



Social Infrastructure Audit

To Support a Planning Application for a Proposed Strategic Housing Development at Great Connell, Newbridge, Co. Kildare

On behalf of Aston Limited

March 2022

Document Control Sheet

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1.0 Introduction

This Social Infrastructure Audit 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 Aston Limited, in support of a planning application for a proposed Strategic Housing Development on lands at Great Connell, Newbridge, Co. Kildare. This report provides a detailed review of the statutory, strategic and policy context that relates to the provision of social infrastructure with the aim to:

- Outline the existing range of social infrastructure within the vicinity of the subject site;
- Determine if the existing social infrastructure provision supports the needs of the existing population; and
- Offer insights into the likelihood of the capacity of the existing services and facilities to support future residents.

A large number of public and private geospatial datasets were used in the course of the survey, including but not limited to:

- 2016 and 2011 Census Boundaries and Statistics;
- 2021 OSi and ESRI Ireland Basemaps;
- 2022 Google Places Dataset;
- 2021 OSM Ireland POI Datasets – Ireland and Northern Ireland;
- 2012-2021 Department of Education and Skills - Irish Schools;
- 2021 QQI Register of Private Higher Education Institutions in Ireland;
- 2022 Tusla Early Years Inspectorate Reports – Registered Childcare Facilities; and
- 2022 HSE Records – 'Find Your Local Health Service'.

1.1 Social Infrastructure

Social infrastructure includes a wide range of services and facilities that contribute to quality of life. It is a key part of the fabric of an area, not just in terms of wellbeing, but also in terms of sense of place, a part of the local identity.

For the purpose of this report, the array of services and facilities defined as social infrastructure have been categorised into the following typologies:

Table 1.1: Community Infrastructure categories applied to Audit.

Category	Facility Type
Health	Health Centres, General Practitioner (GP) Practices, Dental Practices, Physiotherapist, Pharmacies, Nursing Homes and Specialist Services
Childcare	Registered Childcare Facilities incl. Full Day, Part-Time and Sessional services
Education and Training	Primary Schools, Post-Primary Schools, Further Education and Training Facilities
Social and Community	Credit Unions, Post Offices, Community Facilities, Emergency Services, Garda Stations, Fire Stations and Libraries
Open Space, Sports and Recreation	Parks, Playgrounds, Dedicated Public Open Space and Amenity Areas, Sports Centres and Formal Club Facilities, Green Corridors, Natural / Semi Natural Green Spaces and Other Open Spaces
Faith	Churches/Places of Worship, Cemeteries

Arts and Culture	Theatre, Museum, Performance and outdoor events spaces, Music, Speech / Drama and Dance
Other Facilities Including Neighbourhood Centres	District, town, neighbourhood, and local centres

1.2 Report Structure

This report will comprise a further six sections.

- **Section 2** provides site context, a description of the Study Area and details relating to the proposed development.
- **Section 3** presents the changing demographic profile of the Study Area.
- **Section 4** reviews national, regional, and local level planning policy relating to social infrastructure.
- **Section 5** provides a detailed assessment of the capacity of the existing social infrastructure to support the needs of the current population and the likelihood of the capacity of the existing services and facilities to support future residents.
- **Section 6** presents a detailed Childcare Facilities Audit.
- **Section 7** provides an overview of the analysis of social infrastructure provision.

2.0 Subject Development

2.1 Subject Site and Study Area

The development site is a greenfield site located at Great Connell to the north east of Newbridge, Co. Kildare on the land's surround and including the dwellings of 'Greatconnell' and 'Valencia Lodge'. Covering c. 27.64 ha in area, the site bounds River Liffey to the south and is accessible through the Great Connell Road which connects to the R445 with the distance of c. 7km from Junction 10 onto the M7. The existing suburb housing estate Wellesley Manor is located to the immediate north of the site. There are existing structures within the site of two agricultural sheds on the east and a commercial premise along the east front. The site is irregular in shape and the location of the subject site in the context of the wider surrounds is illustrated in Figure 2.1 below.



Figure 2.1: Site Location with the extent of the site outlined in red.

2.1.2 Planning History

A review of the Strategic Housing Development (SHD) applications through the An Bord Pleanála online planning application register reveals the SHD planning history of the subject area, as set out below:

Planning permission was granted to the south of the subject site on the opposite side of the River Liffey under SHD ABP 302141-18 for 343 no. residential units (283 no. houses, 60 no. apartments) with childcare facilities.

Planning permission was granted in Ballymany, Newbridge under SHD ABP-311040-21 for 204 no. residential units (98 no. houses, 106 no. duplexes/apartments) with provision of a creche.

2.1.3 Transport Access

In terms of public transport, the Newbridge Train Station is located to the north west of the subject site and is of approximately 40 minutes walking distance. The train station provides easy access to locations along the railway including Dublin, Galway, and Waterford. The Newbridge Train Station is also the

terminal station for Phoenix Park Tunnel Service which provides commuter train services to Grand Canal Dock with commuting time of less than an hour.

In addition to the train station, there are a number of bus services within 25 minutes walking distance from the subject site mainly along the R445 including bus routes 120B, 126 and 726 that connect to major terminals in Dublin such as Dublin Airport, Connolly Station and Grand Canal Dock.

2.2 Proposed Development

Aston Limited intend to deliver a strategic housing development on the 27.64 ha development site. The development will consist of 569 no. residential units (325 no. houses, 244 no. apartments) with a neighbourhood centre (11 no. commercial units) and a creche (capacity of 154 no. children). 18 no. open space areas are proposed within the development and cover 2.613 ha in total. The proposed scheme will also include a portion of the Newbridge Southern Outer Orbital Relief Road (NSOORR) which will connect to vehicular access at the exiting roundabout at Great Connell Road. The residential development is deemed to be a strategic housing development (SHD). As such, it is eligible for consideration under the provisions of the Planning and Development (Housing) and Residential Tenancies Act, 2016 (as amended) and Planning and Development (Strategic Housing Development) Regulations, 2017.

For clarity and reference, Table 2.1 below provides a breakdown of residential unit mix, and Figure 2.2 below indicates the proposed layout of the scheme.

Table 2.1: Residential Unit Mix.

Unit Type	Number of Units	Mix %
1-bed	33	5.8%
2-bed	199	35.0%
3-bed	249	44.1%
4-bed	88	15.1%
Total	569	100%

A full description of the development proposed is as follows:

“The development will consist of the demolition of existing site structures (2,622.3 sqm) and the construction of 569 no. residential units, a neighbourhood centre with 11 no. units (commercial floor area 2,141 sqm) and a childcare facility (886 sqm), a circa 350 metre section of distributor road, and all ancillary and associated works on a site of 27.64 ha. The proposed development comprises:

- 1. Demolition of existing site structures (total 2,622.3 sqm) comprising; ‘Great Connell’ a two-storey dwelling of 331.9 sqm with detached single storey garage and outhouses of 48 sqm; ‘Valencia Lodge’ a single storey dwelling of 135.6 sqm with a single storey garage of 17.8 sqm; two no. single storey sheds of 1,440 sqm and 595 sqm, and a three-sided shed of 54 sqm.*
- 2. Construction of 569 no. new residential dwellings (325 no. houses and 244 no. apartments) comprising:*
 - 64 no. two-bed houses; 173 no. three-bed houses; and 88 no. four-bed houses (ranging in height from 2 to 3 storeys).*
 - Apartment Block A (Part 3 and 4 Storeys): 5 no. one-bed apartments; 14 no. two-bed apartments; and 3 no. three-bed apartments. These proposed units have private balconies or terraces, and access to a community roof terrace of 112.4 sqm.*

- *Apartment Block B (Part 3 and 4 Storeys): 5 no. one-bed apartments; 14 no. two-bed apartments; and 3 no. three-bed apartments. These proposed units have private balconies or terraces, and access to a community roof terrace of 112.4 sqm.*
 - *Apartment Block C (Part 3 and 4 Storeys): 4 no. one-bed apartments; 19 no. two-bed apartments and 4 no. three-bed apartments. These proposed units have private balconies or terraces, and access to a community roof terrace of 87 sqm.*
 - *13 no. apartments above the proposed Neighbourhood Centre comprising; 4 no. own-door two-bed apartments; 3 no. shared-access one-bed apartments; and 6 no. shared-access two-bed apartments. These proposed units have private balconies or terraces.*
 - *160 no. own-door apartments in 2- and 3- storey buildings comprising; 16 no. one-bed apartments; 78 no. two-bed apartments, 66 no. three-bed duplex apartments. These units will have private amenity areas in the form of terraces, balconies and/or rear gardens.*
3. *Provision of Neighbourhood Centre (ranging in height between 2 and 4 storeys) with 11 no. commercial units comprising: a convenience shop of 909 sqm (unit 1); 3 no. doctor/dentist/physio units of 120 sqm, 120 sqm and 90 sqm (units 6, 7, and 8, respectively); a café of 125 sqm (unit 4); a restaurant of 213 sqm (unit 9); and 5 no. shop/convenience services units of 112 sqm, 49 sqm, 171 sqm, 100sqm and 100 sqm (units 2, 3, 5,10 and 11, respectively). The proposed Neighbourhood Centre includes an external roof terrace of 176 sqm.*
 4. *Provision of a childcare facility (886 sqm) within the Neighbourhood Centre with capacity for in the order of 154 no. children.*
 5. *Provision of 1,008 no. car parking spaces comprising 650 no. spaces for the proposed houses; 312 no. spaces for the proposed apartments; and 46 no. spaces to serve the Neighbourhood Centre.*
 6. *Provision of 732 bicycle parking spaces comprising 536 no. secure residential spaces, 134 no. residential visitor spaces, and 62 no. spaces to serve the Neighbourhood Centre.*
 7. *A series of 18 no. public open spaces and pocket parks are proposed throughout the residential development (2.613 ha net area).*
 8. *Provision of a 8.31 ha amenity area adjoining the River Liffey.*
 9. *Vehicular access to the proposed development from Great Connell road via a circa 350 metre section of the Newbridge South Orbital Relief Road (NSOOR), including footpaths and cycle paths. It is proposed to upgrade the existing Great Connell Roundabout to a signalised junction, and provide footpaths and cycle paths within the subject site along the Great Connell Road.*
 10. *Proposed development facilitates future potential pedestrian, cycle and vehicular links to adjoining residential development and undeveloped lands.*
 11. *All enabling and site development works, landscaping, boundary treatments, lighting, services and connections, including connection to permitted wastewater pumping station, waste management, ESB substations, compensatory flood storage and all other ancillary works above and below ground on a site of 27.64 ha.*
 12. *A 7 year permission is sought."*

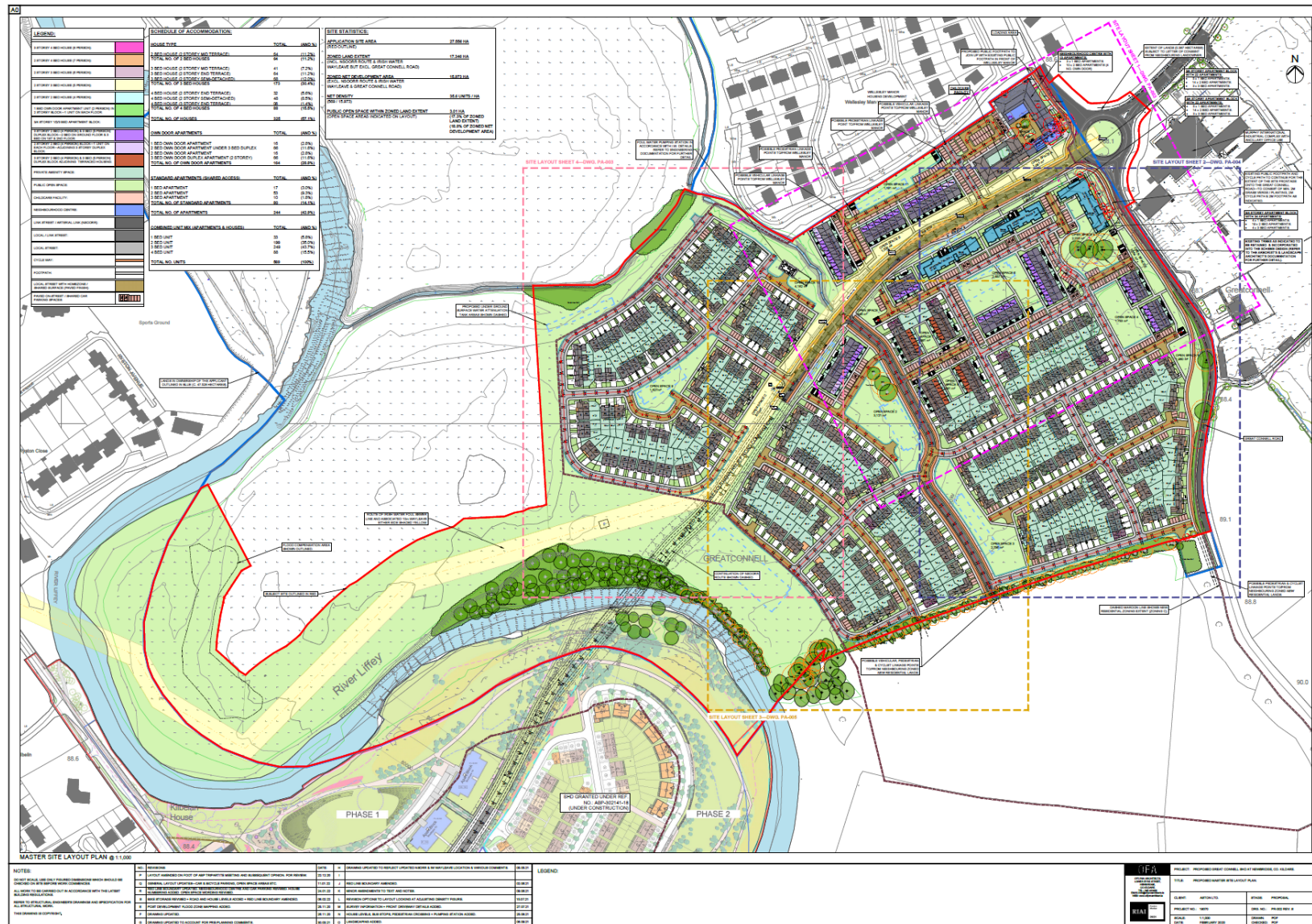


Figure 2.2: Proposed Master Site Layout Plan. Source: O'Flynn Architects.

3.0 Demographic Profile

This section presents socio-economic profile of the study area with respect to the population trends and projections, age profile, educational attainment, and economic status of the local population, to better understand the needs of the area with respect to social infrastructure services and facilities.

The study area for the purposes of the demographic analysis consists of 75 no. CSO Small Area Boundaries which intersect a c. 2km radius from the subject site, as indicated in Figure 3.1 below, and provide insight into the character of the local population with respect to demographic trends. This local Study Area is compared to larger trends within County Kildare in Sections 3.1-3.4 to follow. The defined c. 2 km radius of the subject site, equivalent to a c. 15 to 25-minute walking distance is illustrated in Figure 3.2 below.

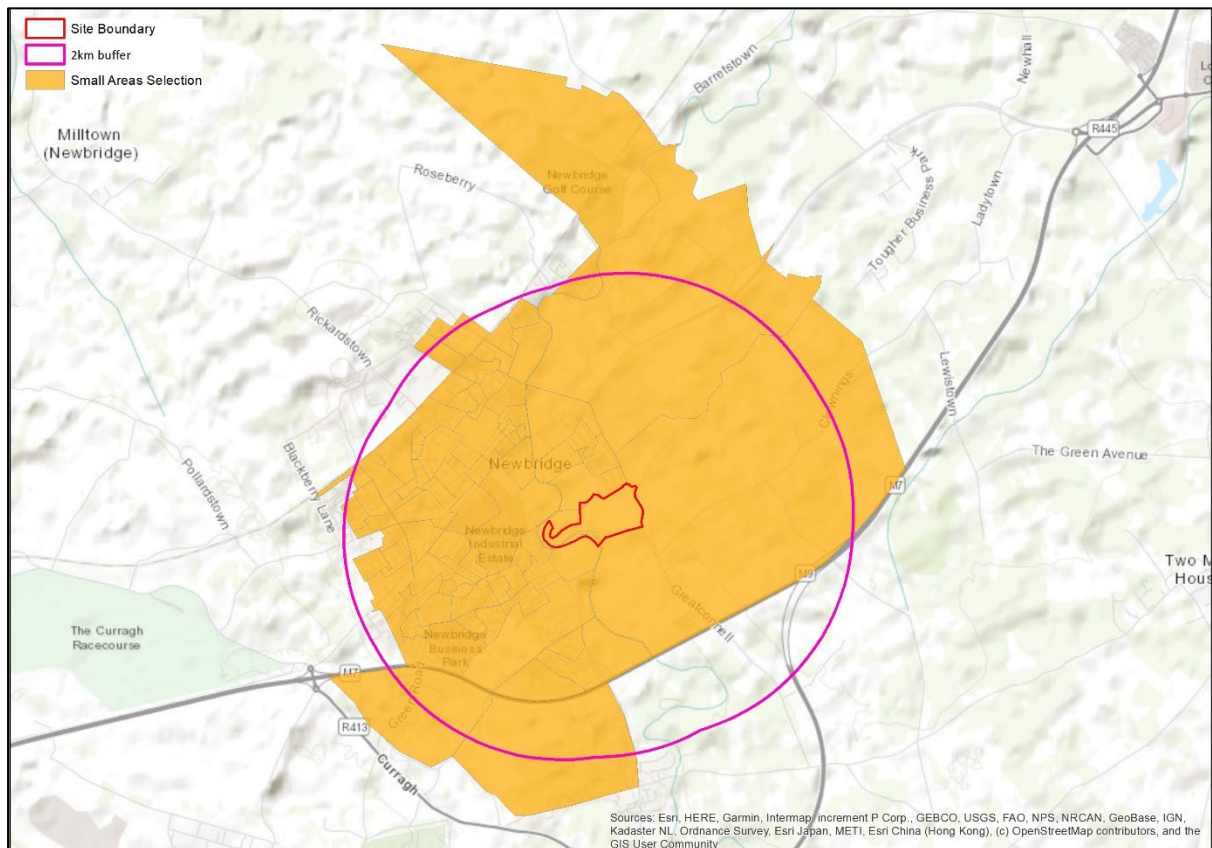


Figure 3.1: Extent of Demographic Study Area (shown in orange).



Figure 3.2: Aerial View of Study Area.

3.1 Population Trends

Table 3.1 outlines the population of the Study Area and County Kildare 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 Population	2016 Population	2011-2016 Change (#)	2011-2016 Change (%)
Study Area	20,282	21,015	+733	+4%
Kildare	210,312	222,504	+12,192	+6%

As illustrated in Table 3.1, the Study Area experienced a population increase between 2011 and 2016. Over the five-year period, the population of the Study Area rose from 20,282 to 21,015 by 733 persons, representative of an increase of 4% which is at a lower rate than the entirety of County Kildare (+6% increase).

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, a strong working age population requiring employment opportunities, and those of retirement age in need of care and health services. Thus, it is imperative to gain an understanding of

the specific age cohorts that are experiencing the most significant change to ensure that there is an adequate provision of services and facilities.

Table 3.2: Population of the Study Area by Age 2011.

Age Group	Study Area 2011	% Total	Kildare 2011	% Total
0-14	5,073	25%	51,568	25%
15-64	13,495	67%	142,088	68%
65+	1,714	8%	16,656	8%
Total	20,282	100%	210,312	100%

Table 3.3: Population of the Study Area by Age 2016.

Age Group	Study Area 2016	% Total	Kildare 2016	% Total
0-14	5,011	24%	53,560	24%
15-64	13,910	66%	146,930	66%
65+	2,094	10%	22,014	10%
Total	21,015	100%	222,504	100%

As illustrated in Table 3.2 above, the Study Area had a predominantly working age structure with families in 2011, with 67% of its population aged between 15 and 64 year, and 25% of the population in the age cohort of 0-14, with a minority of a 65+ population recorded at 8%. This is similar to the overall trends occurring within County Kildare in 2011, with a maximum of 1% differences in each age cohort.

As highlighted in Table 3.3 above, the Study Area similarly had a predominantly working age structure in 2016. Noticeably, the number of people within the young age cohort of 0-14 years has decreased between 2011 and 2016, with the working age cohort of 15-64 years and the old age cohort of 65 years and over increased between 2011 and 2016. The young age cohort decreased by 62 persons at a percentage of -1.2%. The working age cohort of 15-64 increased by 415 persons at a percentage of 3%. Most significantly, the +65-age cohort increased by 380 persons at a percentage of 22%. The overall trends occurring with age profiles are similar within County Kildare as whole.

3.3 Educational Attainment

There is a considerably lower amount of third level attainment within the study area (44%) compared to the county (51%), at both level 6+ and level 7+. Table 3.4 reflect the education attainment within the study area and Kildare in 2016.

Table 3.4: Population age 15+ years by highest education completed in 2016.

Education Level	Study Area 2016	% Total	Kildare 2016	% Total
No Formal Education	236	1%	2,018	1%
Primary Education	1,504	9%	11,700	6%
Secondary Education	6,122	35%	59,513	30%
Third Level Education (Level 6+)	4,639	26%	58,716	30%
Third Level Education (Level 7+)	3,238	18%	42,272	21%

Postgraduate Education or Higher	1,049	6%	14,672	8%
Not Stated	865	5%	6,714	3%
Total	17,653	100%	195,605	100%

3.4 Economic Status

The economic profile of the Study Area has similar themes to County Kildare, with the majority of the population categorised under 'At Work' in 2016. Table 3.5 provides an overall illustration of the economic status. Within the Study Area, there is a lower percentage (55%) of people at work compared to the county level (57%), with the level of unemployment being higher (8%) within the study area compared to Kildare (6%). Within Kildare, there is a higher percentage of students (12%) than the study area (10%), but the study area marginally contains more 'Retired' persons (12%) than the wider county level (11%).

Table 3.5: Economic Status of Study Area and Kildare in 2016.

Principal Economic Status	Study Area 2016	% Total	Kildare 2016	% Total
At Work	8,857	55%	95,947	57%
Looking for First Regular Job	173	1%	1,395	1%
Unemployed	1,281	8%	10,902	6%
Student	1,676	10%	20,559	12%
Looking After Home/Family	1,355	8%	14,478	9%
Retired	1,912	12%	18,890	11%
Unable to Work	698	4%	6,255	4%
Other	52	0.3%	518	0.3%
Total	15,209	100%	168,944	100%

3.5 Population Projections

KPMG Future Analytics undertook a custom population projection exercise in order to understand what can be expected in terms of population change for this area.¹ This projection scenario has been developed using the Cohort Component Method.

The scenario only represents a likely trajectory of growth should the input assumptions on migration, mortality and fertility develop as anticipated. The scenario assumptions reflect consensus reached by the CSO expert group on population and have been modified to reflect recent assumed impacts due to COVID-19. Furthermore, a distributional matrix has been developed to resolve Electoral Division scale intra-regional migration.

The study area for the purposes of the population projection consists of 4 no. CSO Electoral Division Boundaries which intersect a c. 2km radius from the subject site, as indicated in Figure 3.3 below. The existing urban areas are mostly concentrated within the intersections of the c. 2km radius from the subject site and the 4 no. Electoral Division Boundaries, therefore, the selection of the study area for population projection is appropriate. The electoral division of Newbridge Urban is highlighted as a stand-alone projection to present the future population trends of the urban area.

¹ A custom population scenario has been examined by using international best practice in demographic projection (the Cohort Component Method) to reflect the assumed impact of COVID-19.

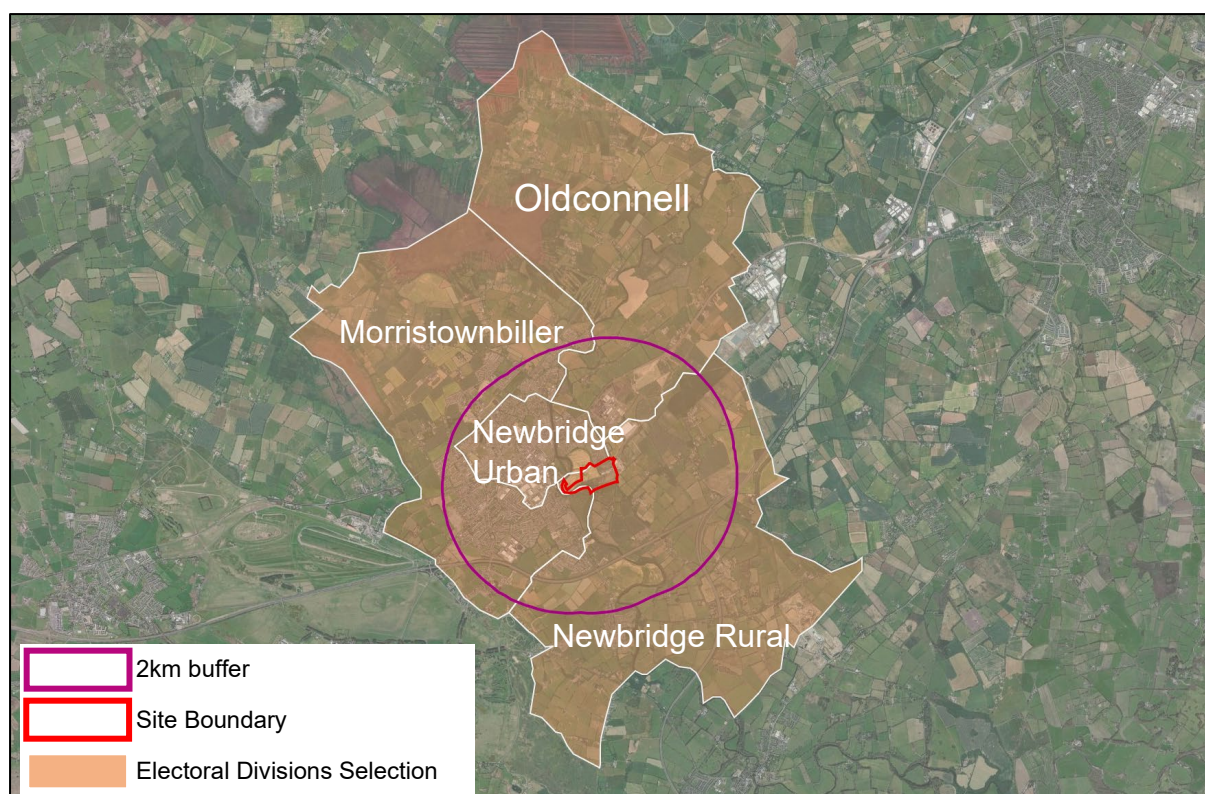


Figure 3.3: Extent of Population Projection Study Area (shown in light orange).

As detailed in Table 3.6 below, the Study Area saw a significant increase in its population between 2006 and 2016. However, the population in Newbridge Urban area decreased slightly from 2006 to 2016. A more modest increase is projected between 2016 and 2031 for the study area with the population increase of more than 2,100 per 5 years. Similar population increase is also projected for Newbridge Urban area up until 2031. In 2031, the study area is projected to reach a population of 32,721 and the Newbridge Urban area is likely to reach a population of 9,532.

The *Draft Kildare County Development Plan 2023-2029* is currently undergoing a period of public consultation stage until 24th May 2022. An estimated population of 24,059 was indicated for Newbridge Town in 2021 in Table 2.8 of the Draft Plan, which also sets out a population target of 2,917 no. persons and a housing target of 1,061 no. units for Newbridge to Q4 2028. As the population projection conducted in this report was based on 4 no. Electoral Division Boundaries which cover a larger area than Newbridge Town, it is considered that the population estimation projected below and the targets in the Draft Plan are of a similar level. In addition, it can be concluded that that the proposed development would positively contribute towards helping to achieve both population and housing targets in both.

Table 3.6: Population Projections for 2031.

	Study Area EDs			Newbridge Urban ED		
Year	Population	Difference	Difference %	Population	Difference	Difference %
2006	21,727	-		7,888	-	
2016	26,258	4,531	20.8%	7,762	-126	-1.6%
2021	28,424	2,166	8.2%	8,355	593	7.6%
2026	30,609	2,185	7.7%	8,967	612	7.3%
2031	32,721	2,112	6.9%	9,532	565	6.3%

Note: Projections are shaded in light green.

As detailed in Table 3.7, it is projected that the age profile of the Study Area in 2031 will be dominated by those that are of 'working age' (c.68.8%), with a smaller number of younger people (c.17.1%) and older people (c.14.1%). The age profile of the Newbridge Urban area in 2031 will also witness a large number of 'working age' population, however, with a smaller proportion (c. 65.3%) compared with the whole study area. Age groups of younger and older people are also projected to be of higher proportion compared with the whole study area which indicates higher dependency ratio in Newbridge Urban.

Table 3.7: Projected Population (age cohorts) for 2031.

Study Area EDs 2031			Newbridge Urban ED 2031		
Cohort Data	Population	%	Cohort Data	Population	%
0-14	5,607	17.1%	0-14	1,713	18.0%
15-64	22,492	68.8%	15-64	6,222	65.3%
65+	4,622	14.1%	65+	1,597	16.7%
Total	32,721	100%	Total	9,532	100%

4.0 Policy Context

A range of national, regional, and local level planning policy relating to social infrastructure 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.

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

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 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.

The Guidelines notably stipulate the significance of a local assessment of the need to provide social infrastructure in the provision of such services and facilities.

4.3 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, Newbridge falls within the Core Region category of the RSES, in which the RSES emphasises the need to provide accessible services, facilities and supports for Core Region towns through “*promote continued growth at more sustainable rates, while providing for increased employment and improved local economies, services and functions to allow towns become more self-sustaining and to create the quality of life to attract investment*”.

4.4 Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments

The recently revised *Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments (2020)* specifies the provision of 1 no. childcare facility (equivalent to a minimum of 20 no. child places) for every 75 no. proposed residential units, albeit informed by the demographic profile of the area and the existing capacity of childcare facilities, as follows:

“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.”
[emphasis added]

Source: Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments (2020)

Section 4.7, pg. 20-21.

This provides an element of flexibility in the provision of childcare facilities, provided a sufficient demographic and/or geographical justification can be provided. It also states that studio and one-bedroom units do not need to be included in any count that estimates the number of minors in a development and this may also apply to a portion of units with 2 no. or more bedrooms.

4.5 Childcare Facilities: Guidelines for Planning Authorities

The *Childcare Facilities: Guidelines for Planning Authorities* (2001) state that 1 no. childcare facility should be provided for new large-scale housing developments unless there are significant reasons to the contrary:

*“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.”* [emphasis added]

Source: *Childcare Facilities: Guidelines for Planning Authorities* (2001) Section 2.4, pg. 5-6.

The provision of childcare facilities is further elaborated in Section 3.3.1 of the Guidelines which states that “a standard of one childcare facility providing for a minimum 20 childcare places per approximately 75 dwellings may be appropriate” for new residential developments. However, they continue by clarifying that such Guidelines are exactly that – **guidelines and not a strict prescription or requirement** – and the provision of childcare facilities will depend on the particular circumstances of each individual site and development.

4.6 Kildare County Development Plan 2017-2023

The *Kildare County Development Plan 2017-2023* (KCDP) provides the overarching planning policy that applies to the area. Chapter 11 of the KCDP notes that a key priority for development within Kildare is the creation of sustainable communities, with a range of household types and tenures located in close proximity to community facilities and services. Section 11.4 recognises that the efficient use of available and sufficiently zoned land will be necessary to ensure the provision of necessary facilities and services within reasonable distance of residents within the area, and that significant development should only take place where sufficient schools, parks and other resources are already in place or are proposed for development. As further detailed in Section 11.4, the provision of community infrastructure is required to be produced in tandem with new residential developments.

Given the aforementioned key priority of the Council to create sustainable neighbourhoods, the KCDP includes a suite of policies relating to the provision of social infrastructure:

SR1: *Support sustainable residential development in established urban areas at appropriate locations, to support the ongoing viability of social and physical infrastructure and services, and to meet the future housing needs of the county. Standards in relation to residential development in established urban areas are set out under Chapter 17 of this Plan*

C3: *Assess the suitable provision of nursing homes, crèches and other commercially run community facilities and amenities at appropriate locations, during the preparation of Local Area Plans and Village Plans.*

CPFO2: *Facilitate and encourage the provision of childcare facilities, including community crèche facilities, of an appropriate type and scale, at appropriate locations throughout the county.*

CS11: *Seek the delivery of physical and community infrastructure including strategic open space and recreational areas in conjunction with high quality residential developments to create quality living environments.*

4.7 Draft Kildare County Development Plan 2023-2029

As outlined above, the *Draft Kildare County Development Plan 2023-2029* was released for public viewing on the 14th of March to the 24th of May 2022 and is currently open for public submissions. It will take effect in Q1 of 2023 and provides the intended overarching planning policy applicable to the area. Chapter 2 of the Draft Plan outlines the Core Strategy for Kildare, in which Newbridge is stated as a ‘Self-Sustaining Growth Town’ within the settlement hierarchy proposed. Within section 2.10 of the Draft Plan, Newbridge has an estimated population target of 2,917 persons between 2023 to 2028, with a housing target of 1,061 units between 2023 and 2028 also.

Chapter 10 of the Draft Plan notes the importance of social infrastructure, community facilities and community development being vital to the creation of sustainable communities. It highlights the importance of social infrastructure being appropriately located within town/villages in order to provide and optimize accessibility. As further outlined within section 10.4, the Draft Plan also recognizes the importance of providing “community services and facilities in tandem with and during the early phases of new housing developments”, particularly when creating sustainable communities through social infrastructure provision.

Given the key priority of the Council to create sustainable communities through the provision and facilitation of social infrastructure, the Draft Plan provides a list of policies relating to the provision of social infrastructure:

SC P2: *Require the delivery of a range of universally accessible and well-connected social, community, cultural, and recreational facilities, close to the communities they serve through the designation and safeguarding of specific land uses at appropriate strategic and optimised locations in settlement plans and mandatory Local Area Plans in County Kildare.*

SC P10: *Develop and improve the physical infrastructure of arts and cultural facilities throughout the county particularly in areas where there is a deficiency in such provision.*

SC P12: *Continue to work with the Department of Education and other education authorities to promote and support the provision of primary, post-primary, and further education facilities in the County to reflect the diverse educational needs of communities.*

SC P13: *Support and facilitate the provision of good quality and accessible childcare facilities at suitable locations within the County in consultation with the Kildare County Childcare Committee.*

SC P14: *Support the Health Service Executive (HSE) and other statutory and voluntary agencies in the provision of appropriate healthcare facilities, including the system of hospital care and the provision of community based primary care facilities appropriate to the size and scale of each settlement.*

SC P16: *Support and facilitate the development of places of worship, multi-faith facilities, burial grounds, columbarium walls, and crematoria to cater for the needs of the county.*

4.8 Newbridge Local Area Plan 2013 – 2019

The *Newbridge Local Area Plan (NLAP) 2013 – 2019* provides an overarching planning and sustainable development strategy of Newbridge and was set out in accordance with the Kildare County Development Plan 2011 to 2017 and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area 2011 to 2021. It outlines the social, economic, and planning context for the town, providing the strategic context approach of the policy and objectives in relation to land zoning and planning. It was extended for a further two years until December 2021 as a statutory policy document. The LAP recognizes the importance of community and social infrastructure within chapter 7.10 in contributing to a high quality of life and should be produced in tandem with housing development projects.

To guide sustainable development within Newbridge, the NLAP includes a suite of policies that guide the provision of new residential developments and social infrastructure:

HL5: *To require applications for residential developments over 20 units, to demonstrate the provision of an appropriate mix of dwelling types having regard to the following: • The nature of the existing housing stock and existing social mix in the area; • The desirability of providing for mixed communities; • The provision of a range of housing types and tenures; • The need to provide a choice of housing, suitable for all age groups and persons at different stages of the life cycle; • The need to cater for special needs groups*

HL7: *To facilitate and co-operate in the provision of community facilities in tandem with residential development including, in particular, local services, schools, creches and other education and childcare facilities, including youth facilities.*

HL8: *To require applications for residential developments over 25 units, to demonstrate how the proposed increase in population will be accommodated in terms of education provision.*

CF3: *To facilitate the development of health centres, local clinics, nursing homes and residential home care units in or in proximity to the established town centre in Newbridge.*

4.9 Policy Summary

The proposed development is in compliance with the sustainable development objectives and suite of policies that have been reviewed through planning policy documents that apply to the study area. It will also contribute to allocating extra social infrastructure through the provision of open spaces, healthcare facilities and a childcare facility.

5.0 Facilities Audit

The Infrastructural Study Area for this assessment is defined by a c. 2 km radius of the subject site, equivalent to a c. 15 to 25-minute walking distance. Given that the subject site is located at the edge of Newbridge town adjacent to an existing residential area and in close proximity to the town centre, with future provision of the Newbridge Southern Outer Orbital Relief Road (NSOORR), this catchment forms a logical spatial area for this Social Infrastructure Assessment.

A total of 8 no. categories of facilities that align with the policies set out in the Kildare County Development Plan, were utilised for this audit. More than 130 no. social infrastructure facilities and services were identified within and immediately bordering the Study Area. The summary of all the social infrastructure facilities identified in this audit is provided in Figure 5.1.

Table 5.1: Social Infrastructure Categories applied to Audit.

Category	Facility Type
Health	Health Centres, General Practitioner (GP) Practices, Dental Practices, Physiotherapist, Pharmacies, Nursing Homes and Specialist Services
Childcare	Registered Childcare Facilities incl. Full Day, Part-Time and Sessional services
Education and Training	Primary Schools, Post-Primary Schools, Further Education and Training Facilities
Social and Community	Credit Unions, Post Offices, Community Facilities, Emergency Services, Garda Stations, Fire Stations and Libraries
Open Space, Sports and Recreation	Parks, Playgrounds, Dedicated Public Open Space and Amenity Areas, Sports Centres and Formal Club Facilities, Green Corridors, Natural / Semi Natural Green Spaces and Other Open Spaces
Faith	Churches/Places of Worship, Cemeteries
Arts and Culture	Theatre, Museum, Performance and outdoor events spaces, Music, Speech / Drama and Dance, Tourism Amenities
Other Facilities Including Neighbourhood Centres	District, town, neighbourhood, and local centres

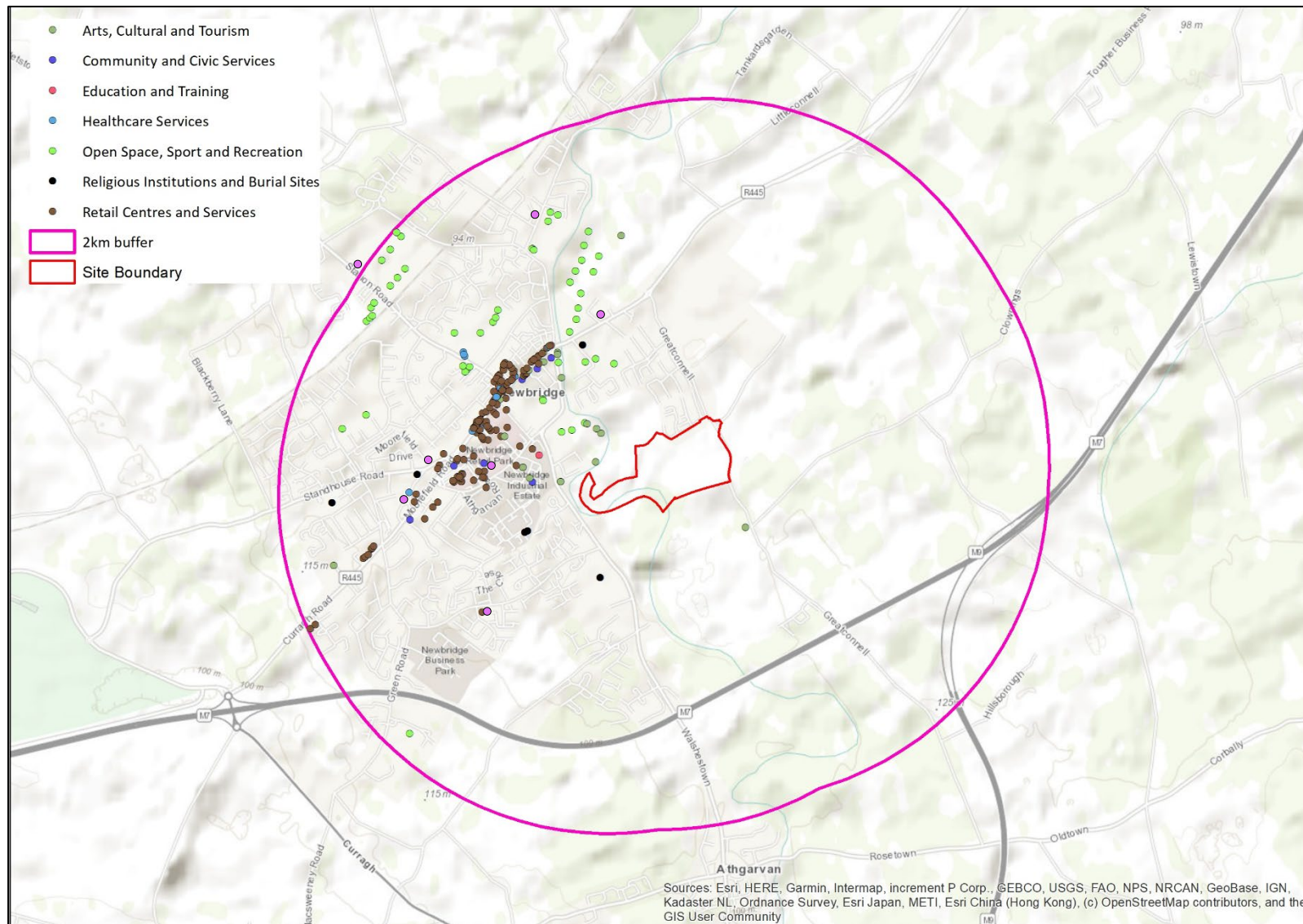


Figure 5.1: Existing Social Infrastructure within the Study Area.

5.1 Health

The availability of, and access to, quality health services and facilities is a key element to creating sustainable neighbourhoods. A total of **22 no. health services and facilities**, comprising 10 no. GP practices, 2 no. dental practices, 8 no. pharmacies, and 2 no. opticians were identified within and bordering the Study Area during the baseline survey. There is currently a provision of c. 0.48 GPs per 1,000 population, which is slightly lower than the national average of c. 0.69 GPs per 1,000 population. In relation to the proposed development, it is noted that the proposals include the provision of 3 no. doctor/dentist/physio units which will benefit both existing and future residents in the area.

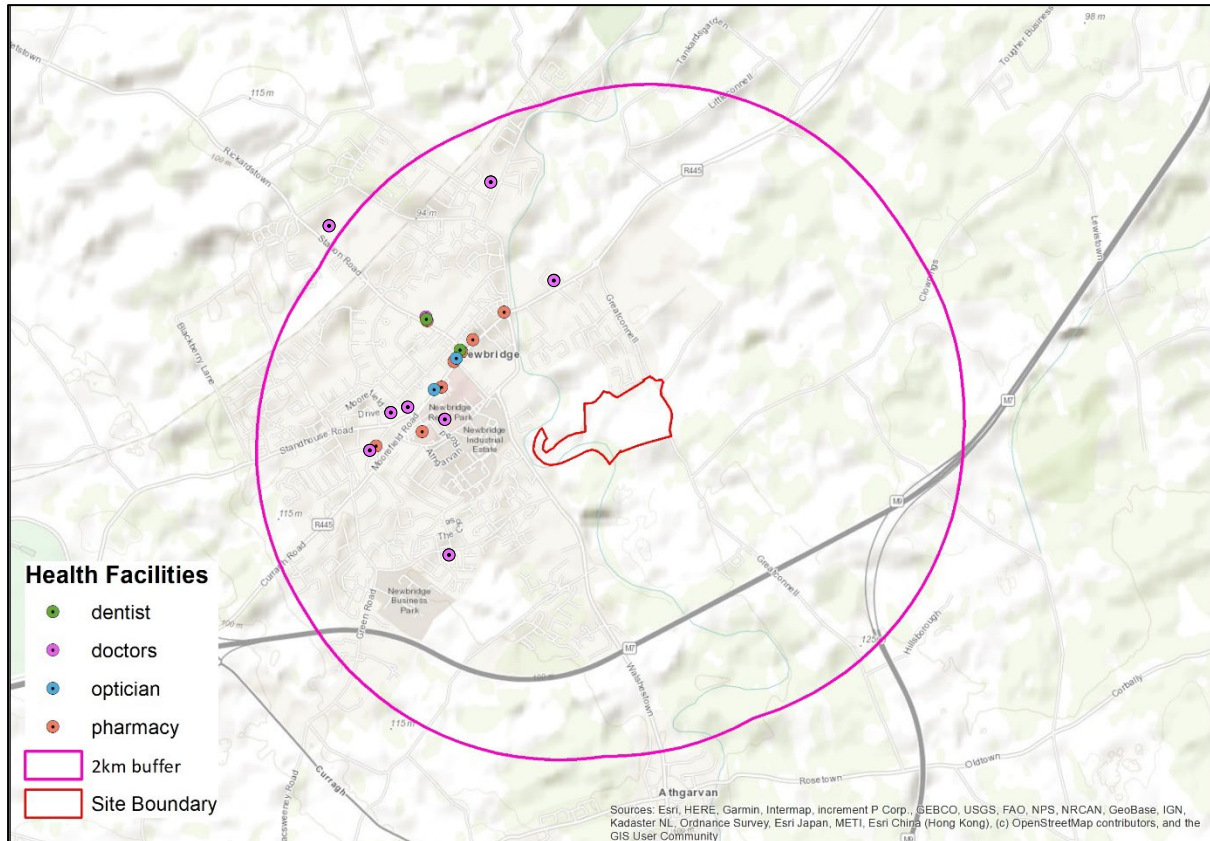


Figure 5.2: Existing Health Services and Facilities within and bordering the Study Area.

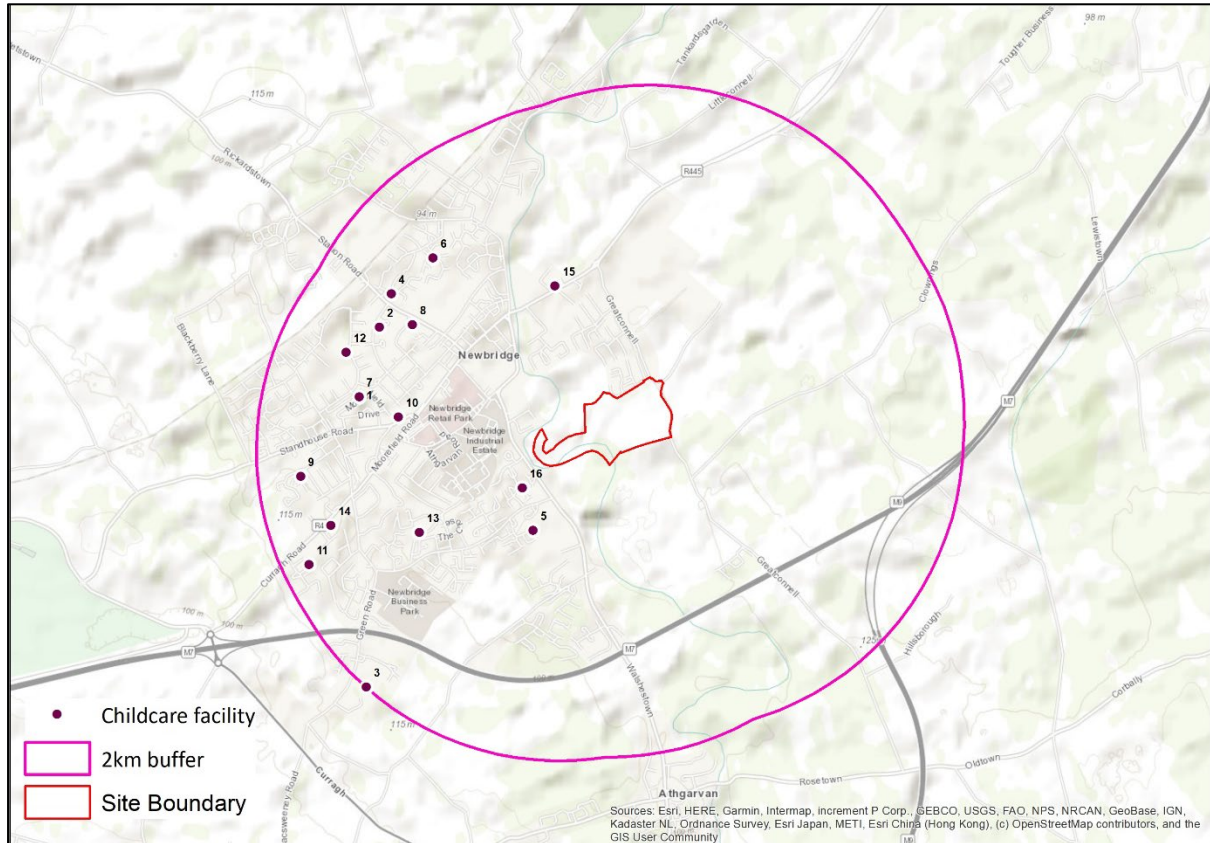
Table 5.2 Health Services and Facilities within and bordering the Study Area.

Type	Facilities
GP Practices (10)	Newbridge Family Practice, Newbridge Medical Centre, The Bridge Medical Centre, Moorefield Medical Centre, Curragh Grange Family Practice, Newbridge Womens Health & Family Planning Clinic, Roseberry Clinic, Doctor Hishrim Ramadan, Newbridge Medical & Dental, Defence Forces – Military Medical Facility
Dental Practices (2)	Newbridge Medical & Dental, The Clinic Newbridge
Opticians (2)	Specsavers, and Kellys Opticians.
Pharmacies (8)	Young's Pharmacy, Cosgrove's Pharmacy, Unicarepharmacy, Hickey's Pharmacy, Bergins Pharmacy, Your Local Pharmacy, Mangans Pharmacy, Moorefield Pharmacy

5.2 Childcare

A total of 15 no. childcare facilities were identified in the Study Area using the latest Tusla Early Years Inspectorate data² which could be accessed within a c.2 km radius of the site (See Section 6.0 for a detailed Childcare Facilities Audit).

Figure 5.3 illustrates the distance of each facility from the subject site and Table 5.3 lists all the childcare facilities within the study area in 2km radius. The closest facilities to the subject site include, Ti-r na Nog, Giggles Playschool and Sonya Keating.



A note regarding the Childcare Facilities

KPMG Future Analytics carried out a Childcare Facilities Audit (which has further been detailed in Section 6.0 of this report) within a 2km catchment of the proposed development.

The results of this Audit, as detailed comprehensively in Section 6.0, demonstrate how there is adequate capacity within the existing facilities to accommodate the future demand for childcare places arising from the proposed development, which will also include a creche as part of the Strategic Housing Development to further enhance the childcare capacity of the study area.

Notwithstanding same, it is noted that the childcare capacity survey conducted confirms a greater level of capacity is available within those facilities in the catchment on which our Childcare Facilities Audit is based. As such, this latest available insight, independently conducted to the applicant or Design Team, is demonstrative of the level of capacity available in childcare facilities within the area of the proposed development.

5.3 Education and Training

A total of 10 no. education and training facilities were identified within or just outside the Study Area. **Within the Study Area, 6 no. primary schools and 4 no. post-primary schools were recorded.** Figure 5.4 illustrates the distance of each facility from the subject site and Table 5.4 lists all the education and training facilities identified within or just outside the study area.

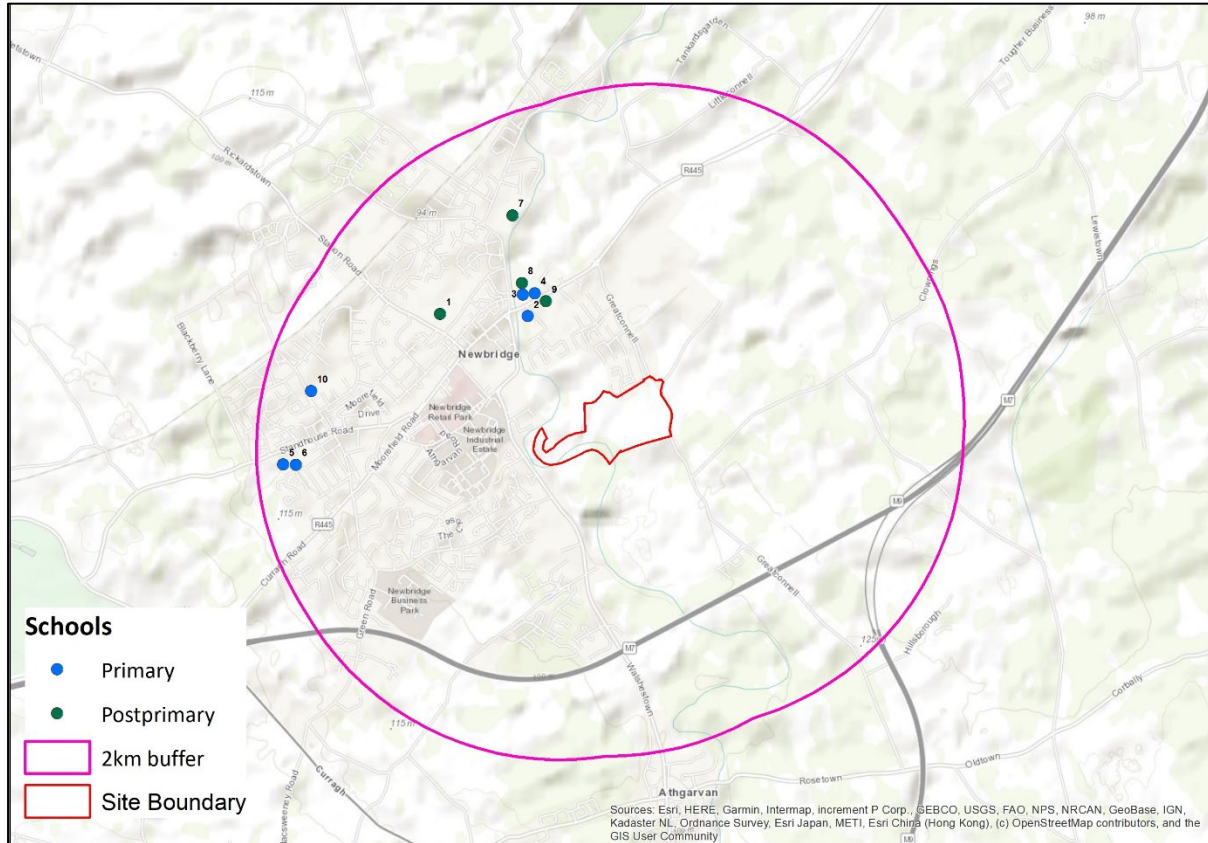


Figure 5.4: Existing Education and Training Facilities within and bordering the Study Area.

Table 5.4: Education and Training Facilities within and bordering the Study Area.

Type	Facilities
Primary (6)	<i>St Patricks National School, Scoil Chonnla Phadraig, St. Conleths and Marys National School, S N Connlaodh Naofa N., Scoil Mhuire, Ballymany Junior National School.</i>
Post-Primary (4)	<i>Patricians Secondary School, Holy Familys Secondary School, St Conleth's Community College, Newbridge College</i>

5.3.1 Primary Schools

A total of 6 no. primary schools were identified within the 2km boundary of the site. These schools held a combined provisional enrolment of 2,009 no. students during the 2020/2021 school year as per Department of Education and Skills (DES) records. We note that of this cohort, all schools within the study area were co-educational (mixed). Table 5.5 (a) below provides detail of the primary schools and their enrolment in 2020/21.

Table 5.5(a): Recorded Enrolments for Primary.

No.	Roll No.	School Name	Females	Males	2020/2021 Enrolment
1	13328I	St Patricks National School	86	106	192
2	15870O	Scoil Chonnla Phadraig	167	175	342
3	17872F	St. Conleths and Marys National School	168	183	351
4	17873H	S N Connlaodh Naofa N	159	172	331
5	19452Q	Scoil Mhuire	201	212	413
6	19550Q	Ballymany Junior National School	174	206	380
Total			955	1,054	2,009

5.3.2 Post-Primary Schools

The Study Area is served by 4 no. post-primary school which recorded a combined enrolment of 3,112 no. students during the 2020/2021 school year as per Department of Educate and Skills (DES) records. We note that, of this cohort, 1no. school was an all-boys school and 1no. of the schools was an all-girls school, while the remaining 8 no. schools were co-educational (mixed). Table 5.5 (b) below provides detail of the post primary schools and their enrolment in 2020/21.

Table 5.5(b): Recorded Enrolments for Post-Primary Schools.

No.	Roll No.	School Name	Females	Males	2020/2021 Enrolment
7	61680T	Newbridge College	440	460	900
8	61681V	Patrician Secondary School	0	903	903
9	61682A	Holy Family Secondary School	721	0	721
10	70680U	St Conleth's Community College	332	256	588
Total			1,493	1,619	3,112

Given the increased mobility of post-primary school students, a larger area of 15 minutes driving distance from the subject site is also examined to assess the potential additional post-primary schools that could serve the proposed development. A further 7 no. post-primary schools are identified to be located within such area but outside the c. 2km radius boundary of the site. 3 no. schools are in Naas and 1 no. school in Kildare Town. 2 no. post-primary schools are considered to be in the close proximity to the subject site. The enrolment of these two additional post-primary schools is presented in Table 5.5 (c).

Table 5.5(c): Recorded Enrolments for Additional Post-Primary Schools.

No.	Roll No.	School Name	Females	Males	2020/2021 Enrolment
1	70660O	Curragh Post-Primary School	64	81	145
2	61690W	Cross and Passion College	427	411	838
Total			491	492	983

5.3.3 Website Review and Phone Survey of School Facilities

A review of the schools' website was carried out in March 2022 by KPMG Future Analytics to ensure that available spaces in classes are captured in this school facilities assessment. This review 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 2022-2023 school term spaces available with for example, a total of 270 no. places for Junior Infants in Primary Schools, and 586 no. places available for first year students in Post Primary Schools. The two additional post-primary schools presented 192 no. places for first year students. It is noted that a total of 168 no. places are available for other years students in Curragh Post-Primary School. Where schools have not provided sufficient information on their intake for the next academic year, these have been assumed as 0.

In addition, a phone survey was carried out in March 2022 by KPMG Future Analytics to determine the available capacity in the schools within the study area. 67% response rate was achieved for primary school survey which informed the availability of 109 no. places; however, the results of the post-primary school survey were not considered to be comprehensive as only 1 no. response (25%) received with incomplete information. The result of this survey can be found in Appendix A.

A brief table on the results from the website review and phone survey can be found in Table 5.6 (a, b and c) below.

Table 5.6 (a): Enrolment and Capacity from Website Review and Phone Survey – Primary Schools.

Roll No.	School Name	2020/21 Enrolment	Website Review 2022/23 Academic Year Available Capacity		Phone Survey 04/03/2022		
			Junior Infants	Other Years	Enrolment	Maximum Capacity	Availability
13328I	St Patricks National School	192	25	0	197	223	26
15870O	Scoil Chonnla Phadraig	342	0	76**	309	370	61
17872F	St. Conleths and Marys National School	351	0	50**+6*	368	370	2
17873H	S N Connlaodh Naofa N	331	145	5*	330	350	20
19452Q	Scoil Mhuire	413	0	104***+3*	No Information Provided	413 (2020/2021 Enrolment)	No Information Provided
19550Q	Ballymany Junior National School	380	100	3*	No Information Provided	380 (2020/2021 Enrolment)	No Information Provided
		2,009	270	247		2,106	109

* Special class

** 2nd Class

*** 3rd Class

Table 5.6 (b): Enrolment and Capacity from Website Review and Phone Survey – Post-Primary Schools.

Roll No.	School Name	2020/21 Enrolment	Website Review 2022/23 Academic Year Available Capacity		Phone Survey 04/03/2022		
			First Year	Other Years	Enrolment	Maximum Capacity	Availability
61680T	Newbridge College	900	146	0	No Information Provided	900 (2020/2021 Enrolment)	No Information Provided
61681V	Patrician Secondary School	903	168	0	No Information Provided	903 (2020/2021 Enrolment)	No Information Provided

61682A	Holy Family Secondary School	721	132	0	No Information Provided	721 (2020/2021 Enrolment)	No Information Provided
70680U	St Conleth's Community College	588	140	0	680	680	No Information Provided
		3,112	586	0		3,204	

Table 5.6 (c): Enrolment and Capacity from Website Review and Phone Survey – Additional Post-Primary Schools.

Roll No.	School Name	2020/21 Enrolment	Website Review 2022/23 Academic Year Available Capacity		Phone Survey 04/03/2022		
			First Year	Other Years	Enrolment	Maximum Capacity	Availability
70660O	Curragh Post-Primary School	145	48	168	No Information Provided	145 (2020/2021 Enrolment)	No Information Provided
61690W	Cross and Passion College	838	144	1	No Information Provided	838 (2020/2021 Enrolment)	No Information Provided
		983	192	169		983	

The website review for the schools for Enrolment years 2022/23 determine that there is 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.

5.3.4 Historic Enrolments and Trends

Historical enrolment trends for the Study Area indicate significant decline at primary level for the historic 5-year interval, with a decrease of 180 students within the cohort from 2015/2016 to 2020/2021. A similar trend occurred over the historic 10-year interval, with an overall decrease of 218 students within the cohort from 2010/11 to 2020/2021.

Table 5.7: Historic Change in Enrolment (Primary)

Newbridge Study Area			Enrolment Year			Historic Change	
No.	Roll No.	School Name	10/11	15/16	20/21	5-year	10-year
1.	13328I	St Patricks National School	205	214	192	-22	-13
2.	15870O	Scoil Chonnla Phadraig	361	344	342	-2	-19
3.	17872F	St. Conleths and Marys National School	351	366	351	-15	0
4.	17873H	S N Connlaodh Naofa N	439	430	331	-99	-108
5.	19452Q	Scoil Mhuire	440	412	413	+1	-27
6.	19550Q	Ballymany Junior National School	431	423	380	-43	-51
Total			2,227	2,189	2,009	-180	-218

Historical enrolment trends indicate moderate increase at post-primary level for the historic 5-year interval, with an increase of 74 students within the cohort from 2015/2016 to 2020/2021. Significant increases occurred over the historic 10-year interval, with an overall increase of 468 students within the cohort from 2010/11 to 2020/2021.

Table 5.8: Historic Change in Enrolment (Post-Primary)

Newbridge Study Area			Enrolment Year			Historic Change	
No.	Roll No.	School Name	10/11	15/16	20/21	5-year	10-year
1.	61680T	Newbridge College	834	869	900	+31	+66
2.	61681V	Patrician Secondary School	752	886	903	+17	+151
3.	61682A	Holy Family Secondary School	711	711	721	+10	+10
4.	70680U	St Conleth's Community College	347	572	588	+16	+241
Total			2,644	3,038	3,112	+74	+468

5.3.5 Future Growth Projections

The Department of Education and Skills (DES) reported in November 2021³ that enrolment figures for primary schools in Ireland were likely to have reached peak levels 2018 and are now projected to gradually decline in all population scenarios, with the preferred M1F2 scenario⁴ suggesting a low point of c. 440,000 pupils by 2033. This projection then anticipates an increase over the next 4 years (2034-2038) of c. 21,000 primary pupils, in line with revised migration and fertility assumptions for the country (see Figure 5.5). The latest statistical release by the DES in this respect states:

“Enrolments in primary schools in Ireland in 2020 stood at 561,411 down by almost 6,000 on 2019 (567,716). Enrolments are now projected to fall over the coming years under all scenarios, and under the M1F2 scenario will reach a low point of 440,551 by 2033. This is 120,860 lower than today’s figure. Enrolments will rise again thereafter and are projected to stand at 474,888 by 2040, a rise of some 34,300 over the seven years 2033 to 2040.”

[DES Enrolment Projections (November 2021), p. 6]

³ Source: *Projections of Full-Time Enrolment: Primary and Second Level, 2021-2040 (DES, Nov. 2021)*.

⁴ Given the strong inward migration in recent years, combined with falling fertility, the projected females used in the CSO report are taken from the M1F2 CSO scenario of population projections. M1 indicates net inward migration of 30,000 persons per year, while F2 indicates falling fertility (from 1.8 to 1.6).

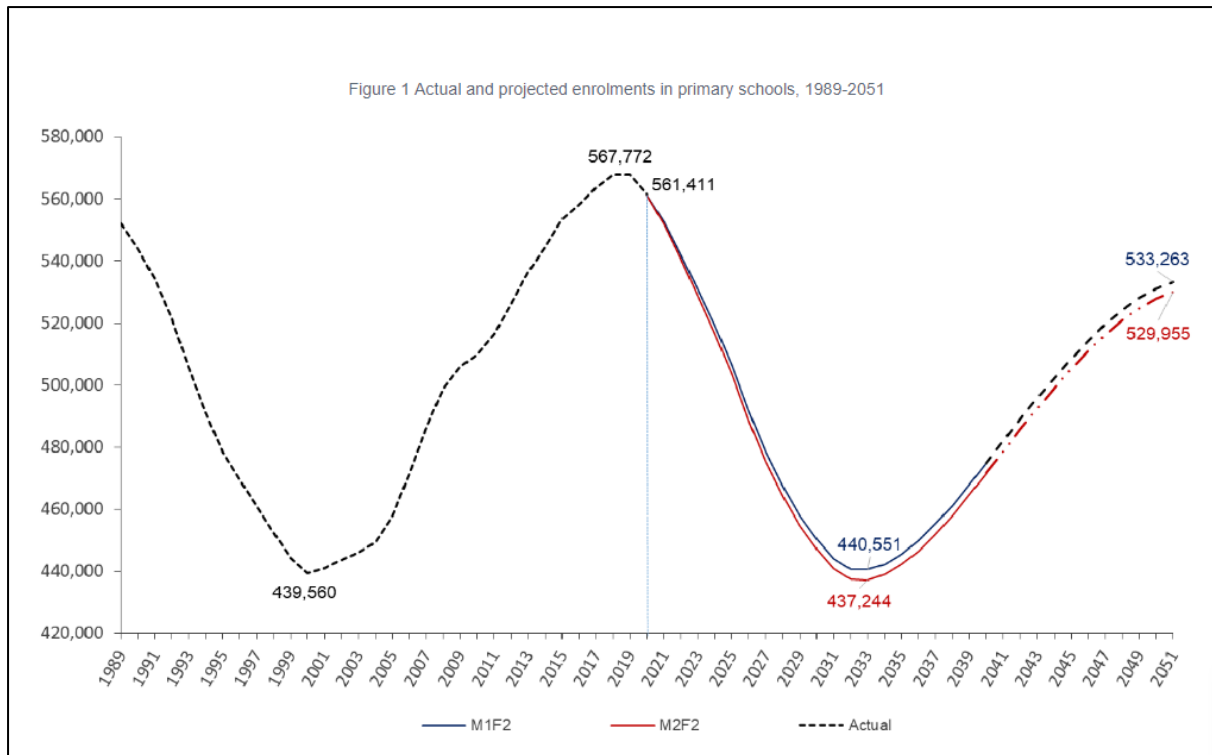


Figure 5.5: Projections of Enrolments at Primary Level 2021-2040, organized by projection scenarios created by the CSO (Source: DES, Nov. 2021).

It is anticipated that post-primary enrolments, however, will continue to rise in the short-term and will likely reach record levels in 2024, with a peak of c. 410,000 pupils, before falling gradually to c. 320,000 pupils in 2038 (see Figure 5.6 overleaf). The DES report states:

***“Enrolments in post-primary schools have risen by 26,923 (8%) over the past five years and are projected to continue rising over the short term. Under M1F2 they are projected to peak in 2024 with 408,794 pupils, some 29,610 higher than in 2020.*”**

Under the M2F2 scenario (whereby inflows are set at a current rate) enrolments will peak with in 2024 with 401,584 pupils, 7,210 less pupils than under the high migration scenario. *This difference between the high and medium migration scenarios in post-primary illustrates the importance of migration in the model.*”

[DES Enrolment Projections (November 2021), p. 11]

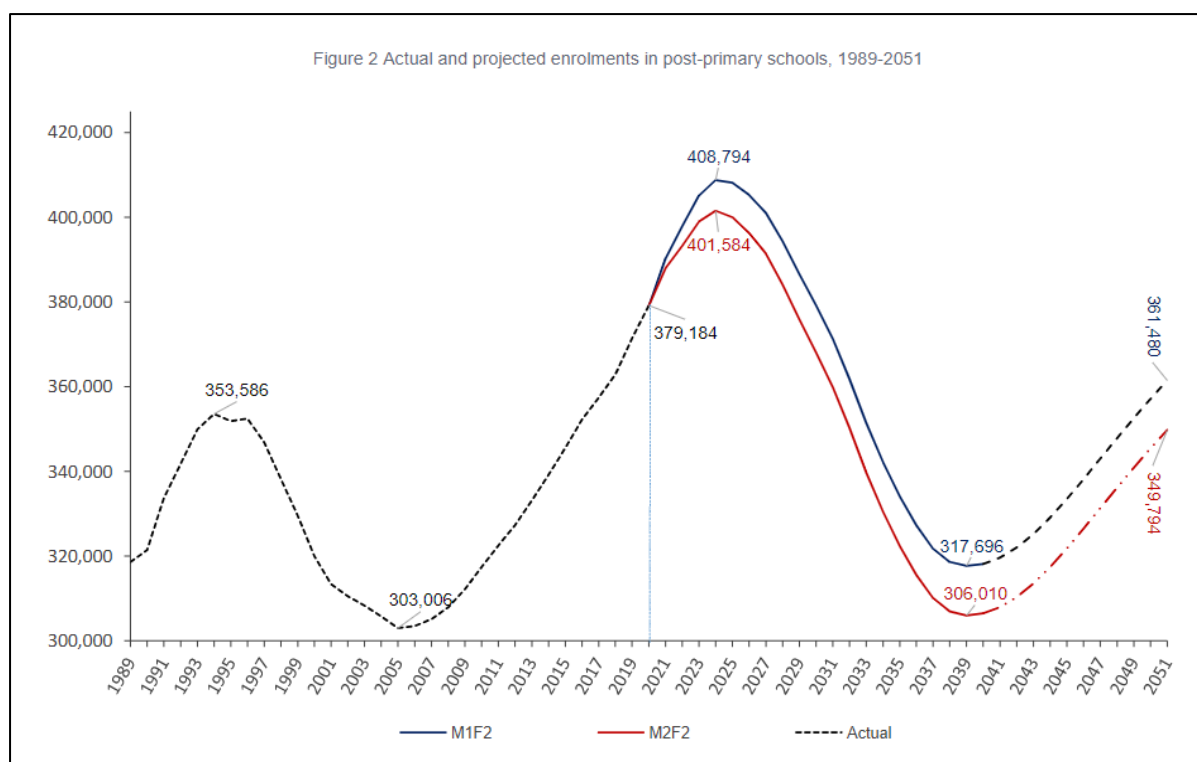


Figure 5.6: Projections of Enrolments at Post-Primary Level 2021-2040, organized by projection scenarios created by the CSO (Source: DES, Nov. 2021).

5.3.6 Potential Impact on the Study Area

Using the projected enrolment figures produced within the Department of Education for Regional Projections of Full-time Enrolments Primary and Secondary Level, 2021-2036, we were able to establish an estimate of the future enrolment for the 2025-2026 academic year for the Study Area. The report states that within the Mid-East region that the primary level enrolments are to reduce by c. 9% between 2020/2021 to 2025/2026⁵. Applying this projection to current enrolment figures within the Study Area it is estimated that the enrolments in 6 no. primary schools identified in the assessment are set to reduce by 180 spaces by the 2025/2026 academic year.

At the post-primary level, the regional report projects the enrolment figures are to increase by c. 8.5% between the enrolment year 2020/2021 to 2025/2026⁶. Applying this projection to current enrolment figures within the Study Area it is estimated that the enrolments in 4 no. post-primary schools identified in the assessment are to increase by 265 spaces by the 2025/2026 academic year.

Table 5.9: Projected Enrolment Trends, 2020 - 2025.

SHD Study Area	Enrolment Year		Future Trends	
	20/21	25/26 ⁷	% Change	Est. Change
Primary Schools (6)	2,009	1,829	-9%	-180
Post Primary Schools (4)	3,112	3,377	8.5%	+265

⁵ Figure estimated using the Department of Education Regional Projections of Full-Time enrolments Primary and Secondary Level, 2021-2036 projected decrease of 9% between 2020 and 2025 as per M1F2 scenario (November 2021)

⁶ Figure estimated using the Department of Education Regional Projections of Full-Time enrolments Primary and Secondary Level, 2021-2036 projected decrease of 8.5% between 2020 and 2025 as per M1F2 scenario. (November 2021)

⁷ Figure estimated using the projected decrease of c. 9.0% at primary level and increase of c. 7.5% at post- primary level from 2020 to 2025 as per M1F2 scenario.

5.3.7 Potential Demand Generated by Scheme

The 0-18 years age cohort is selected within the local population, as it comprises the standard age range for pre-school and school age children. The age cohort is then divided into age groups of Pre-school children, Primary school children and Post primary school children. The school demand assessment is conducted based on the school age groups of Primary school children and Post primary school children. We note that the number of school age children increased slightly within the Study Area between 2011 and 2016, from 4,132 children in 2011 (20.4% of total population) to 4,647 children in 2016 (22.1% of total population – see Table 5.6). Having ascertained the overall demographic trends as relevant to the age cohort pertaining to childcare provision, the impact of the proposed development in this context will now be examined.

Table 5.10: Breakdown of 0-18 Year Age Cohort for Study Area, 2011-2016.

Age Group	2011 Population	% Total (0-85+ years)	2016 Population	% Total (0-85+ years)
Pre-school children (0-4)	1,946	9.6%	1,531	7.3%
Primary school children (5-12)	2,553	12.6%	2,845	13.5%
Post primary school children (13-18)	1,579	7.8%	1,802	8.6%
School age children	4,132	20.4%	4,647	22.1%

The proposed development will comprise a maximum of 569 no. units of various typologies. As highlighted in previous Section 4.0, studio and one-bedroom units can be excluded in estimations of minors within a development and this may also apply in part or whole, to units with two or more bedrooms. As such, all one-bedroom units have been excluded in the estimation of school age residents, leaving a total of 536 no. units.

To estimate the number of 0–18-year-old residents in the proposed development, the proposed unit mix and form of the development, as well as the following indicators, have been used:

- Persons per unit proposed (determined by the proposed development and the average household size within the Study Area, which is established as 2.96 persons per unit⁸ using the Census 2016); and
- Proportion of the Study Area's population within the school age cohort (identified as 13.5% as Primary school children and 8.6% as Post primary school children, 22.1% in total as School age children in 2016 – see Table 5.6).

Analysis of these factors allows for a determination of the total number of school age children in the proposed development. As highlighted in Table 5.7, it is estimated that 351 no. children would be considered school age (including 214 no. primary school children and 137 no. post primary school children) in the proposed 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 or more bedrooms 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.

⁸ CSO statistics record a total of 21,015 no. residents in 7,112 no. private households.

Table 5.11: Methodology for Estimating the Number of School Age Children in the Proposed Development.

Total Units*	Average Household Size	Residents (Number)	Primary school children (% of Total Population)	Primary school children (Number)	Secondary school children (% of Total Population)	Secondary school children (Number)
536	2.96	1587	13.5%	214	8.6%	137

5.3.8 Planned Facilities Network

The *Kildare County Development Plan (KCDP) 2017 - 2023* provides an overview assessment of educational needs, under the Social, Community & Cultural Development chapter within the plan. It has regards 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 in 2009* in its identification of school sites through the local authority. In regard to the development of school sites, the KCDP states:

*“Kildare County Council will work with the Department of Education and Skills, under the nationally agreed Memorandum of Understanding on the provision of school sites, to support the Department’s Schools Building programme and to **proactively identify and acquire sites for new primary and post primary schools where the Department has identified a need or evidence of demonstrable need is presented by the local community.**”*

[Section 11.12, KCDP – Our emphasis.]

Relevant policies for the development of primary and post-primary schools are set out in Ch. 11.12 of the KCDP, as shown in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12: Selected Policies for Social, Community & Cultural Development: Educational Facilities.

Policy	Description
Policy EF1 Educational Facilities	Work in conjunction with the relevant education authorities to promote and support the provision of primary and post-primary schools in the county and to support the Department of Education and Skills School Building Programme by planning for future schools based on forecast need.
Policy EF2 Educational Facilities	<i>Promote, in conjunction with the relevant authorities, the provision of improved third level facilities within the county.</i>

5.3.9 Existing School Facilities Planning Permissions

There are a series of planning permissions that have been granted by Kildare County Council for the expansion of the current school facilities within the study area. A no. of 2 primary schools have received planning permission to expand on current school infrastructure in 2021 onwards. Table 5.12 illustrates the summary of planning applications and permission granted for extension of infrastructure and facilities within the schools.

Table 5.13: Schools with current planning applications.

Roll No.	School Name	Planning Application	Status
13328I	St Patricks National School	Single storey extension with 1 no. SEN classroom, 2 no. SET Rooms, Library Resource Room & Boiler Room.	Application Finalised, Permission Granted 06/09/2021
17872F	St. Conleths Infant Primary School and St. Conleth & Marys National School	Additional storey extension to previous approved single story with provision of 1 no. Special Needs Classroom.	Application Finalised, Permission Granted 09/08/2021

5.3.10 New & Future School Provision

Within the Study Area, there is no current plans for new school provision. However, there is expected to be future provision of 2 no. post-primary schools in the surrounding catchment area of Newbridge at a distance approximately 15 minutes' drive, in which it has been recently announced in December 2021 that a post-primary school will be constructed within Kildare Town with a capacity of c. 1,000 places on the Magee Barracks and should be ready for enrolments by 2023 but not confirmed to open that year⁹. A post-primary school recently opened in Naas, which has the capacity of c. 1,000 places in 2021.

Table 5.14: Recent and future schools to open within surrounding catchment of Newbridge area.

School Development Area	Status	Capacity
Naas Community College, Co. Kildare.	Completed, opened in 2021 for enrolments.	1,000.
Kildare Town, Magee Barracks, Co. Kildare.	Announced December 2021, expected to commence enrolments in year 2023 onward.	1,000.

5.3.11 Schools Summary

There are 6 no. existing primary schools and 4 no. existing post primary schools currently operating in the Study Area. These facilities cater to a student population of 2,009 no. primary school students and 3,112 no. post primary school students. 2 no. additional post-primary schools that cater a further 983 no. students are selected which could potentially serve the proposed development.

A website and phone survey assessment completed by KPMG Future Analytics indicated that at a primary school level, a capacity of 517 spaces is available for enrolment for the year 2022/2023. At a post-primary level, a capacity of 947 spaces is available for enrolment for the year 2022/23, indicating that there is capacity for intake of new admissions at both primary and post-primary level.

In regard to future enrolments, we note that a c. 9% decrease in enrolments in primary school level and a c. 8.5% increase in post-primary level is anticipated for the Mid-East region which includes Kildare for the period 2020/2021 to 2025/2026, with respect to the most recent regional enrolment projections published by the Department of Education and Skills.

The projected population of school age children generated by the proposed scheme indicated a potential future demand for 351 no. places including 214 no. primary and 137 no. post primary school children.

Therefore, it is considered that the future demand generated by the proposed development (i.e. 351 No. places – including 214 no. primary and 137 no. post-primary school children) can be accommodated within the existing surplus capacity in the existing schools network, and the existing and future post-primary development identified in the surrounding towns and hinterland area outside of the Study Area.

⁹ Source: <https://kildare-nationalist.ie/2021/12/13/new-secondary-school-announced-for-magee-barracks/>

5.4 Social and Community

Access to quality community services and facilities can have a significant bearing on the quality of life, health and well-being of a community, by encouraging social interaction, promoting learning, and providing support services for those living, working, and visiting an area. The baseline study **identified 7 no. community services and facilities** in and bordering the Study Area. These comprise of 3 recycling glass stations, 1 no. library, 2 no. Emergency Services and 1 no. Town Hall.

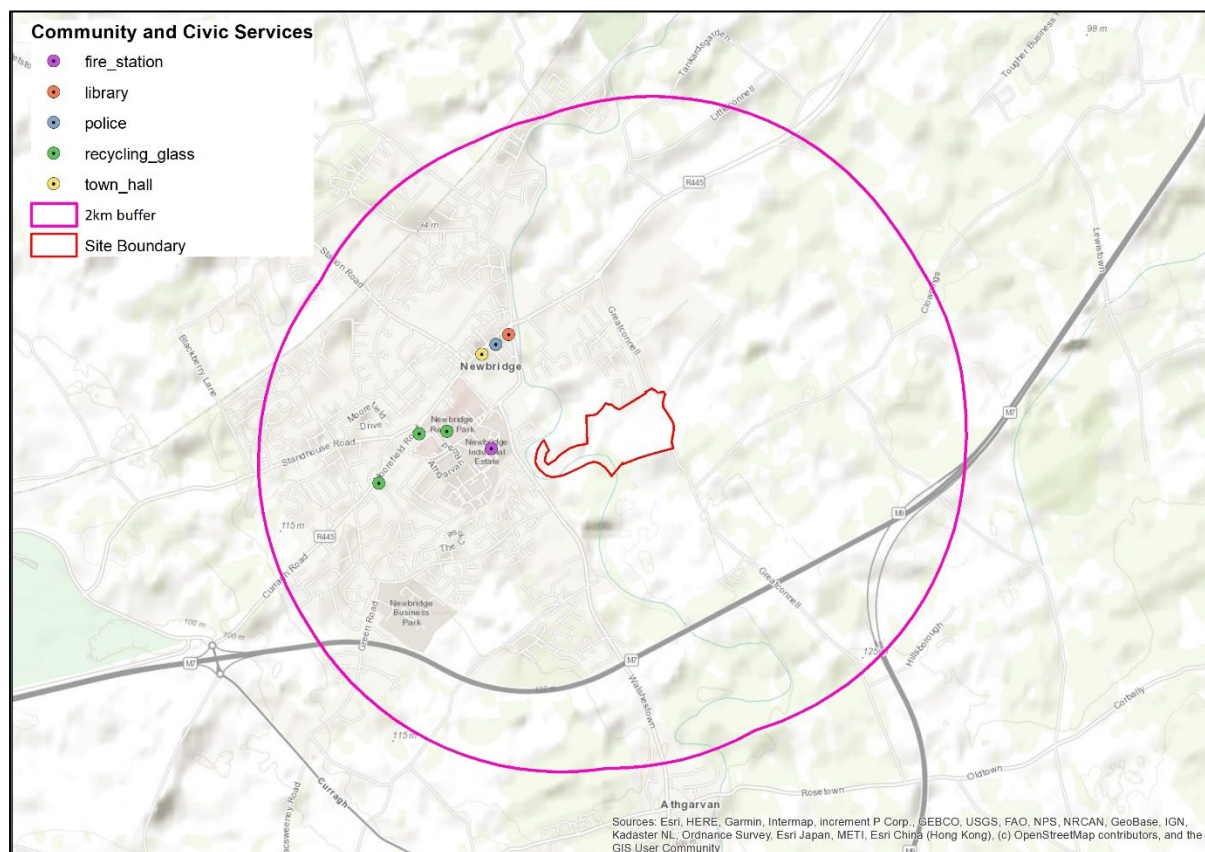


Figure 5.7: Existing Community Facilities within and bordering the Study Area.

Table 5.15: Community Facilities within and bordering the Study Area.

Type	Facilities
Glass Recycling (3)	AES Waste management Services, Dolly Recycling, Bottle Bank
Libraries (1)	Newbridge Library
Emergency Services (2)	Newbridge Garda Station, County Kildare Central Fire Station
Civic Offices (1)	Newbridge Town Hall

5.5 Open Space, Sports and Recreation

The availability of, and access to, open spaces, affordable sports and recreation facilities that are within easy reach by walking, cycling and public transport is of considerable importance. There are a broad range of facilities for open spaces, sports, and recreation in the Study Area. These include pitches, golf courses, parks, picnic sites, playgrounds, tracks, sports centres and stadiums. A full list of these facilities can be found in Table 5.16 below. Figure 5.8 illustrates the distance of each facility from the subject site. The subject site is well served by numerous open, sports and recreational spaces, most of

which are located to the northwest of the site. The scheme will also benefit from the residential open space and amenity areas along the River Liffey as part of the proposed development.

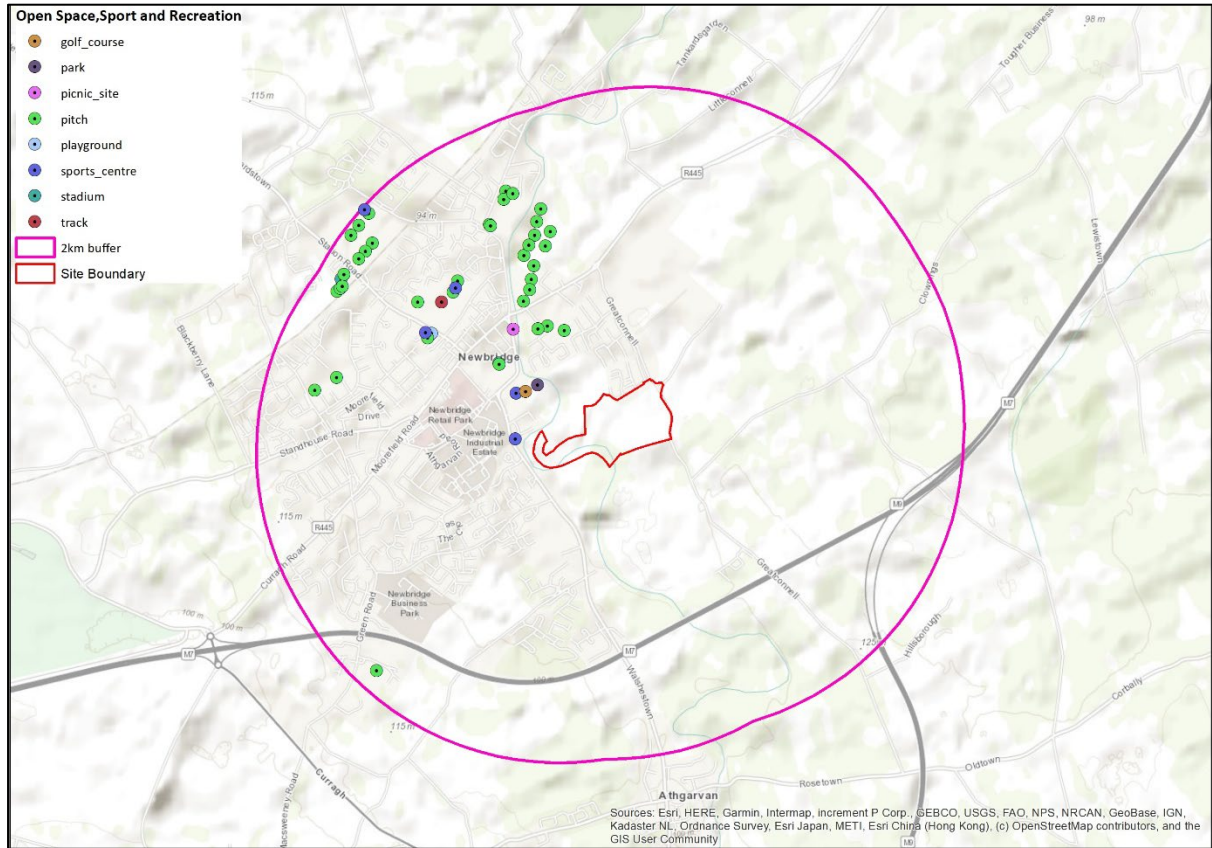


Figure 5.8: Existing Open Spaces, Sports, and Recreation Facilities within and bordering the Study Area.

Table 5.16: Open Spaces, Sports, and Recreation Facilities within and bordering the Study Area.

Type	Facilities
Park, Picnic Site and Playground	Newbridge Town Park, Ryan Fields Playground
Pitch, Golf Course and Track	Ryston Sports & Social Club, Newbridge Athletic Track, Chapel Lane pitch, Holi Family Catholic Secondary School pitch, Newbridge College pitch, Patrician Catholic Secondary School pitch, St. Conleths and Marys National School pitch, Patrician Sports Field, Newbridge Town Football Club pitches, Sarsfield GAA pitches
Sports Centre and Stadium	Newbridge Sports & Leisure Centre, Ryston Sports & Social Club, The Gables Guest House & Leisure Centre, Newbridge Hotspurs Football Club, St. Conleth's Park, Newbridge Town Football Club

5.6 Faith

The timely provision of faith facilities is of considerable importance to ensuring the religious needs of the existing and future population is met. **A total of 5 no. churches/places of worship and 1 no. burial grounds** were identified in and bordering the Study Area during the baseline survey.

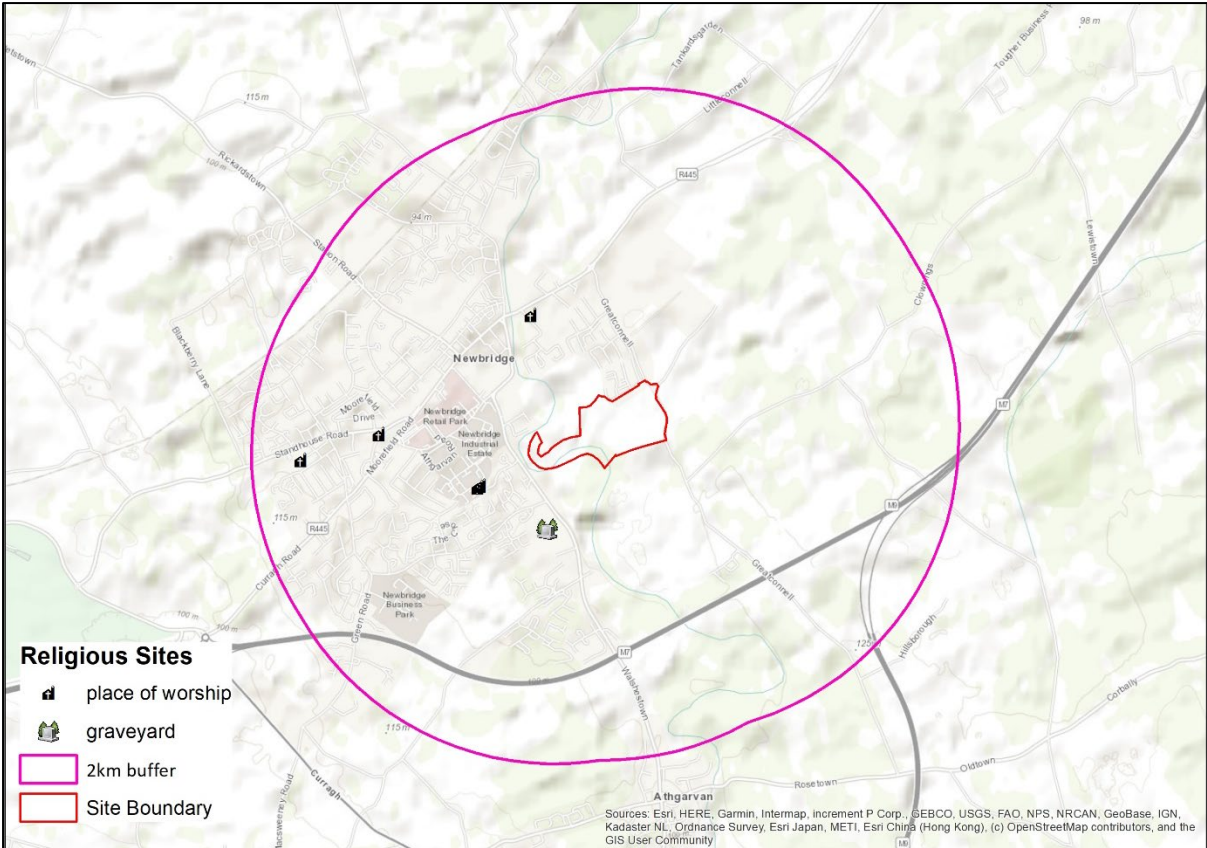


Figure 5.9: Existing Faith Facilities within and bordering the Study Area.

Table 5.17: Faith Facilities within and bordering the Study Area.

Type	Facilities
Faith Facilities (5)	St Patricks Church, Saint Conleth's Church, Cill Mhuire Church, Open Arms Church, Mountain of Fire & Miracles Ministries.
Burial Grounds (1)	Saint Conleth's Burial Grounds

5.7 Arts and Culture

The provision of arts and culture, and tourism facilities are of considerable importance in ensuring for a diverse portfolio of social activities to partake within, and to accommodate tourists. **In total 3 no. arts and cultural facilities and no. 5 tourism facilities were identified in and bordering the Study Area** during the baseline survey, which consists of total no. 1 museum, no. 1 cinema, no. 1 theatre, no. 3 tourism amenities and no. 3 hotels.

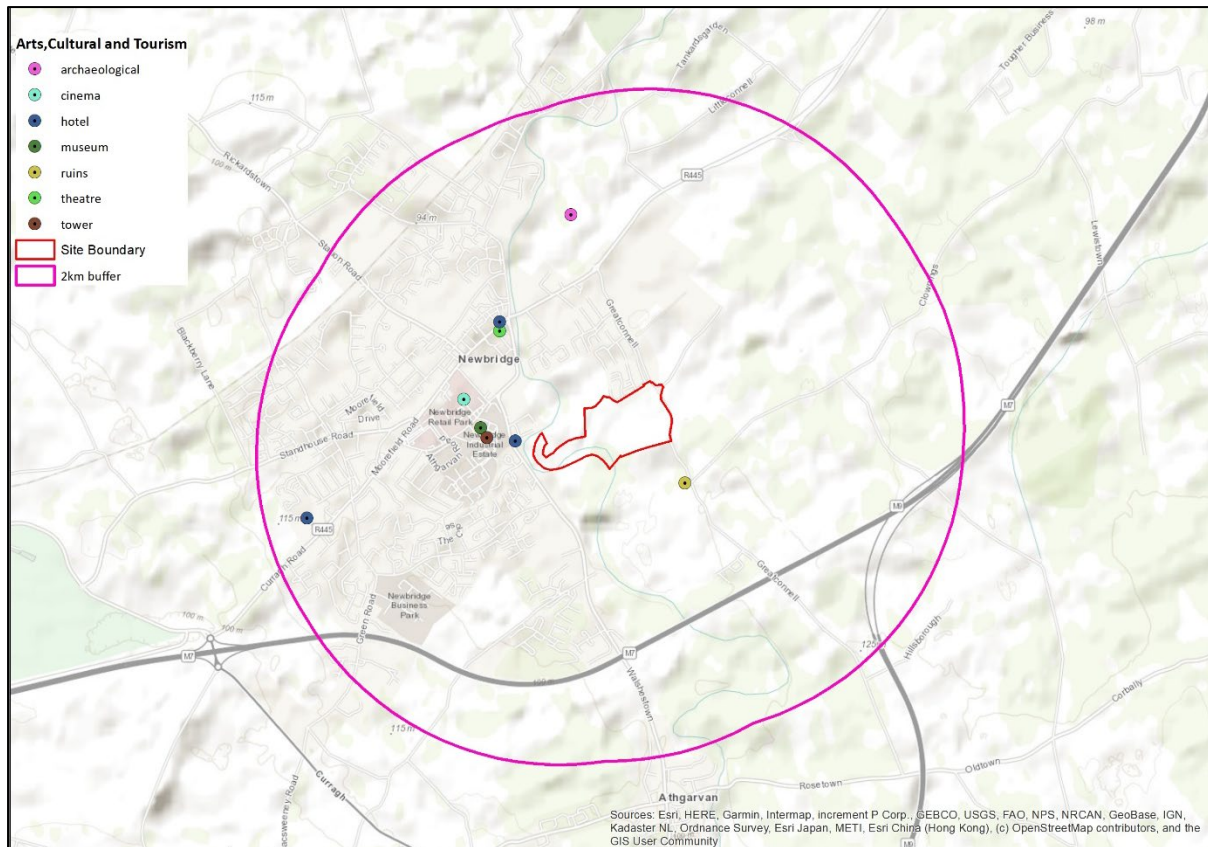


Figure 5.10: Existing Arts and Culture facilities bordering and within the Study Area.

Table 5.18: Arts and Culture Facilities bordering and within the Study Area.

Type	Facilities
Arts & Cultural Facilities (3)	Newbridge Silverware, Riverbank Arts Centre, Odeon Cinema.
Tourism Facilities (6)	The Gables Guest House & Leisure Centre, Eyre Powell Hotel, Keadeen Hotel, Great Connell Church Ruins, Archaeological Ruins, Tower.

5.8 Other Facilities Including Neighbourhood Centres

Neighbourhood centres generally comprise a small group of shops, typically a newsagent, small supermarket/general grocery store, sub-post office and other small shops of a local nature serving a small, localised neighbourhood catchment population.

A review of the Neighbourhood Centres within a c. 2km radius of the subject site **identified 5 no. definable neighbourhood centres in the town**. As the study area consists of Newbridge Town Centre, which is the main commercial area, it is included in this. 3 no. neighbourhood centres are established, while 2 no. are future designated neighbourhood centres. Newbridge Town Centre including the Whitewater Shopping Centre is the major retail destination of the area and is also closest in terms of distance to the subject site. The site is served by retail services that include Dunnes Stores, Lidl, Aldi, Supervalu, Penneys, TK Maxx, DID and a number of independent speciality retailers in the Town Centre. A full list of these facilities can be found in Figure 5.11 and Table 5.19 below illustrates the distance of the facilities from the subject site.

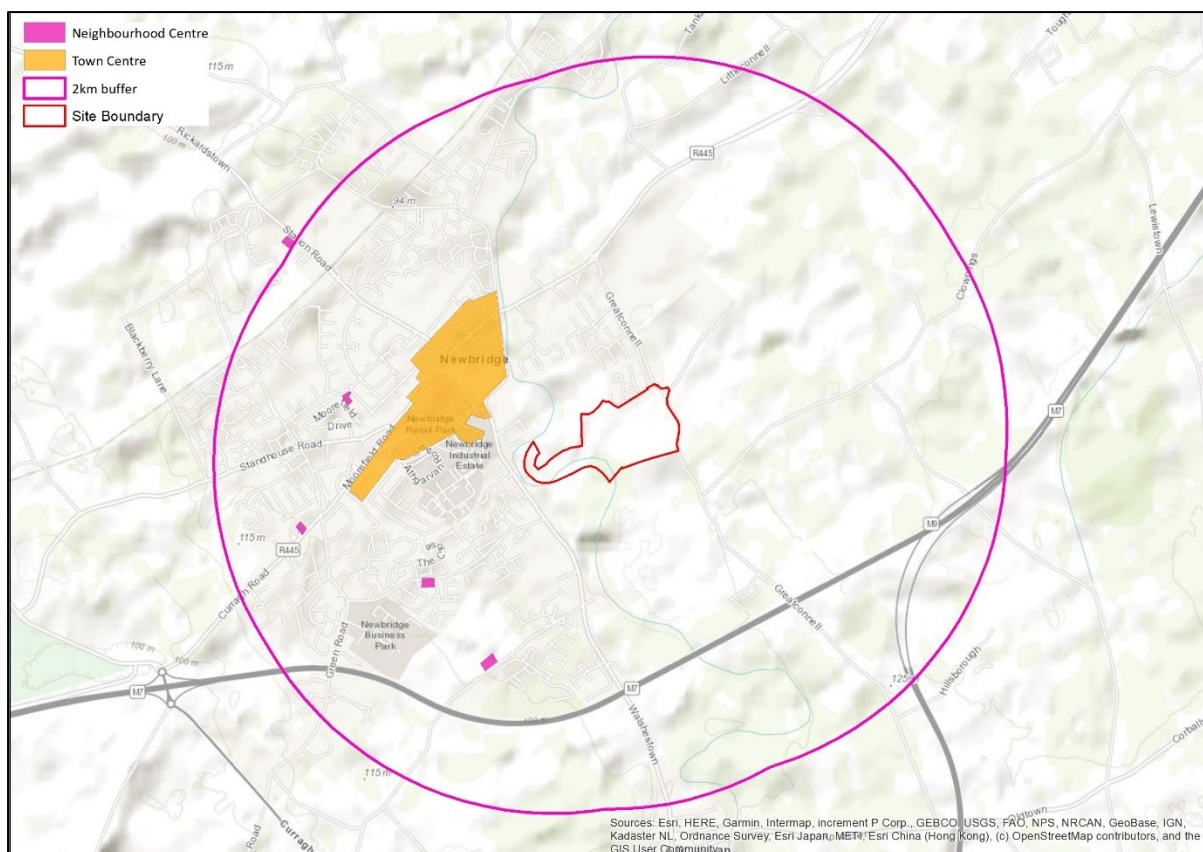


Figure 5.11: Existing Neighbourhood Centres and Town Centre bordering and within the Study Area.

Table 5.19: Neighbourhood Centres and Town Centre bordering and within the Study Area.

Type	Name / Location	Description / Facilities/ Services
Town Centre	Newbridge Main Street & Edward Street	Whitewater Shopping Centre; Aldi, Lidl, Supervalu, Dunnes Stores and other convenient retails; TK Maxx, DID, Penneys and other comparison retails; Eddie Rocket's, McDonnell's and other hospitality services; Odeon Cinema and other leisure facilities.
Neighbourhood Centre	Moorefield Shopping Centre	Spar, pharmacy and butcher.
Neighbourhood Centre	Ballymany Shopping Centre	Spar, home décor shops, pharmacy and restaurant.
Neighbourhood Centre	Curragh Grange Shopping Centre	Centra, pharmacy and beauty salon.

5.9 Facilities Audit Summary

The Social Infrastructure Audit has identified and established the level of existing social infrastructure provision within and bordering the 2km study area to support the needs of the existing population and to offer insight into the likelihood of the capacity of the existing services and facilities to support the future residents the housing development will bring. The baseline survey undertaken has identified 130 no. facilities, which contribute to the quality of life for local residents being in close proximity to social infrastructure facilities and services.

On the basis of this audit, the proposed development site is supported by an existing network of schools and childcare facilities and has access to a range of other health, community, cultural, religious, recreational, and commercial facilities within the identified c. 2km radius. We also note that the proposal

includes the provision of a neighbourhood centre with 11 no. commercial units including 3 no. health service units, a creche with the capacity of 154 no. children and 18 no. open space areas, all of which will positively contribute to the social infrastructure of the resident population once completed.

6.0 Childcare Facilities Audit

6.1 Existing Network

A total of 15 no. childcare facilities were identified in the Study Area (including the ones that are located just outside the 2km radius) of the site.

The Childcare Facilities Audit was conducted based on the Tusla Early Years Inspectorate Reports¹⁰ for each childcare facility identified, most of which are reported in 2021. These facilities were reported as having a combined capacity of 302 no. childcare places.

Table 6.1 sets out each of the facilities listed by name. The total enrolment numbers for each provider and the maximum capacity figures are also listed, according to Tusla data. Further, to demonstrate the level of childcare facilities available within the area, Appendix B covers a complete list of childcare facilities within the 2km radius of the subject site.

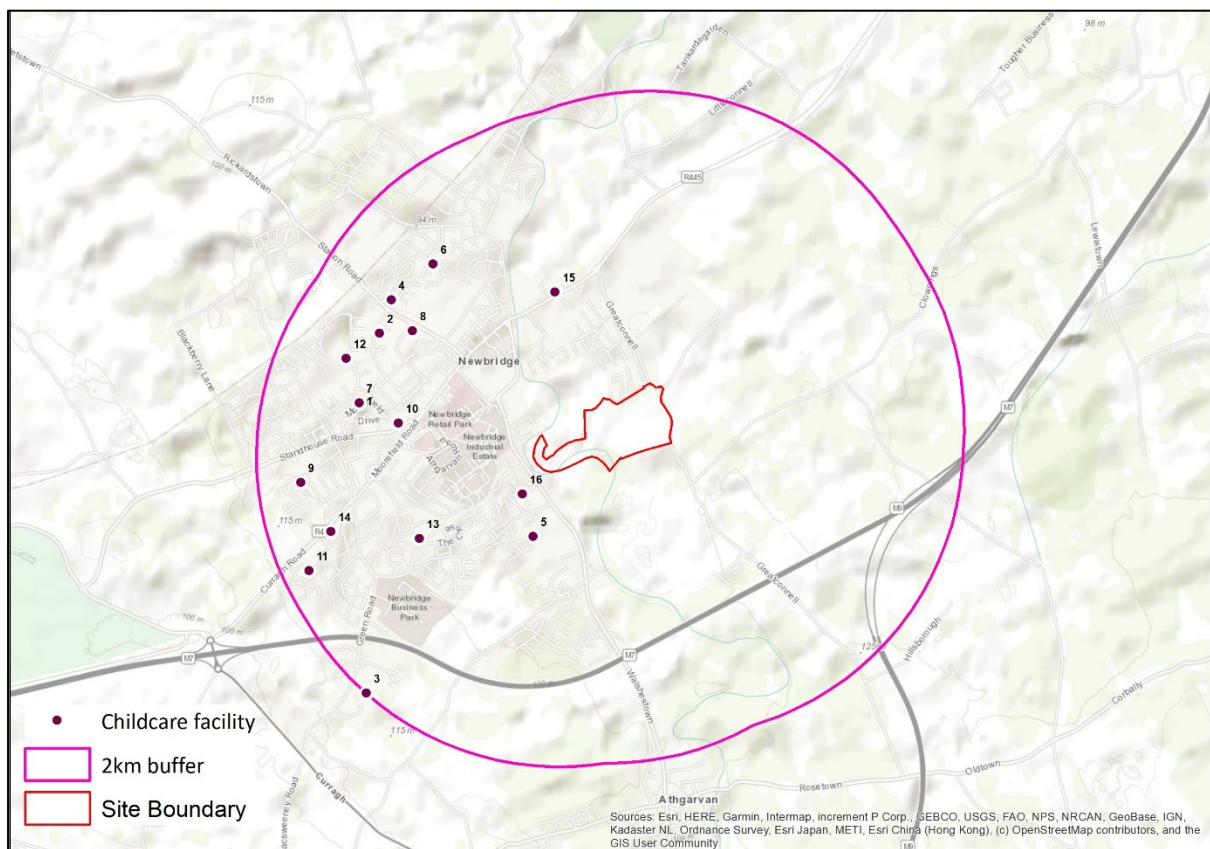


Figure 6.1: Location of Existing Childcare Facilities within and bordering the Study Area.

¹⁰ The Tusla Early Years Inspectorate carries out inspections of Early Years Services under Section 58(J) of the Child Care Act 1991 (as inserted by Section 92 of the Child and Family Agency Act 2013). Inspection Reports for active facilities are available online for public inspection and are updated at regular intervals by the service. Visit the Tusla website for more detail: <https://www.tusla.ie/services/preschool-services/creche-inspection-reports/>

Table 6.1: Current Capacity of Existing Childcare Facilities in and bordering the Study Area.

No.	Childcare Facility	Service Type	Enrolment	Maximum Capacity	Available Capacity
1	Rainbow Brite Montessori	Sessional	31	54	23
2	KARE Pre-School	Sessional	9	16	7
3	Tots Creche & Daycare Nursery Limited	Full Day Part Time Sessional	16	50	34
4	Giggles Playschool	Sessional	16	20	4
5	Klever Kidz Preschool	Sessional	17	22	5
6	Hickorys	Sessional	8	11	3
7	Judy's Playschool	Sessional	7	11	4
8	Mags Childminding	Childminder	5	5	0
9	Tots Creche & Daycare Nursery Limited	Full Day Part Time Sessional	27	90	63
10	Teeny Weenys	Sessional	11	11	0
11	Family Resource Center (Childcare)	Sessional	26	68	42
12	Child's Play	Full Day	6	80	74
13	Stepping Stones	Full Day	31	33	2
14	Ti-r na Nog	Full Day	82	120	38
15	Sonya Keating	Sessional	14	17	3
			306	608	302

Note: Childcare services are provided and inspected by Tusla in Am - morning hours and PM – afternoon hours. Am – morning hours services are reviewed above for consistency.

6.2 Potential Demand Generated by Scheme

Given the focus of this childcare assessment, specific regard will be paid to the 0-6 years age cohort within the local population, as it comprises the standard age range for childcare facilities. We note that the number of children within 0-6 years age cohort decreased slightly within the Study Area between 2011 and 2016, from 2,633 children in 2011 (13.0% of total population) to 2,321 children in 2016 (11.0% of total population – see Table 6.2). Having ascertained the overall demographic trends as relevant to the age cohort pertaining to childcare provision, the impact of the proposed development in this context will now be examined.

Table 6.2: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 0-6 with Respect to Total Population, 2011-2016.

Age	2011 Population (0-6 years)	% Total (0-85+ years)	2016 Population (0-6 years)	% Total (0-85+ years)
0	428	2.1%	280	1.3%
1	390	1.9%	301	1.4%

2	389	1.9%	324	1.5%
3	394	2.0%	300	1.4%
4	345	1.7%	326	1.6%
5	358	1.8%	416	2.0%
6	329	1.6%	374	1.8%
Total	2,633	13.0%	2,321	11.0%

As highlighted in previous Section 4.0, studio and one-bedroom units can be excluded in estimations of minors within a development and this may also apply in part or whole, to units with two or more bedrooms. As such, all one-bedroom units have been excluded in the estimation of 0–6-year-old residents, leaving a total of 536 no. units.

In arriving at the estimated number of 0–6-year-old residents in the proposed development, the proposed unit mix and form of the development, as well as the following indicators, have been used:

- Persons per unit proposed (determined by the proposed development and the average household size within the Study Area, which is established as 2.96 persons per unit¹¹ using the Census 2016); and
- Proportion of the Study Area's population within the 0–6 years age cohort (identified as 11.0% in 2016 – see Table 6.2).

Analysis of these factors allows for a determination of the total number of 0–6-year-old residents in the proposed development. As highlighted in Table 6.3, it is estimated that 186 no. children aged 0–6 years may reside in the proposed development. However, it should be noted that simply being resident at the development does not equate to a demand for childcare services.

Table 6.3: Methodology for Estimating the Number of Children Aged 0-6 Years in the Proposed Development.

Total Units*	Average Household Size	Residents (Number)	0-6 Years (% of Total Population)	0-6 Years (Number)
536	2.96	1587	11.0	175

6.3 Estimated Childcare Generate (QNHS)

The CSO's Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) provides a study specifically on childcare take-up for Q3 of 2016¹². This release is especially relevant for the purposes of this assessment as it indicates the extent to which childcare facilities are utilised by the general population. Table 6.4 shows the range of methods parents use for the purposes of childcare for their pre-school children in the Mid-East region compared to the larger State, with respect to QNHS figures.

Table 6.4: Type of Childcare Utilised by Parents of Pre-School Children.

Type of Childcare	Mid-East	State
Parent/Partner	65%	62%
Unpaid Relative/Friend	16%	17%

¹¹ CSO statistics record a total of 21,015 no. residents in 7,112 no. private households.

¹² The QNHS is released by the CSO each quarter and surveys a random sample of the population. Percentage totals may amount to over 100% due to some respondents providing multiple answers. This is the most recent QNHS study on childcare take-up: https://pdf.cso.ie/www/pdf/20170706100048_QNHS_Childcare_Quarter_3_2016_full.pdf

Paid Relative/Friend	5%	3%
Childminder/Au-Pair/Nanny	13%	13%
Childcare Facility	14%	19%
Other	0%	1%

Source: QNHS, 2016

The majority of pre-school children in Mid-East region are cared for by their parents or partners of their parents (65%), with 14% of pre-school children attending a childcare. While it is reasonable to assume that the CSO's QNHS is an accurate and representative measure of the population, it is acknowledged that this figure may be considered to be conservative and as such a scenario where 30% of pre-school children attend a childcare facility is also considered herein. Table 6.5 applies both the QNHS's 14% figure and a 30% figure to the estimated number of residents aged 0–6-year-old, as determined under the quantitative demographic analysis above.

Table 6.5: Number of Pre-School Children Requiring Access to Childcare Facilities.

Total Units*	0-6 Years (Number)	0-6 Years Total at 14%	0-6 Years Total at 30%
536	175	25	53

*Excluding All One-Bed Units

6.4 Summary of Childcare Assessment

In order to determine the current levels of childcare provision, a review of current provision within the Study Area was undertaken. A total of 15 no. childcare facilities were identified in the area using the latest Tusla Early Years Inspectorate data¹³ and it was determined that there is combined capacity for 302 no. additional children in these facilities.

In addition to these findings, a calculation was made to estimate that the proposed development could generate 175 no. 0–6-year-old children (that could potentially require a space in the childcare facility). However, per the QNHS (see previous section 6.3), children in the Mid-East region are cared for by their parents or partners of their parents (65%), with 14% of pre-school children attending a childcare facility compared to 19% nationally. This would mean that from the potential 175 no. 0-6-year-olds resident at the proposed development, 25 no. children would attend a childcare facility. It is acknowledged that this percentage is conservative and hence the potential capacity of 53 no. children was used, which is 30% of the total children expected to reside within the proposed development.

It is therefore considered that the demand created by the proposed development can be absorbed by the existing provision. It is also noted that the development will provide a creche with the capacity of 154 no. children which will further enrich the provision of childcare facilities in the area and facilitate future population growth of the area which was projected in section 3.5.

¹³ The Tusla Early Years Inspectorate carries out inspections of Early Years Services under Section 58(J) of the Child Care Act 1991 (as inserted by Section 92 of the Child and Family Agency Act 2013). Inspection Reports for active facilities are available online for public inspection and are updated at regular intervals by the service. Visit the Tusla website for more detail: <https://www.tusla.ie/services/preschool-services/creche-inspection-reports/>

7.0 Conclusion

The proposed development is a strategic housing development scheme at Great Connell in Newbridge of 569 no. residential units (325 no. houses, 244 no. apartments) with a neighbourhood centre (11 no. commercial units) and a creche (capacity of 154 no. children). The proposed development will consist of 33 no. 1-bed, 199 no. 2-bed, 249 no. 3-bed and 88 no. 4-bed.

This Social Infrastructure Audit has identified a significant range of services (more than 130 no. facilities located in close proximity to the subject site) available locally which will contribute to quality of life for local residents, with

On the basis of this audit, the proposed development site is supported by an existing network of schools and childcare facilities and has access to a range of other health, community, cultural, religious, recreational and commercial facilities within the identified c. 2km radius. We also note that the proposal includes the provision of a neighbourhood centre with 11 no. commercial units including 3 no. health facilities, a creche with the capacity of 154 no. children and 18 no. open space areas, all of which will positively contribute to the amenity of the resident population once completed.

In conclusion, the existing social infrastructure provision identified within the c. 2km study area, in conjunction with the neighbourhood centre, creche and open space areas proposed with the subject application will be capable of serving the existing population and potential demand generated by the proposed development scheme, with no significant gaps in the existing services network identified.

Appendix A Schools Demand Assessment

Table A-1: Phone Survey for the Primary Schools within the Study Area

Roll Number	School name	DES Records			Phone Survey 04/03/2022			
		Females	Males	2020/21 Enrolment	Comments	Enrolment	Max. Capacity ¹⁴	Availability
13328I	St Patricks National School	86	106	192		197	223	26
15870O	Scoil Chonnla Phadraig	167	175	342		309	370	61
17872F	St. Conleths and Marys National School	168	183	351		368	370	2
17873H	S N Connlaodh Naofa N	159	172	331		330	350	20
19452Q	Scoil Mhuire	201	212	413	Required Email Survey	No Information Provided	413 (2020/2021 Enrolment)	No Information Provided
19550Q	Ballymany Junior National School	174	206	380	Need to check and will reach back due to GDPR	No Information Provided	380 (2020/2021 Enrolment)	No Information Provided
Total		955	1,054	2,009			2,106	109

¹⁴ Maximum Capacity is the potential total enrolment figure that the schools quote during the phone call. If there is no information provided by the schools, the Enrolment figure is assumed as the Max. Capacity figure.

Table A-2: Phone Survey for the Post-Primary Schools within the Study Area

Roll Number	School name	DES Records			Phone Survey 04/03/2022			
		Females	Males	2020/21 Enrolment	Comments	Enrolment	Max. Capacity ¹⁵	Availability
61680T	Newbridge College	440	460	900	Call Back Next Week	No Information Provided	900 (2020/2021 Enrolment)	No Information Provided
61681V	Patrician Secondary School	0	903	903	Required Email Survey	No Information Provided	903 (2020/2021 Enrolment)	No Information Provided
61682A	Holy Family Secondary School	721	0	721	Call Back Next Week	No Information Provided	721 (2020/2021 Enrolment)	No Information Provided
70680U	St Conleth's Community College	332	256	588		680	680	No Information Provided
Total		1,493	1,619	3,112			3,204	

Table A-2: Phone Survey for the Post-Primary Schools within the Study Area

Roll Number	School name	DES Records			Phone Survey 04/03/2022			
		Females	Males	2020/21 Enrolment	Comments	Enrolment	Max. Capacity ¹⁶	Availability
70660O	Curragh Post-Primary School	64	81	145	Voicemail	No Information Provided	145 (2020/2021 Enrolment)	No Information Provided
61690W	Cross and Passion College	427	411	838	Required Email Survey	No Information Provided	838 (2020/2021 Enrolment)	No Information Provided
Total		491	492	983			983	

¹⁵ Maximum Capacity is the potential total enrolment figure that the schools quote during the phone call. If there is no information provided by the schools, the Enrolment figure is assumed as the Max. Capacity figure.

¹⁶ Maximum Capacity is the potential total enrolment figure that the schools quote during the phone call. If there is no information provided by the schools, the Enrolment figure is assumed as the Max. Capacity figure.

Appendix B Childcare Demand Assessment

B.1 Childcare Facilities Summary

Childcare Facilities - Information					TULSA Inspection			
No.	TUSLA Ref.	Facility Name	Eircode	Service Type	Insp. Date	Insp. Pop	Max Capacity	Available Spaces*
1	TU2015KE078	Rainbow Brite Montessori	n/a	Sessional	12/10/2021	AM - 31	54	23
2	TU2018KE513	KARE Pre-School	R56F886	Sessional	19/04/2021	AM - 9	16	7
3	TU2015KE031	Tots Creche & Daycare Nursery Limited	W12AT27	Full Day Part Time Sessional	21/07/2021	AM - 16 PM - 13	50	AM - 34 PM - 37
4	TU2015KE046	Giggles Playschool	W12C584	Sessional	16/09/2021	AM - 16	20	4
5	TU2015KE203	Klever Kidz Preschool	W12DN44	Sessional	10/03/2021	AM - 17	22	5
6	TU2015KE040	Hickorys	W12F290	Sessional	14/09/2021	AM - 8	11	3
7	TU2015KE112	Judy's Playschool	W12KP86	Sessional	16/12/2020	AM - 7	11	4
8	TU2015KE198	Mags Childminding	W12KR26	Childminder	08/09/2021	AM - 5 PM - 5	5	0

9	TU2015KE177	Tots Creche & Daycare Nursery Limited	W12KT93	Full Day Part Time Sessional	28/07/2021	AM - 27	90	63
10	TU2015KE015	Teeny Weenys	W12PN26	Sessional	01/04/2019	AM - 11	11	0
11	TU2015KE062	Family Resource Center (Childcare)	W12PX65	Sessional	24/11/2020	AM - 26	68	42
12	TU2015KE117	Child's Play	W12VK16	Full Day	03/02/2021	AM - 6 PM - 6	80	74
13	TU2015KE153	Stepping Stones	W12W310	Full Day	14/12/2021	AM - 31 PM - 23	33	AM - 2 PM - 10
14	TU2015KE083	Ti-r na Nog	W12WY49	Full Day	23/08/2021	AM - 82 PM - 33	120	AM - 38 PM - 87
15	TU2015KE163	Sonya Keating	W12Y163	Sessional	04/10/2018	AM - 14	17	3
								AM – 302 PM – 208

Note: Childcare services are provided and inspected by Tusla in AM – morning hours and PM – afternoon hours.