Provision of Schools and the Planning System, A Code of Practice for Planning Authorities* (DES & DEHLG, 2008) and *Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas 2009* in its identification of school sites throughout the local authority. With respect to the development of additional schools within the study area, the DLRCDP states:

***“The County Development Plan makes provision for educational facilities through the identification and reservation of potential school sites. The Planning Authority already has well-established lines of communication with the Department of Education and Skills in relation to future school provision and the reservation of sites.*”**

¹³ Source: <https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-cp4hf/cp4hf/hhlds/>

¹⁴ Source: <https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-cp4hf/cp4hf/>

¹⁵ Source: <https://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Statire/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?maintable=E3003&PLanguage=0>

*In the identification of sites, consideration needs to be given both to the co-location of childcare provision and the potential use of school facilities by the wider community outside of school hours and during school holidays. **Future school provision within new growth areas specifically should be planned and implemented in tandem with residential development**, especially where the overall scheme is being promoted through the mechanism of a Local Area Plan/Strategic Development Zone or similar...*

[Section 7.1.3.3, DLRCDP – **Our emphasis.**]

Relevant policies for the development of primary and post-primary schools are also set out in Ch. 7 of the DLRCDP, as shown in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10: Selected Policies/Objectives for Community Infrastructure (SDP) - Schools

Policy	Description
Policy SIC8 Schools	It is Council policy to ensure the reservation of primary and post-primary school sites in accordance with the requirements of the relevant education authorities and to support the provision of school facilities and the development / redevelopment of existing schools throughout the County.
Policy SIC9 Further Education Facilities	<i>It is Council policy to support the development and ongoing provision of Further and Higher Level Institutions in the County including University College Dublin (Belfield and Blackrock campuses), Dún Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design and Technology and Blackrock Further Education Institute (Formerly Senior College Dún Laoghaire) Dún Laoghaire Further Education Institute (formerly Dún Laoghaire College of Further Education), Sallynoggin College of Further Education, Stillorgan College of Further Education, Dundrum College of Further Education and any new Further and Higher Level Institutions - including Irish colleges or major overseas universities whether within established campuses or in new campuses.</i>

5.1.9 New Schools to be Established from 2019-2022

The Department of Education and Skills (DES) announced in April 2018 that more than 40 No. new primary and post-primary schools are to be established throughout the country by 2022¹⁶. There were 4 no. new primary schools and 2 no. new post-primary schools proposed to open by 2021 within the areas of Goatstown Stillorgan DLR and Sallynoggin Killiney DLR (North and Cherrywood) (see Table 5.11), which will provide additional accommodation for 56 no. primary classrooms and 1,600 no. post-primary students.

Table 5.11: New Schools to be Established in Neighbouring Feeder Areas 2019-2022 (DES)¹⁷

Type	School Planning Area	Size	To Open
Primary	Goatstown_Stillorgan_DLR	16 classrooms	2019
Primary	Sallynoggin_Killiney_DLR/Cherrywood	16 classrooms	2020
Primary	Sallynoggin_Killiney_DLR/North	8 classrooms	2021
Primary	Sallynoggin_Killiney_DLR/Cherrywood	16 classrooms	2022
Post-Primary	Goatstown_Stillorgan_DLR	800 pupils	2020
Post-Primary	Sallynoggin_Killiney_DLR/Cherrywood	800 pupils	2021

With respect to other large-scale education projects in the vicinity of the Sallynoggin-Killiney SPA, there were 11 no. school facilities identified under the DES school building programme currently under development (see Table 5.12), including upgraded facilities for Ballinteer ETNS (Ref. 114 – permanent

¹⁶ Source: <https://www.education.ie/en/Press-Events/Press-Releases/2018-press-releases/PR18-04-13.html>

¹⁷ Source: <https://www.education.ie/en/Press-Events/Press-Releases/2018-press-releases/PR18-04-13.html>

location underway within St. Tiernan's campus in Balally) and Stepside ETSS (Ref. 146 – permanent location underway at Ballyogan Road, Leopardst), which were both at Tender Stage as of June 2021.

It appears that both the primary and post primary schools identified for the adjoining Goatstown Stillorgan DLR feeder area opened in interim accommodation in 2020 (Refs. 127 – Goatstown ENTS in Sandyford Industrial Estate and Ref. 153 – Goatstown ETSS in Churchtown), as well as one of the primary schools identified for Sallynoggin Killiney DLR (Ref. 133 – Cherrywood ETNS in Tully Park), with the design and site acquisition process ongoing for a number of other facilities within the Rathfarnham feeder area (Refs. 77 and 145). We note that the post-primary school identified for Sallynoggin Killiney DLR (Cherrywood) proposed to open in 2021 has been deferred.

Table 5.12: Status of Large-Scale Projects in Vicinity of Rathfarnham School Planning Area¹⁸

Ref.	Roll No.	School Name & Address	Status
77	00729F	Loreto Primary, Rathfarnham	Stage 2b (Detailed Design)
87	19355S & 20028K	Ballyowen Meadows Special School, Beechpark, Stillorgan & Setanta Special School, Beechpark, Stillorgan	Stage 3 (Tender Stage)
114	20400E	Ballinteer ET, D16	Stage 3 (Tender Stage)
127	20523U	Goatstown Stillorgan DLR Primary - Goatstown Stillorgan ETNS	School opened in September 2019 in interim start-up accommodation. Stage 2a (Developed Sketch Scheme)
133	20535E	Sallynoggin Killiney DLR Cherrywood Primary	School opened in 2020 in interim start-up accommodation. Site Secured. Stage 3 (Tender Stage)
137	20543D	Sallynoggin Educate Together National School - Sallynoggin Killiney DLR North	School to open in 2021. Site Acquisition Process
138	20544F	Sallynoggin Killiney DLR Cherrywood Primary	School to open in 2022. Site Acquisition Process
145	68161H	Gaelcholáiste an Phiarsaigh, Rathfarnham	Stage 2a (Developed Sketch Scheme)
146	68241F	Stepside ETSS D16	Stage 3 (Tender Stage)
153	68366C	Goatstown Stillorgan DLR Post Primary	School opened in September 2020 in interim start-up accommodation. Stage 2a (Developed Sketch Scheme)
172	TBD	Sallynoggin Killiney DLR Cherrywood Post Primary	The establishment of this school has been deferred. Stage 2a (Developed Sketch Scheme)

5.1.10 Schools Summary

There are 14 no. existing primary schools and 7 no. existing post-primary schools currently operating in the Sallynoggin-Killiney SPA, to which the subject site belongs. These facilities cater to a student population of c. 3,933 primary school students and c. 2,594 no. post-primary school students and have demonstrated low levels of growth in the recent 5-year period.

A website review of the schools also determined that there is available capacity of approx. 449 spaces for Junior Infants in Primary Schools and 546 spaces for first years in Post Primary Schools. The school website also indicated that there might be spaces available for other classes and admissions will be provided on a 'case-by-case' basis.

With respect to future enrolments, we note that a c. 5.86% decrease in enrolments in primary school level and a 10.83% increase in post-primary school enrolments is anticipated for the Dublin region from 2020/21 to 2024/25, with respect to the most recent regional population projections published by the Department of Education and Skills.

¹⁸ Extracted from *Current status of large-scale projects being delivered under the school building programme* list published 30 June 2021. Source: <https://www.education.ie/en/Schools-Colleges/Services/Building-Works/Major-Projects/current-status-of-large-scale-projects.pdf>

A number of new primary and post-primary schools were identified within the areas of Goatstown Stillorgan DLR and Sallynoggin Killiney DLR (North and Cherrywood) to open by 2021, which are at various stages of development as of June 2021, as per previous Table 5.12.

As accommodation for 56 no. primary classrooms and 1,600 no. post-primary students is scheduled to be provided within the region by 2022, it is considered that the future demand generated by the proposed development (i.e. 125 No. places – including 72 No. primary and 53 No. post- primary school children) is likely be absorbed by the existing schools network and other planned schools currently under development within the area.

6.0 Conclusion

The proposed residential development provides for 419 no. Build-to-Rent dwellings on a site located at Cornelscourt Village, Dublin 18. The proposal comprises 412 no. apartment units (consisting of 294 no. one-bed apartments, 111 no. two-bed apartments, and 7 no. three-bed apartment units) and 7 no. three-bed houses. The proposed apartments are arranged in 5 no. Blocks which range in height from 4 no. storeys to 12 no. storeys over basement/podium level. The proposed houses are two storeys in height.

The demographic profile for the ED Study Area is largely consistent with the rest of DLR County. However, DLR County experienced a more significant increase in population between 2011 and 2016.

The majority of the population in 2016 is of working age (15-64 years old) (62.8%), while 18.4% of the population is within the 0-14 age cohort.

We note that the population of ED Study Area aged 15 years or older was largely at work (50.2%) or in school (14.7%) at the time of the Census, and that a high percentage of this population had completed 'Third Level Education' (43.6%) or 'Post Graduate or Higher' (20.5%) and this was consistent with the rest of the County. We note that less than 1% of the total population of Study Area and the County had received 'No Formal Education' in 2016.

There are 14 no. existing primary schools and 7 no. existing post-primary schools currently operating in the Sallynoggin-Killiney SPA, to which the subject site belongs. These facilities cater to a student population of c. 3,933 primary school students and c. 2,594 no. post-primary school students and have demonstrated low levels of growth in the recent 5-year period.

A website review of the schools also determined that there is available capacity of approx. 449 spaces for Junior Infants in Primary Schools and 546 spaces for first years in Post Primary Schools. The school website also indicated that there might be spaces available for other classes and admissions will be provided on a 'case-by-case' basis.

With respect to future enrolments, we note that a c. 5.86% decrease in enrolments in primary school level and a 10.83% increase in post-primary school enrolments is anticipated for the Dublin region from 2020/21 to 2024/25, with respect to the most recent regional population projections published by the Department of Education and Skills.

A number of new primary and post-primary schools were identified within the areas of Goatstown Stillorgan DLR and Sallynoggin Killiney DLR (North and Cherrywood) to open by 2021, which are at various stages of development as of June 2021, as per Table 5.12.

As accommodation for 56 no. primary classrooms and 1,600 no. post-primary students is scheduled to be provided within the region by 2022, it is considered that the future demand generated by the proposed development (i.e. 125 no. places – including 72 no. primary and 53 no. post- primary school children) is likely be absorbed by the existing schools network and other planned schools currently under development within the area.

Appendix A Schools Facilities Audit: Website Review

Cornelscourt Study Area: Primary Schools

Roll No.	School Name	Females	Males	2020/21 Enrolment	2022/23 - Available Spaces	Comments	2021/22 - Available Spaces	Comments
18886V	Kill-O'-The Grange NS	107	112	219	0	Information Not Available	0	Information Not Available
16352U	St. Brigids Boys NS		458	458	56		60	The number of places available in 2021/22 school year (junior infants) was 60. Any available places in Senior Infants - 6th Class will be filled as they arise from the applications received between 19th April and 7th May using the criteria outlined in the Admissions Policy. Please note: Applications received for the 2021-2022 year after May 7th will be placed on the waiting list for each class level strictly in order of date and time received
16353W	St. Brigids Girls NS	531		531	90		0	Information Not Available

Cornelscourt Village SHD: Schools Demand Assessment

19320W	Our Lady's Good Counsel BNS		391	391	52		52	The number of places available in 2021/22 school year for Junior Infants was 52. A total of 144 offers were made and 2 placed on waiting list. 47 places were accepted. For the other classes 28 were placed on the waiting list.
19321B	Our Lady's Good Counsel GNS	424	9	433	58	The number of places being made available for Junior Infants in 2022/23 is 52 and For those in special classes catering for children with ASD is 4 and the remaining spaces catered for other classes	58	The number of places made available for Junior Infants in 2021/22 was 52 and For those in special class catering for children with ASD was 3 The rest of the spaces catered for other classes. Of the 70 offers that were made 39 accepted the offers and no names were placed on the waiting list
19400U	SN Gleann Na gCaorach Iion Leinin	112	115	227	28		28	
19438W	Scoil Colmcille Senior	63	93	156	0	Information not Available - seems like admissions for this school only commences in January each year	52	The number of places made available for Third Class in 2021/22 was 46 and for those in special class catering for children with an ASD was 6

Cornelscourt Village SHD: Schools Demand Assessment

19612M	Dalkey School Project	123	111	234	29		29	
19641T	Scoil Cholmcille Junior NS	79	80	159	0	No Information Available	0	No Information Available
19960M	St. Johns NS	70	111	181	0	No Information Available	25	
19979K	St. Kevins NS	93	106	199	0	No Information Available. Admissions commence in January each year	0	No Information Available
20060G	Monkstown Educate Together NS	233	222	455	54		54	
20425U	Gaelscoil Shliabh Rua	149	136	285	62		62	
20535E	Cherrywood ETNS	3	2	5	52	The number of places being made available in Junior Infants in 2022/23 is 26 The number of places being made available in Senior Infant in 2022/23 is 8 The number of places being made available in First Class in 2022/23 is 18	26	The number of places made available for Junior Infants in 2021/22 was 26 - of the 103 offers made 18 were accepted.
	Total	1987	1946	3933	481		446	

Cornelscourt Study Area: Post Primary Schools

Roll No.	School Name	Females	Males	2020/21 Enrolment	2022/23 - Available spaces	Comments	2021/22 - Available spaces	Comments
60092U	Clonkeen College		590	590	115	The number of places being made available for First Year in 2022/23 is 112 and The number of places being made available in the special class catering for children with Moderate General Learning Disability is 3	112	The number of places made available for First Year in 2021/22 was 108 and The number of places made available for special class catering for children with Moderate GLD was 4. Of the 220 offers made - 105 were accepted in the First Year and of the 6 applications received in Special Class, 3 offers were made
60240J	Loreto College Foxrock	513		513	120		0	No Information Available
91310E	Cabinteely Community School	218	253	471	125		0	No Information Available
60260P	St. Josph of Cluny Secondary School	246		246	81		0	No Information Available

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91330K	Holy Child Community School	116	131	247	65	The number of places being made available in First Year for 2022/23 is 60 The number of places being made available in the special class catering for children with Moderate Learning Needs is 3 and; In the special class catering for children with ASD with designated Moderate Learning needs is 2	0	No Information Available
60090Q	Rathdown School	269		269	0	No Information on the available places - however, registration starts same as other schools and is open until 22 nd October. For other classes (2nd to 5th year) the website states: <i>"Should you wish to join us in any other year groups in the Junior or Senior School, or at other times of the year, this may also be feasible depending on availability."</i> All Junior School students automatically have a place in Senior School.	0	No Information Available
60262T	St Laurence College	131	127	258	48	The number of places being made available in First Year for 2022/23 is 48	0	No Information Available

						The special classes have no availability as they are currently at Full Capacity		
	Total	1493	1101	2594	554		112	