



Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy

Vision

Maximise the potential of the County to deliver a compact settlement form in line with National and Regional population targets, with a strong focus on regeneration and the redevelopment of brownfield over greenfield lands.

2.0 Introduction

The purpose of this Chapter is to set out the Core Strategy for the Plan which has informed the overall vision for future development within the County up to 2028. Climate Action is integrated as a central overarching theme for all aspects of the Development Plan, a key element of which is compact growth.

The Core Strategy is made up of the settlement hierarchy and growth strategy for South Dublin County and is an essential part of the Plan demonstrating that the quantum and location of development in the County is in line with National and Regional planning policy.

2.1 Climate Action

The promotion of a compact urban form of development is a central part of mitigating climate change. The policies and objectives of this Core Strategy seek to provide for a consolidated urban form within existing settlements that are integrated with existing and planned public transport and the delivery of social and physical infrastructure. Such measures set the tone for the delivery of successful and sustainable communities within the County over the lifetime of this Plan and beyond.

In applying this approach, alongside the various other components in the Development Plan, it is our aim to strive towards the delivery of connected neighbourhoods and the 10-minute settlement concept. This would provide for community facilities and services that are accessible within a 10-minute walk or cycle from home or accessible via public transport services connecting people to larger scaled settlements where such services are available.

This is promoted through a combination of the compact settlement form contained in the plan's Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy, and the policies and objectives to promote active travel and public transport set out in Chapter 7 *Sustainable Movement*.

2.2 Executive Summary

This Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy quantitatively demonstrates how much land is required to meet the residential and employment need of an additional 46,518 people up to 2028. To provide for this level of growth in line with National policy, a need for 23,730 new homes between the Census year 2016 to 2028 within the County has been identified.

Taking account of completed units between 2017 and 2021 (5,914 Units) there is an overall requirement of 17,817 units between 2021 and 2028. The Core Strategy (Table 10) demonstrates how this target can be met up to 2028 taking into consideration units under construction. It has been developed by applying a four-step approach to the identification and assessment of lands capable of meeting this housing requirement.



- The housing target for South Dublin County, as set by Ministerial Guidelines and the NPF Road Map, is 17,817 homes up to 2028.
- Of this there are currently 4,557 homes under construction, thereby reducing the need to 13,260 homes up to 2028.
- The Council has assessed all appropriately zoned lands with the potential for residential development and has applied a residential density for each site in line with Ministerial Guidelines.
- Informed by this work, there is a total Land Capacity of 1,039ha with the potential for 44,472 units. However, by excluding Long Term Strategic Lands the land capacity reduces to 477ha with the potential to accommodate 23,731 units.
- An Infrastructure Assessment was carried out for these lands to identify the capacity of lands in Tier 1 (i.e. zoned and serviced) which has a total of 11,597 homes and in Tier 2 (i.e. zoned and serviceable within the lifetime of the plan) which has a total of 12,133.
- A further Planning and Deliverability assessment was carried out across the Tier 1 and 2 lands and has been found to have sufficient capacity to meet total housing target set for the County.
- Based on above – the core strategy identifies that there is no requirement to zone additional lands to meet population or housing targets.

2.3 Statutory Context

The Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended (the Act) places an obligation on the Planning Authority to prepare a ‘Core Strategy’ which articulates an evidence-based strategy for the spatial development of the County within the period of the Development Plan.

The principle of the Core Strategy therefore is to demonstrate that a Development Plan, its objectives and the Housing Strategy are consistent, as far as practicable, with National and Regional development objectives. These objectives are set out in the National Planning Framework (2018) and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (2019) and prevailing Ministerial Guidelines with specific reference to Specific Planning Policy Requirements.

The Act requires a Core Strategy to include a settlement hierarchy; evidence-based population and housing targets for urban areas (cities, towns and villages) and rural areas; to demonstrate how zoning proposals accord with national and regional policy; and to demonstrate regard for the Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DECLG (2012).

While the Act does not expressly require the Core Strategy to contain information concerning other land uses, such as employment and commercial, the Guidance Note on Core Strategies, DECLG (2010) recommends that Planning Authorities undertake

an appropriate level of analysis to ensure that sufficient lands are zoned at suitable locations, taking account of higher-level planning policies and required physical infrastructure.

Further to the above, the Core Strategy is to be represented in the written statement by Core Strategy tables, and by a diagrammatic map or other such visualisations.

2.4 Strategic Context

The parameters within which the Planning Authority frames the Core Strategy are defined within National and Regional planning policy frameworks comprising:

- Project Ireland 2040: National Planning Framework;
- The Eastern and Midlands Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031, including the Dublin Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan, and
- Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines including Specific Planning Policy Requirements outlined under Section 28(1) of The Act.

Each of these documents and the parameters they set are discussed in turn as follows:

2.4.1 National Planning Framework (Project Ireland 2040)¹

The *National Planning Framework* (NPF), supported by the *National Development Plan* (NDP), is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of the country to the year 2040.

The NPF is centered around ten National Strategic Outcomes (NSOs) which are supported by ten Strategic Investment Priorities under the National Development Plan – Figure 1. Development Plans must align with these NSOs, which are underpinned by National Policy Objectives (NPOs). The preparation of the County Development Plan has been informed by these NSOs and related NPOs.

These NSOs incorporate the ten UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as outlined in the introduction. By complying with the National Planning Framework, the Development Plan in turn, aligns with the UN SDGs.

The NPF's number one strategic objective, Compact Growth, sets a clear development outcome to grow our existing urban areas creating a priority to build on brownfield / infill development first, before considering greenfield lands.

This approach seeks to make the optimum use of existing infrastructure and encourage more people, jobs and activity into existing built-up urban and settlement areas ensuring that, when it comes to choosing a home, there are viable attractive alternatives available.

¹ External Link to the National Planning Framework - <https://npf.ie/wp-content/uploads/Project-Ireland-2040-NPF.pdf>

National Planning Framework and its National Strategic Outcomes and Priorities of the National Development Plan

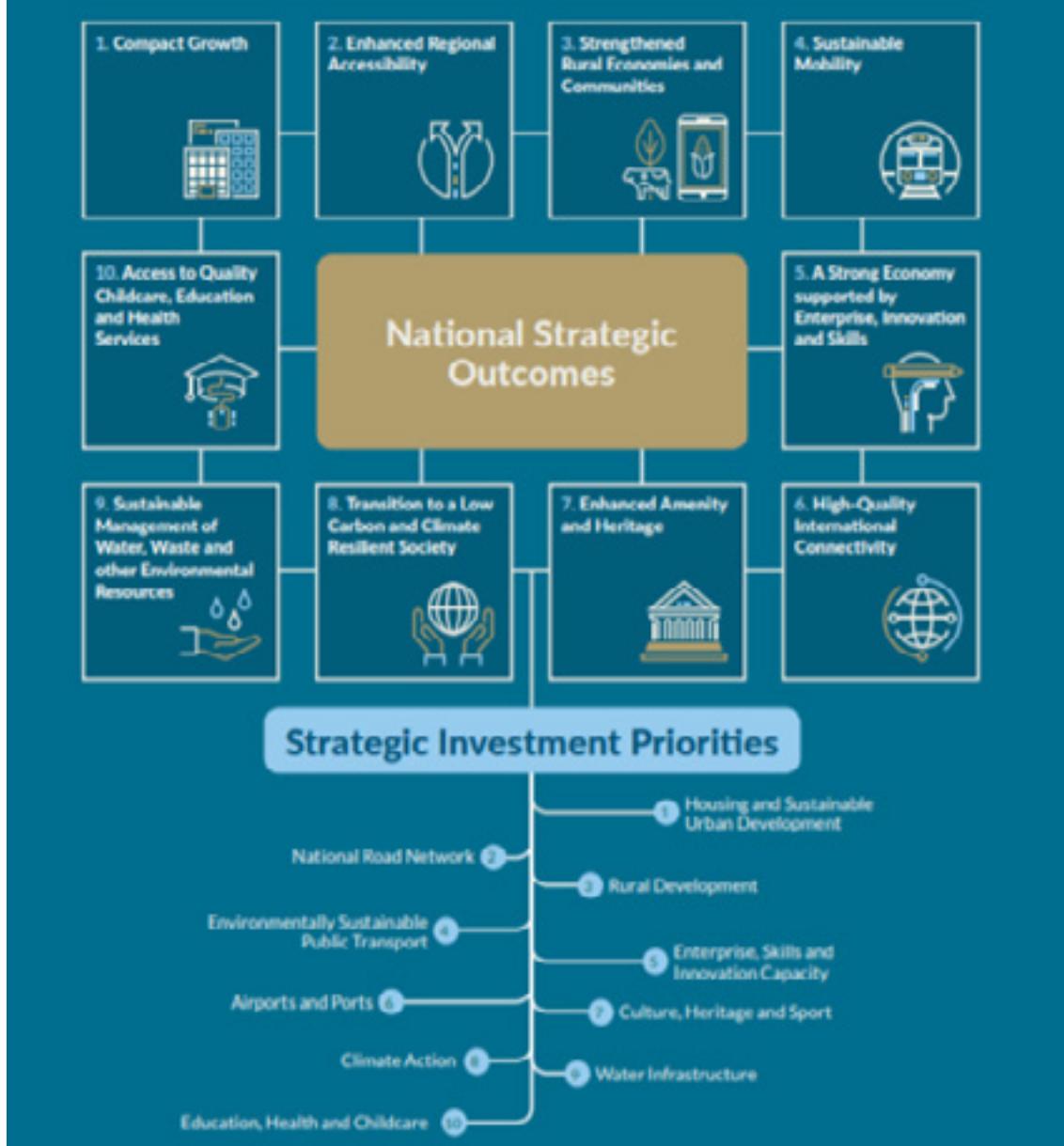


Figure 1: National Strategic Outcomes and Strategic Investment Priorities, Source: NPF 2018

On this basis, the parameters set for the Core Strategy will focus future population and employment in a manner that complies with the National Policy Objectives of the NPF.

2.4.2 Ministerial Guidelines

The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (the Department) over the lifetime of different governments has produced various Ministerial Guidelines, known as Section 28 Planning Guidelines, to inform and guide local authorities in carrying out their duties.

The contents of the following Guidelines have informed the Core Strategy and the policies and objectives of the Development Plan:

- Housing Supply Target Methodology for Development Planning, Guidelines for Planning Authorities, December 2020
- Design Standards for New Apartments – Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2020
- Urban Development and Building Height Guidelines, 2018
- Interim Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Statutory Plans, Renewable Energy and Climate Change, 2017
- Sustainable Residential Developments in Urban Areas, May 2009
- The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2009
- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Irelands – Guidance for Planning Authorities, 2009
- Implementation of the SEA Directive: Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities, 2004

Since 2018, the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act, 2018 introduced a requirement for Planning Authorities to implement Specific Planning Policy Requirements (SPPRs) where they are set out in Guidelines, in the performance of their functions. A statement of compliance with the various Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines and associated SPPRs is contained within Appendix 1.

2.4.3 Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019 – 2031 (RSES)

The *Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019 – 2031* (EMRSES) is a strategic plan to support implementation of Project Ireland 2040 (NPF and NDP) and the economic policies and objectives of the Government, by providing a long-term strategic planning and economic framework for the development of the region.

The RSES sets out a settlement and economic growth strategy to ensure the needs of the Region's citizens are met providing for access to housing, employment opportunities and services, ease of travel and overall well-being.

This approach is guided by sixteen Regional Policy Objectives (RPOs) which are aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the EU thematic objectives and the National Strategic Outcomes (NSOs) of the NPF to set the framework for City and County Development Plans. By ensuring this alignment is maintained to a local level, the Regional Assembly can assist local authorities in aligning with EU priorities

to leverage funding and partnership opportunities.

The RSES policy framework for the region is first divided into three Functional Urban Areas (FUA)² comprising: The Dublin Metropolitan area (DMA), the Core Region and the Gateway Region and extends across local and regional boundaries. Figure 2 below illustrates the extent of the FUA for the Eastern Region which frames the settlement strategy for Development Plans to follow. All of South Dublin County is located within the Dublin Metropolitan Area with a significant area of the County also within the settlement identified as Dublin City and Suburbs. The development within the DMA forms a central part of the policy within the RSES guided by the Dublin Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP).



² As set out in the National Planning Framework, the Functional Urban Area is defined by the standardised EU/OECD as those Electoral Districts from which at least 15% of the relevant city areas workforce is drawn.

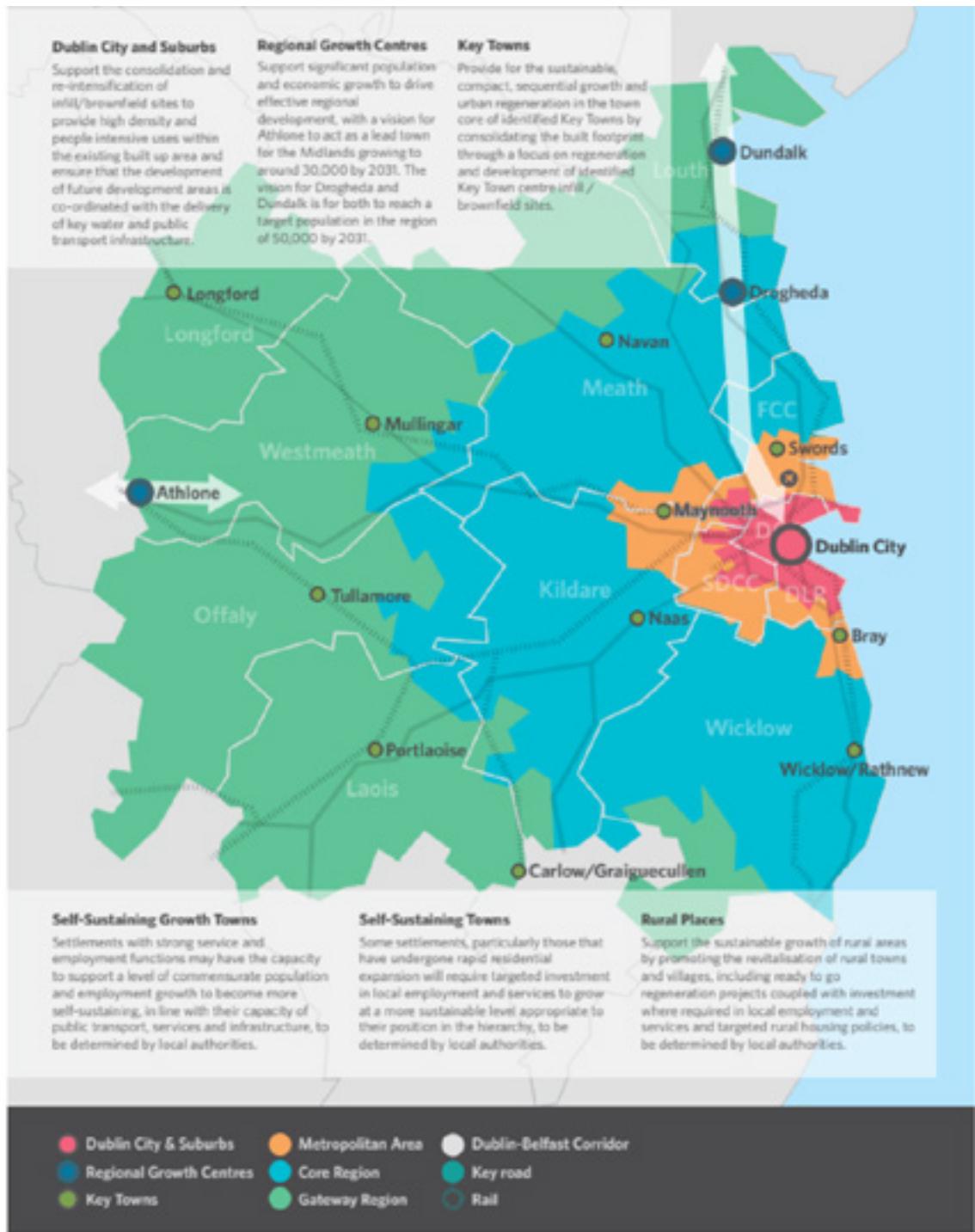


Figure 2: RSES Settlement Strategy, Source: Eastern and Midlands Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019

The Regional settlement strategy comprises seven levels with Dublin City and Suburbs forming the top-level settlement for the region. For South Dublin County, Dublin City and Suburbs is the only regionally identified settlement within the County.

The settlement hierarchy of the RSES requires each Local Authority to identify settlements which are either: Self-Sustaining Growth Towns, Self-Sustaining Towns, Towns and Villages and/or Rural areas. Under the CSO, Newcastle, Rathcoole, Saggart and Brittas are identified settlements outside Dublin City and Suburbs but their

settlement type is not identified within the RSES, this being left to the Development Plan.

Under the RSES, RPO 3.2 requires local authorities in preparing their core strategies to set out measures to achieve compact urban development targets of at least 50% of all new homes within or contiguous to the built-up area of Dublin City and Suburbs and a target of at least 30% for other urban areas. The extent of the Dublin City and Suburbs boundary within the DMA is shown under Figure 2 below and comprises the majority of South Dublin County's existing urban environment.



Figure 3: Area of Dublin City and Suburbs and MASP boundary. Source: EMRSES, 2019

The RSES includes population figures for the Region, the parameters of which are set out under Appendix B of the EMRSES, which envisages South Dublin County to grow by an additional 50,233 persons from 2016 to 2031 as illustrated under section 2.5.2 below. For South Dublin County up to 2028, the targeted population growth is an additional 46,518 persons. The RSES growth strategy for meeting the needs of the existing and future population was based on the availability of land, resources, environment and infrastructure capacity. A part of this growth strategy is to deliver sustainable growth of the DMA through the Dublin Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP).

2.4.4 Dublin Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP)

Forming a part of the RSES, the Dublin Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP) sets out a 12 to 20-year strategic planning and investment framework for the Dublin Metropolitan area. The MASP is an integrated land use and transportation strategy for the Dublin Metropolitan Area that sets out:

- A vision for the future growth of the metropolitan area.
- Large scale strategic residential employment and regeneration.
- A sequence of infrastructure priorities.



Figure 4: Strategic Development Areas and Corridors, MASP, Source: EMRSES 2019

As the MASP is an integrated land use and transportation strategy it provides a regional level framework which aligns population and employment growth with associated transport and infrastructure investment priorities. This is identified through strategic residential and employment areas. The Strategic Corridors and areas of relevance for South Dublin County are set out as follows:

1. The South West Corridor (Kildare line, DART expansion and Luas Red Line).
2. The City Centre within the M50 area (Multi modal).

South West Corridor

The South West Corridor is divided between the two rail lines (Luas Red Line and Kildare line).

Along the Kildare line, the MASP identifies residential development at Adamstown SDZ and the phased development at Clonburris SDZ in addition to a new residential community at Kilcarbery and the promotion of and development at Grange Castle Business Park for employment. Irish Rail are currently preparing a Railway Order to progress the application to upgrade capacity and electrify the Kildare line as far as Hazelhatch.

Along the Luas Red Line, the MASP identifies residential and mixed-use development through the regeneration of brownfield lands in Tallaght and the re-intensification of older industrial estates at Naas Road/ Ballymount. The new district at Fortunestown near the emerging town of Saggart/Citywest is identified for residential growth.

City Centre within the M50

As part of the City Centre within the M50 area, the MASP identifies the significant brownfield lands at the Naas Road within South Dublin County and Dublin City, with potential for residential development and more intensive employment/ mixed uses. The framework for the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy below incorporates each of these strategic growth corridors / areas identified in the MASP.

2.5 Population and Housing Data

This section sets out the information used to inform the preparation of the Core Strategy for the Development Plan period 2022 - 2028. This part examines historical and current available information in relation to population and housing and targets set by National and Regional Planning policy context.

2.5.1 South Dublin County Population - Baseline

South Dublin County experienced continued population growth over the last 10 - 20 years. While the rate of growth reduced between 2002 and 2006, the years thereafter have contributed to an overall increase of +16.72% (+39,932 persons) between 2002 and 2016, as illustrated under Table 1.

Table 1: South Dublin County Population (persons) Trend 2002 - 2016, CSO

Year	Population	Change (No.)	Change (%)
2002	238,835	+20,107	+9.19%
2006	246,935	+8,100	+3.39%
2011	265,205	+18,270	+7.39%
2016	278,767	+13,562	+5.11%
2002 - 2016	-	+39,932	+16.72%

Understanding the spatial pattern of growth provides a picture of the pressures on existing need for infrastructure/services. Table 2 illustrates the growth in population in the urban settlements and rural areas (rural areas are outside urban/town areas and population of towns with less than 1,500 persons) between 2006 and 2016 within the County.

The historic trend shows that South Dublin County has grown by +12.9% or 31,832 persons over a ten-year period. However, despite this general growth, there was an overall decline in rural population between 2011 and 2016. This trend follows national and international movement of people from rural to urban areas.

The accompanying Housing Strategy and Interim Housing Needs Demand Assessment (HNDA) set out under Appendix 11 has examined the demographic changes and age profile of the County up to 2028, informing housing need.

Table 2: South Dublin County Urban, Rural and Settlement Populations (2006 – 2016)

Settlement / Area	2006	2011	2016	2016 % share of County	06 - 16 Change (No.)	06 - 16 Change (%)
South Dublin County ³	246,935	265,205	278,767	100%	+31,832	+12.9%
Urban	240,607	259,729	273,215	98.01%	+32,608	+13.6%
Dublin City and Suburbs ⁴	235,306	251,505	262,638	94.21%	+27,332	+11.6%
Saggart	868	2,144	3,133	1.12%	+2,265	+260.9%
Rathcoole	2,927	3,421	4,351	1.56%	+1,424	+48.7%
Newcastle	1,506	2,659	3,093	1.10%	+1,587	+105.4%
Rural	6,328	5,476	5,552	1.99%	-776	-12.3%

2.5.2 Population – Projections

The RSES, guided by the National Planning Framework Implementation Roadmap (the Roadmap), has set low and high population projections for the region up to 2026 and 2031. This is broken down for each Local Authority and for South Dublin

³ Urban / Town Area: Towns with a settlement boundary with a total population of 1,500 + persons.

⁴ Dublin City and Suburbs area – See Appendix 2B for further detail.

County; the high population target has been chosen for the Development Plan period.

Table 3: South Dublin – RSES Population Projection 2016 - 2031

	2016	2026		2031	
		Low	High	Low	High
South Dublin County	278,767	308,000	314,000	320,500	329,000
Change (No.) from 2016	-	+29,233	+35,233	+41,733	+50,233
Change (%) from 2016	-	+10.49%	+12.64%	+14.97%	+18.02%

The Roadmap provides scope to South Dublin County to bring forward the 2031 population figures by up to 25% by 2026. In terms of ‘Headroom’, the Roadmap indicates that an additional 50% growth is already accounted for in the National population targets up to 2026. Thus, the application of 50% growth beyond the Plan period is already accounted for in the targets.

Translating the high RSES projection figures, including the frontloading up to 2026, population projections for the Development Plan period to 2028 is shown under Table 4. The remaining 2026 to 2028 figure was calculated on the basis of a pro rata average year (2 year) of the remaining balance between 2026 and 2031.

Table 4: 2022 - 2028 Population Projections - Adjusted

	2016	2026		2028	
		Low	High	Low	High
South Dublin County Council	278,767	315,308	322,808	317,385	325,285
Change (No.) from 2016	-	+36,541	+44,041	+38,618	+46,518
Change (%) from 2016	-	+13.1%	+15.8%	+13.8%	+16.7%
Average Annual Pop growth (2016 – 2028)	-	+3,654	+4,404	+3,218	+3,877

2.5.3 South Dublin County Housing - Baseline

In 2016, there were 98,387 residential units within South Dublin County. Of this figure, 3,495 units were vacant representing 3.6%. Table 5 below shows the change in housing stock between 2002 and 2016. While new housing units accounted for just 1,089 units between 2011 and 2016, a reduction of vacant units (1,730 units) increased the active housing stock by 2,819 units. This rate of vacancy falls on the lower side of the range of 2.5% to 6%⁵ which is considered to be normal in a properly functioning housing market.

⁵ Page 15 of the National Vacant Housing Reuse Strategy 2018 – 2021, available at: https://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/national_vacant_housing_reuse_strategy_0.pdf

Table 5: South Dublin County Housing Stock (2002 - 2016)

Year	Total Housing Stock	Vacant (%)	Change (No.)	Change (%)
2002	76,666	2,146 (2.8%)	-	-
2006	87,484	5,424 (6.2%)	+10,818	+14.1%
2011	97,298	5,225 (5.4%)	+9,814	+11.2%
2016	98,387	3,495 (3.6%)	+1,089	+1.12%
2002 - 2016	-	+1,349	+21,721	+28.3%

Table 6 illustrates the growth in housing and vacancy levels between 2011 - 2016 within the different settlement areas.

In the five years 2011-2016, 4,549 units were newly occupied either through occupation of previously vacant houses or new build. Of the new housing stock, 86% was located within Dublin City and Suburbs, followed by 8% in Rathcoole 4.5% in Saggart and 1.5% in Newcastle. It is noted that Saggart's housing stock increased by 51% between 2011 and 2016 because of reduced vacancy.

Table 6: South Dublin County Housing and Vacancy (2011 - 2016)

Type	2011		2016		2011 - 2016 - Change (No.)		2011 - 2016 - Change (%)	
	Units	Vacant	Units	Vacant	Units	Vacant	Units	Vacant
County	92,073	5,225 (5.7%)	94,892	3,495 (3.7%)	+2,819	-1,730	+3.1%	-33.1%
Total Urban	90,483	5,016 (5.5%)	93,270	3,328 (3.6%)	+2,787	-1,688	+3.1%	-32.7%
Dublin City and Suburbs	86,695	4,49 (5.2%)	89,125	3,033 (3.4%)	+2,430	-1,462	+2.8%	-32.5%
Saggart	1,167	282 (24.2%)	1,294	152 (11.8%)	+127	-130	+10.9%	-46.1%
Rathcoole	1,456	111 (7.6%)	1,679	80 (4.8%)	+223	-31	+15.3%	-27.9%
Newcastle	1,165	128 (11%)	1,172	63 (5.4%)	+7	-65	+0.6%	-50.8%
Rural	1,590	209 (13.1%)	1,622	167 (10.3%)	+32	-42	2%	-20.1%

2.5.4 Planning and Construction Activity

The monitoring of construction and planning activity is an invaluable tool to ensure a clear understanding of housing delivery and the type of planning permission and commencements at different locations across the County. There are a number of data sources in relation to housing activity available. Principal sources used are; SDCC figures supplied to the Housing Supply Coordination Taskforce (HTF), the Building Control Management System (BCMS) commencements and the Central Statistics Office (CSO).

The Housing Taskforce (HTF) tracks the quantum of residential development for 10 or more units in the four Dublin Local Authorities on a quarterly basis, since 2016. It provides detailed insight into planning and construction activity in the residential sector and the inter-relationship between same.

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) quarterly reports monitor housing completions. The information is also broken up by Eircode for spatial locations and for each Local Authority. As required under the Housing Supply Guidelines discussed below, the CSO data forms the benchmark for constructed units and guides the formation of this Core Strategy. Figure 5 illustrates how completed units have increased between 2017 and 2020 with 5,914 units constructed over that period. Between 2017 and 2020 inclusive, as construction activity recovered after the economic crash, an average of 1,478 units were completed a year. The most recent years (2018 – 2020) reached an average of 1,644 units a year.

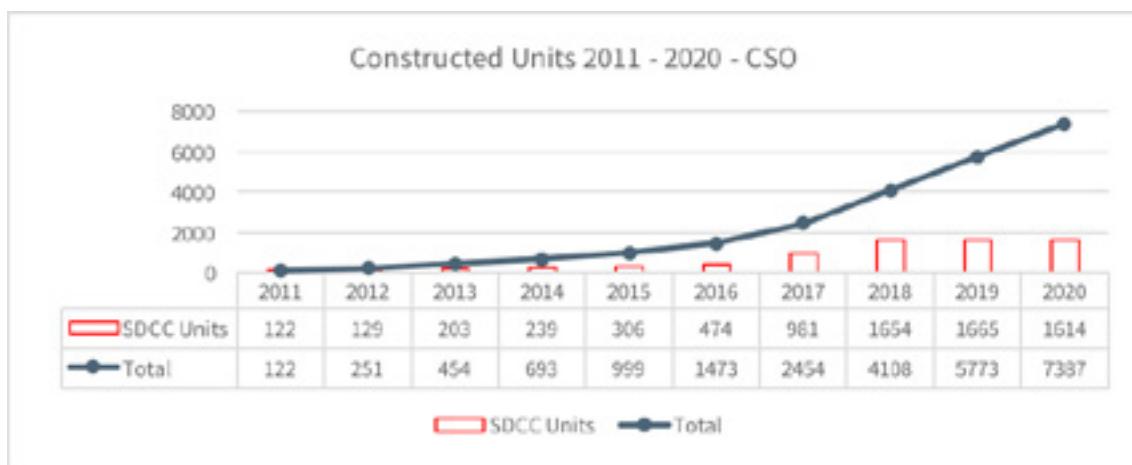


Figure 5: Constructed Units in SDCC and Cumulative Total 2011 – 2020, Source: CSO, NDQ06

In Quarter 3 of 2020, there was planning permission in SDCC for 11,448 units which were either under construction or permitted and not commenced across normal (99 units and less) and Strategic Housing Development applications (more than 99 units).

Strategic Housing Developments (SHDs) comprise a total of 54% of the total units with permission. A significant quantum was granted since Q4 2019 with on-going pre-planning for further units.

In terms of deliverability, between commencement of the SHD process in 2017 and Q3 2020, 11% of the permitted SHD units have either commenced construction or have been built. Delivery of these 100 plus unit developments in South Dublin County has generally occurred along the periphery of the County (Citywest/Fortunestown) and established areas (Rathfarnham) but not in the regeneration lands which account for 30% of all SHDs permitted in the County. The deliverability of SHDs, especially within key growth areas, will form part of the Core Strategy monitoring process. Figure 6 illustrates the historical trend of planning permissions since 2016 up to Q3 2020. The graph shows how SHDs have increased the total quantum of planning permissions within the County.

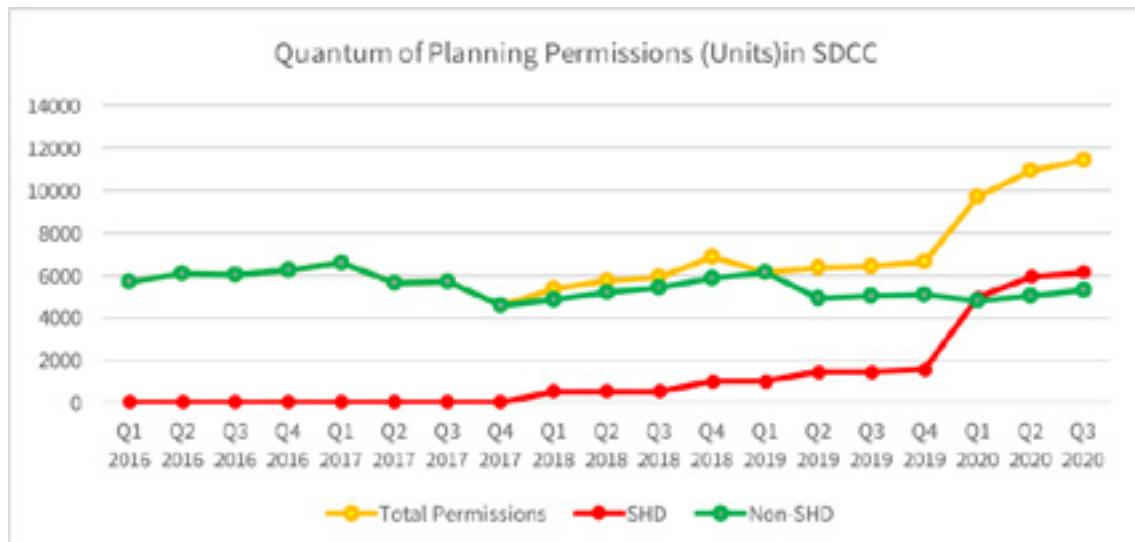


Figure 6: Quantum of Planning Permissions within South Dublin (Source: HTF Series 2016 - 2020)

Figure 7 below illustrates the number of sites with extant planning permission and of these, the quantum which are under construction per quarter since 2016 in South Dublin. The average trend indicates that half of sites (51%) with planning have not commenced. This could reflect a range of factors including market forces, permission sought to increase land value for re-sale, issues with sourcing the appropriate level of funding to commence construction, capacity of construction industry, etc. While COVID-19 has influenced this gap in terms of commencements, the trend of planning permissions relative to active sites (see linear lines in Fig. 7) was continuing to diverge by the end of 2020.



Figure 7: Construction Activity of Residential Sites in South Dublin County (Source: HTF Series 2016 - 2020)

Based on these trends, it can be assumed that South Dublin County will have, on an ongoing basis, a quantum of sites that are suitable for residential development and that have the benefit of planning permission, which may not be brought forward for development within the lifetime of the Plan, or sites which may not come forward for planning at all.

2.5.5 Housing Supply Targets

The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage issued Section 28 Guidelines titled: *“Housing Supply Target Methodology for Development Planning”*, December 2020 ('the Supply Guidelines') to assist in providing Planning Authorities with the figures and methodology to incorporate national and regional population and housing projections into their statutory functions.

The Supply Guidelines, informed by research carried out by the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI), outline that of the three options put forward by ESRI in their projections; the option to be used by local authorities in their Core Strategy is the NPF 50:50 City scenario. Table 7 shows the overall target for housing for South Dublin County for the Development Plan period.

Table 7: South Dublin Housing Demand Figures 2021 – 2028*

South Dublin County Council		Annual Average	Total Households
A	ESRI NPF scenario projected new household demand 2017 to 2028	1,806	21,680
B	Actual new housing supply 2017-end of 2020	1,479	5,914
C	Homeless households**, and estimated unmet demand as of Census 2016	N/A	2,050
D	Housing Demand 2021-2028 = Total (B+D-C)/ 7.75yrs	2,299	17,817

*Methodology based on Housing Supply Guidelines issued by Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

** Homeless figure as per the ESRI data and has not increased to date.

As outlined in Figure 5, South Dublin County's annual rate of construction between 2017 and 2020 inclusive was on average 1,479 units a year with the last three years averaging 1,644 units. However, this was below the overall average demand for the County for 2017 – 2031 of 1,832 units a year set out by the ESRI in *'Projected Housing Demand by Local Authority Area 2020 – 2031, ESRI NPF Scenario Housing Supply Target'*. The shortfall, as result, has been carried forward into the years leading up to and the lifetime of the Development Plan period up to 2028 requiring on average 2,299 housing units a year.

The required housing figures, in the context of the NPF 50:50 scenario and units completed is outlined in Figure 8. The specific calculations and methodologies in arriving at the above figures, in line with the Ministerial Guidelines, is set out under Appendix 2B.



Figure 8: South Dublin County Council – Average Annual Housing Supply Requirement up to 2028

2.5.6 Development Plan Population and Housing Requirements

Based on the population targets and housing need set out within National and Regional planning policy, the Development Plan must accommodate an additional:

46,518
persons
up to a target
population of
325,285 in 2028

In doing so, the housing
need, which accounts for
the current under supply
amounts to:

17,817
housing units between
2021 in 2028



The combination of the additional housing units required alongside the population growth indicates an anticipated reduction in average household size for the overall County. By 2028, with a total population of 325,285 persons and a total housing stock of 118,632 houses, the household size will be an average of 2.74 per house. This is a reduction from 2.99 in 2016 and is consistent with the downward national trend of household size, from 2.75 in 2016 to 2.5 in 2040, outlined in the National Planning Framework.

It is noted that there is variation above and below the household size depending on the typologies of extant planning permission, as well as demographic and household composition in each neighbourhood area whether urban or rural. This average household size has informed the population distribution as part of the Settlement Strategy, informed by the Core Strategy, as set out in the next section.

2.6 Core Strategy

This Section of the Chapter sets out the following elements that comprised the preparation of the Core Strategy:

- Land capacity - available land for development
- The Planning, Infrastructure and Deliverability of available land
- Proposed land for the Development Plan period.

This Core Strategy section has been prepared in the Context of Sections: 2.3 (Statutory Context), 2.4 (National, Regional and Ministerial Planning Policy), and 2.5 (Population and Housing data) of this Chapter.



2.6.1 Land Capacity Study

The Development Plan is tasked with ensuring that sufficient and suitable land is zoned for residential use, or for a mixture of residential and other uses, to meet the requirements of the projected population and to ensure that a scarcity of such land does not occur at any time during the period of the Development Plan.

A Land Capacity analysis was carried out by the Planning Department to calculate the potential yield of undeveloped land (RES, RES-N, TC, REGEN, VC, DC, LC and SDZ) zoned in the 2016 - 2022 County Development Plan.

The capacity figure has been prepared in the context of Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines promoting higher densities, especially near existing and proposed public transport services as set out in the 'Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas' (2009), 'Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments' Guidelines and 'Urban Development and Building Heights Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (2018).

The potential yield of undeveloped lands excludes units built and units under construction since the previous capacity audit in 2015. Since then, 5,914 units have been built while 4,557 are under construction amounting to a total of 10,471 units. These figures form part of the Core Strategy Table 10 and formation of the Settlement Strategy discussed further in this Chapter.

Therefore, the total land capacity including long term development land within the County is 1,039 hectares with capacity to accommodate: 44,472 residential units. This equates to an average of 43 units per hectare.

Excluding those lands identified for strategic long-term development within SDZs and major regeneration sites, outside the Development Plan period (see below)

allowable under Ministerial Circular, 2010⁶, the analysis estimates a potential for 23,730 units on 477 hectares of developable land within the lifetime of the Development Plan period. This equates to an average yield of 50 units per hectare.

Zoned land with extant permission not commenced (estimated 6,517 units) has been recognised and factored into the Core Strategy figure. In considering such extant permissions a deliverability analysis has also been carried out and has informed the development of the Core Strategy.

The potential yield of undeveloped land in each settlement and neighbourhood area, identifying greenfield and brownfield lands, is contained within Table 9.

Strategic Long Term Development Areas (SDAs)

As indicated above, South Dublin County has strategic long term development potential within the Strategic Development Zones (SDZs) and zoned regeneration areas. These areas provide a strategic quantum of development for South Dublin along existing and planned rail corridors which are identified as key residential and employment growth areas within the Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan. Table 8 below illustrates the full capacity of these lands:

Table 8: Total Land Capacity within Strategic Development Areas

Settlement	Strategic Development Zones (SDZs)	Overall Unit Capacity	Total Land (Hectares)	
			Brownfield	Greenfield
Dublin City and Suburbs (Within and Contiguous)	Adamstown SDZ Planning Scheme	5,240	0	80
	Clonburris SDZ Planning Scheme	7,730 - 11,098	0	252
	Naas Road lands	*	267	13
	Tallaght Local Area Plan (Regen Lands)	8,400 - 11,144	108	0
	Sub-Totals of SDAs	-	375 (51%)	345 (49%)
Totals		21,370 - 27,482	720	

* Final figure will be subject to the Naas Road Framework Plan.

Significant areas of these lands have been excluded from the land capacity over the Development Plan period except where it is considered a percentage of development can occur within that timeframe. Of the total capacity for the SDA lands, approximately 150 ha providing for more than 7,500 units has been identified as being deliverable over the Development Plan period and is included in the land capacity figures in Table 9. This figure for SDA lands is informed by an understanding of the pipeline and potential for housing delivery on Council owned lands, historical trends of housing delivery on SDA lands within South Dublin and by delivery of similarly designated sites within the region.

⁶ The Guidance Note on Core Strategies, DECLG (2010) outlines that “any excess (of lands or housing capacity) will not normally include lands identified for strategic long-term development as part of Strategic Development Zones or major regeneration sites within key areas”.

It is recognised that a wide range of elements can influence the deliverability of strategic long term development areas, including: Market viability, site assembly, public / private funding streams, timelines and funding for delivering physical infrastructure, and pressure for piecemeal sites coming forward.

Having regard to the numerous variants, the need for developing a plan-led approach to these strategic lands is critical to their successful growth in a manner which contributes towards Quality Design and Healthy Placemaking in line with the provisions of Chapter 5 of this plan. In this regard, SDZ schemes are in place for Adamstown and Clonburris. Tallaght Town Centre is subject to a Local Area Plan adopted in 2020.

The Naas Road/ Ballymount lands form a significant landbank within South Dublin adjoining Dublin City Council. The development of the Naas Road lands, as noted under the RSES, is a medium to long-term infrastructure sequence with potential for residential development and more intensive employment/mixed uses. The development of this area requires significant investment and site assembly to enable the full development potential and is subject to a Strategic Framework Plan in collaboration with Dublin City Council. The full build out of these lands will take time, and ensuring it is plan-led is central to the successful development of the County and the wider region.

Policy CS1: Strategic Development Areas
Prioritise housing and employment growth within the identified residential and employment growth areas set out under the Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan.
CS1 Objective 1: To ensure a sustainable and plan led allocation of housing and employment growth within the strategic development areas of South Dublin County in line with the provisions of the MASP.
CS1 Objective 2: To support continued collaboration between infrastructure providers, state agencies and local authorities to inform cross sectoral investment plans and capital spending plans to accelerate the development of strategic development areas and secure the best use of public lands in the Dublin Metropolitan Area – consistent with RPO 5.1.
CS1 Objective 3: To seek funding from appropriate sources, including central government funding mechanisms, to secure the delivery of National Strategic Outcomes for the strategic development areas under the National Planning Framework.

Policy CS2: Naas Road/Ballymount Regeneration Lands

Deliver a development framework for the regeneration of the Naas Road lands in conjunction with Dublin City Council which underpins the strategic aims of the National Planning Framework and Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy

CS2 Objective 1:

To prepare a Local Area Plan or other appropriate mechanism for the zoned Regeneration (REGEN) lands at Naas Road/Ballymount to include the Local Centre zoning (LC) at Walkinstown. The LAP or equivalent will provide a framework for the sequential and phased development of the lands, integrating sustainable transport, land use and blue and green infrastructure. The spatial planning of the area will be informed by the Naas Road Framework until such time as a Statutory Plan is in place.

CS2 Objective 2:

To facilitate a co-ordinated approach and vision to any future sustainable development of the Naas Road Framework area in consultation with Dublin City Council, and all relevant stakeholders including the local community, and ensure that the needs of the existing and new community will be met, and the provision of necessary community and physical infrastructure is delivered in tandem with any new development.

Land Capacity and Zoning Requirements

Excluding lands identified for strategic long-term development that will happen beyond the timescale of this Development Plan within SDZs, and major regeneration sites (allowable under Ministerial Circular, 2010), there is potential for 23,730 units on 477 hectares of developable land within the lifetime of the Development Plan period. The breakdown of the capacity per neighbourhood area and settlement and analysis of capacity against housing need is set out under Table 9 below.

Based on the housing capacity of existing undeveloped zoned land in South Dublin County, there is no requirement to zone additional land to serve the needs of population and housing targets set by the Ministerial Guidelines and the NPF Roadmap described under Sections: 2.3 (Statutory Context), 2.4 (Strategic Context - National, Regional and Ministerial Planning Policy), and 2.5 (Population and Housing Data) of this Chapter.

Table 9: Capacity of undeveloped lands within South Dublin

Greenfield sites					Brownfield sites						
Settlement Type	Settlement Name	Residential (HA)		Residential (Units)		Mixed-Use (HA)		Mixed-Use (Units)		Total Potential (HA)	Total Potential (Units)
Dublin City and Suburbs	Tallaght	22.5	0	661	0	0	28.13	0	2,902	50.7	3,563
	Naas Road	0	0	0	0	0	21.73	0	1,123	21.73	1,123
	Templeogue, Walkinstown, Rathfarnham, Firhouse	97.02	0	4,222	0	0	11.88	0	890	108.9	5,112
	Clondalkin, Clonburris and Grange Castle	4.05	10.84	286	798	73.31	17.62	2,744	1,355	105.82	5,183
	Lucan, Adamstown, Palmerstown	5.92	0.36	464	20	52.6	16.93	1,748	1,226	75.81	3,458
	Citywest	45.94	2.64	2,604	159	2.45	2.25	245	135	53.28	3,143
Sub-total of Dublin City and Suburbs		175.5	13.84	8,237	977	128.36	98.54	4,737	7,631	416.2	21,582
Self-Sustaining Town:		5.77	0.27	202	10	0	1.13	0	39	7.17	251
Self-Sustaining Growth Town:		22.79	1.42	797	50	0	1.12	0	39	25.33	886
Newcastle											
Self-Sustaining Growth Town:		24.47	1.13	820	39	1.94	0	0	68	27.54	927
Rathcoole											
Sub-total of Towns		53.03	2.82	1,819	99	1.94	2.25	0	146	60.04	2064
Sub-total of urban area		228.5	16.66	10,056	1,076	130.3	100.7	4,737	7,777	477	23,730
Combined Totals		245		11,132		231		12,514			
A - Total Capacity South Dublin County						-		-		477	23,730
B - Housing Need for South Dublin County (2017 – Q3 2028)						-		-		-	23,731
C - Completed Units (2017 – 2021)						-		-		-	5,914
D - Housing Need for South County Dublin (2021 – 2028) (B minus C)						-		-		-	17,817
E - Units under construction (Estimated from Feb 2021)						-		-		-	4,557
F - Net Housing Need for South Dublin County (2021 – 2028) (D minus E)						-		-		-	13,260
G - Surplus (A minus F) across Tier 1 and Tier 2						-		-		-	10,470

Note: Rural housing and population growth has not been included within the land capacity figure but has been considered in the context of the rural settlement strategy policy and past trends in order to inform the Core Strategy.

Image of Land Capacity Sites

The below map illustrates the extent of the total housing capacity sites of 44,472 on 1,039 Hectares on available already zoned land.

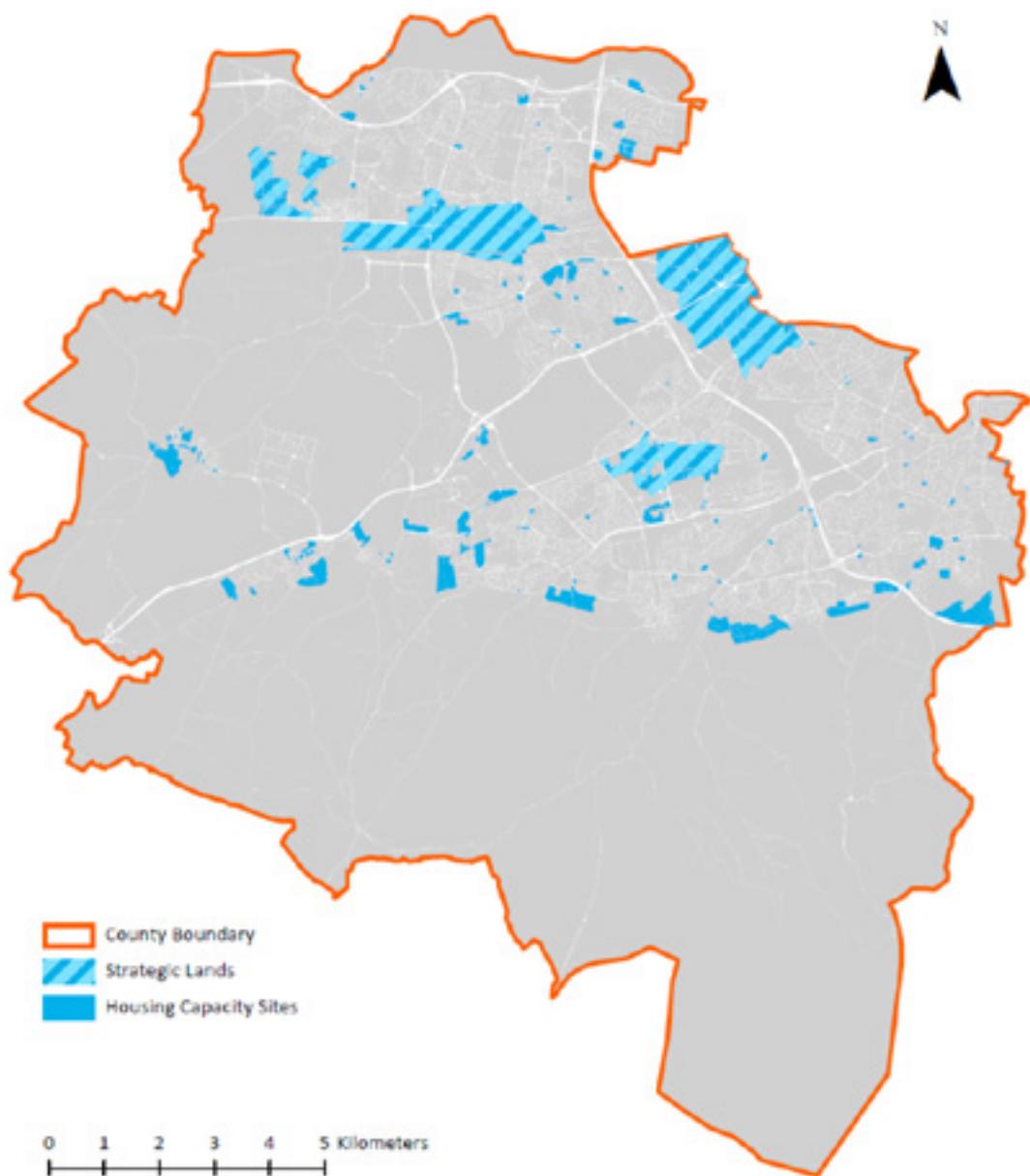


Figure 9: Housing Capacity Sites

As set out above, there is a Housing Need for 13,260 new homes up to 2028 which in addition to the units under construction will meet the requirement for 17,817 homes. The following sections examine the suitability of lands capable of delivering these 13,260 new homes over the lifetime of the Development Plan period.

2.6.2 Tiered Approach to Land Zoning

An Infrastructural Assessment of the available developable lands was undertaken guided by the requirements under NPO 72a of the NPF. Further detail of the assessment is set out under Appendix 2A of the Development Plan.

NPO 72a requires Planning Authorities to apply a standardised, tiered approach to differentiate between; i) zoned land that is serviced (Tier 1) ; and ii) zoned land that is serviceable within the life of the Plan (Tier 2) (Appendix E of the National Planning Framework, 2040).

The infrastructural assessment determined that all existing zoned lands with potential to deliver homes could be categorised as either Tier 1 or Tier 2 lands in line with the NPF criteria capable of facilitating a potential total of 23,730 units.

Tier 1 lands have the potential to accommodate: 11,597 units on c.196 hectares and Tier 2 lands have the potential to accommodate: 12,133 units on c.281 hectares.

Following from the above it is noted that the NPF specifically discusses the prioritising of development lands and states that there are many other planning considerations relevant to land zoning beyond the provision of basic enabling infrastructure including overall planned levels of growth, location, suitability for the type of development envisaged, availability of and proximity to amenities, schools, shops or employment, accessibility to transport services etc.

It is set out that weighing up these factors, together with the availability of infrastructure, will assist planning authorities in determining an order of priority to deliver planned growth and development.

2.6.3 Planning Analysis

Having established that all existing lands zoned within the County fall within Tier 1 or Tier 2 and to inform an order of priority to deliver planned growth and development in line with the NPF, a further planning analysis was carried out. This assessed existing zoned lands in respect of their ability to contribute towards National Strategic Outcomes relating to compact growth, enhanced regional accessibility, sustainable mobility, climate action and a transition to a low carbon and climate resilient society. (Appendix 2A refers).

Of the 477 hectares of existing zoned lands, (which excludes those lands identified as long-term strategic lands within the SDAs), 343 ha capable of delivering 16,992 units achieved a high planning score and 134 Ha capable of delivering 6,738 units received a medium to high planning score.

The result of this further planning assessment indicates that all lands currently zoned and identified as being capable of delivering residential development within the County were capable of contributing in a positive manner to the achievement of the above NSOs.

2.6.4 Deliverability Analysis

As set out above, all existing zoned lands within the County were either Tier 1 or Tier 2 and were capable of contributing towards the achievement of the considered NSOs. Consideration is also given to ensuring that the delivery of housing to meet the needs of current and future population in line with national targets during the course of the plan period can be sustainably achieved.

In this regard the balance between the deliverability of units and avoiding an overly rigid identification of specific capacity lands forms a key part of the Core Strategy. The approach taken considers the need to promote compact growth in a balanced way within each neighbourhood area according to its role and function within the settlement hierarchy.

To achieve this objective a prioritised level of growth of undeveloped land (excluding units/land under construction) for each Neighbourhood Area based on past construction and deliverability was applied with a focus on the SDAs identified under the MASP; amounting to 9,439 units representing a total of 71% of units being within the SDZs and Regeneration Lands (57% at 7,616) and within Fortunestown (14% at 1,823). In addition, a further allocation of 3,075 (23%) has been provided for within the Dublin City and Suburbs settlement of undeveloped land, excluding land under construction. This facilitates the delivery of a total of 12,514 units, or 94% of the County's growth which exceeds the requirements of NPO 3b and RPO 3.2. The remaining balance has been allocated to the three settlements: Saggart, Newcastle and Rathcoole totalling 746 units (6%), providing for an overall total allocation of 13,260 units. In addition to the units under construction this provides for the supply target of 17,817 units over the course of the Plan.

The Council is actively engaged with social and affordable housing delivery and has a strong supply pipeline which will be delivered over the Development Plan period and will provide for a significant proportion of the annual housing targets for the County. However, in terms of deliverability from a private development perspective, the following factors have been considered:

- 94% of the allocated unit growth is within Dublin City and suburbs with approximately half of allocated lands identified as brownfield. Such lands can present challenges in terms of contaminated sites, landownership and site assembly, phasing and sequencing.
- The housing data and trends within the County indicate that approximately half (51%) of sites with permission are activated at any given time while the remainder may take time to commence based on a range of factors (e.g. raising of funding, potential market changes) or that permissions may not be implemented at all during their lifetime.
- Larger developments (SHDs) comprise a significant element of permitted units throughout the County and delivery has been limited to certain neighbourhood areas to date.

This presents a challenge which the Council is closely monitoring and in recognition of the above, a flexible approach to provide for delivery has been incorporated into

the Plan through Objective CS3 Objective 3. This will ensure an adequate supply of suitable lands come forward to complement the Council's supply pipeline and achieve the housing supply targets.

Therefore, while the County has an excess of zoned land required to deliver the supply targets this is considered necessary to facilitate a choice in sites that come forward recognising that not all sites may be available within the plan period. The analysis carried out identified that such lands are serviced (Tier 1) and/or serviceable (Tier 2) and achieve a medium to high planning score. As a result, they have the potential to contribute towards sustainable development, ensuring that any obstacles to delivery in one area or site can be overcome by provision within another site or area. This will ensure sufficient lands are available to meet the supply targets identified.

Key to ensuring this flexible approach and alignment with National and Regional Planning Policy is the Council's Active Land Management objective to monitor construction and planning activity throughout the County at a settlement level as outlined under section 2.6.7: Monitoring of Growth / Active Land Management of this Chapter. The Core Strategy figures for each neighbourhood area serve as a benchmark for monitoring to ensure compliance with National and Regional figures.

2.6.5 Core Strategy – 2022 – 2028 Development Plan

Table 10 sets out the Core Strategy for this Development Plan. Figure 10 represents a diagrammatic map of the Core Strategy.

In line with the above, the Core Strategy figures set out in Table 10 factor in built units alongside sites under construction, sites with planning permission but not commenced, a proportion of deliverable units within the strategic long-term development areas (SDZs and Regeneration lands which may include Tier 2 lands in areas such as Clonburris where funding to service such lands has been allocated) and sites allocated government funding.

Growth was allocated based on an estimated year on year unit delivery within each Neighbourhood Area based on the considerations set out above.

This has been guided by the housing capacity of existing undeveloped zoned land in South Dublin, the needs for Housing units by the Ministerial Guidelines and other Planning policy documents set out under Sections: 2.3 (Statutory Context), 2.4 (Strategic Context - National, Regional and Ministerial Planning Policy), 2.5 (Population and Housing Data), 2.6 (Core Strategy) of this Chapter.

Table 10: Core Strategy Table 2022 – 2028

Settlement Type	Neighbourhood Area / Settlement Name	2016 persons	2016 units & share (%)	Estimated Built 2016 to Q4 2020 and share (%)	Total Land (HA) 2021 - 2028	Total Housing (Units) 2021 - 2028 and share (%)	Total 2028 units and share (%)	Target 2028 persons and share (%)	Population Growth from 2016 persons No. (%)
Dublin City and Suburbs	Tallaght	71,350	24,080 (25%)	700 (12%)	42.54	2,000 (11%)	26,780 (22%)	76,525 (24%)	+5,175 (7%)
	Naas Road	1,384	396 (0.4%)	15 (0%)	20.02	1,010 (6%)	1,421 (1%)	3,349 (1%)	+1,965 (142%)
	Templeogue, Walkinstown, Rathfarnham, Firhouse	78,166	28,503 (30%)	1,750 (30%)	55.91	1,953 (11%)	32,206 (27%)	85,264 (26%)	+7,098 (9%)
	Clondalkin, Clonburris and Grange Castle	44,500	14,869 (16%)	200 (3%)	122.3	5,385 (30%)	20,454 (17%)	55,206 (17%)	+10,706 (24%)
	Lucan, Adamstown, Palmerstown	59,000	19,069 (20%)	1,625 (28%)	93.83	3,322 (19%)	24,039 (20%)	68,483 (21%)	+9,483 (16%)
	Citywest	8,238	2,503 (3%)	1,164 (20%)	78.52	2,833 (16%)	6,502 (5%)	15,900 (5%)	+7,662 (93%)
Sub-Total		262,638	89,420 (94%)	5,454 (93%)	413	16,503 (93%)	111,402 (93.7%)	304,726 (93%)	42,088 (+16%)
Self-Sustaining Town:		3,133	1,142 (1%)	85 (1%)	3.57	96 (0.5%)	1,323 (1%)	3,531 (1%)	+398 (13%)
Saggart									
Self-Sustaining Growth Town:		3,093	1,109 (1%)	100 (2%)	32.66	638 (3.6%)	1,847 (2%)	5,039 (2%)	+1,946 (63%)
Newcastle									
Self-Sustaining Growth Town:		4,351	1,599 (2%)	250 (4%)	24.43	580 (3%)	2,429 (2%)	6,409 (2%)	+2,058 (47%)
Rathcoole									
Sub-Total of Towns		10,577	3,850 (4%)	435 (7%)	60.65	1,314 (7%)	5,599 (5%)	14,979 (5%)	+4,402 (42%)
Urban Aggregate		273,215	93,270 (98%)	5,914	474	17,817 (100%)	117,001 (98.3%)	319,705 (98%)	+46,491 (17%)
Aggregate Rural Area		5,552	1,622 (2%)	0	0	0	1,622	5,579 (2%)	+27 +(0.5%)
South Dublin Totals		278,767	94,892	5,914	474	17,817	118,623	325,285	46,518 (+16.7%)

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Note: The allocation for Rural Housing and Population growth is based on new housing delivery over the previous plan period and will be managed through the rural settlement policy.

Note: Estimated built units taken from the Housing Task force data which was cross referenced against the CSO figures to determine the Neighbourhood share.

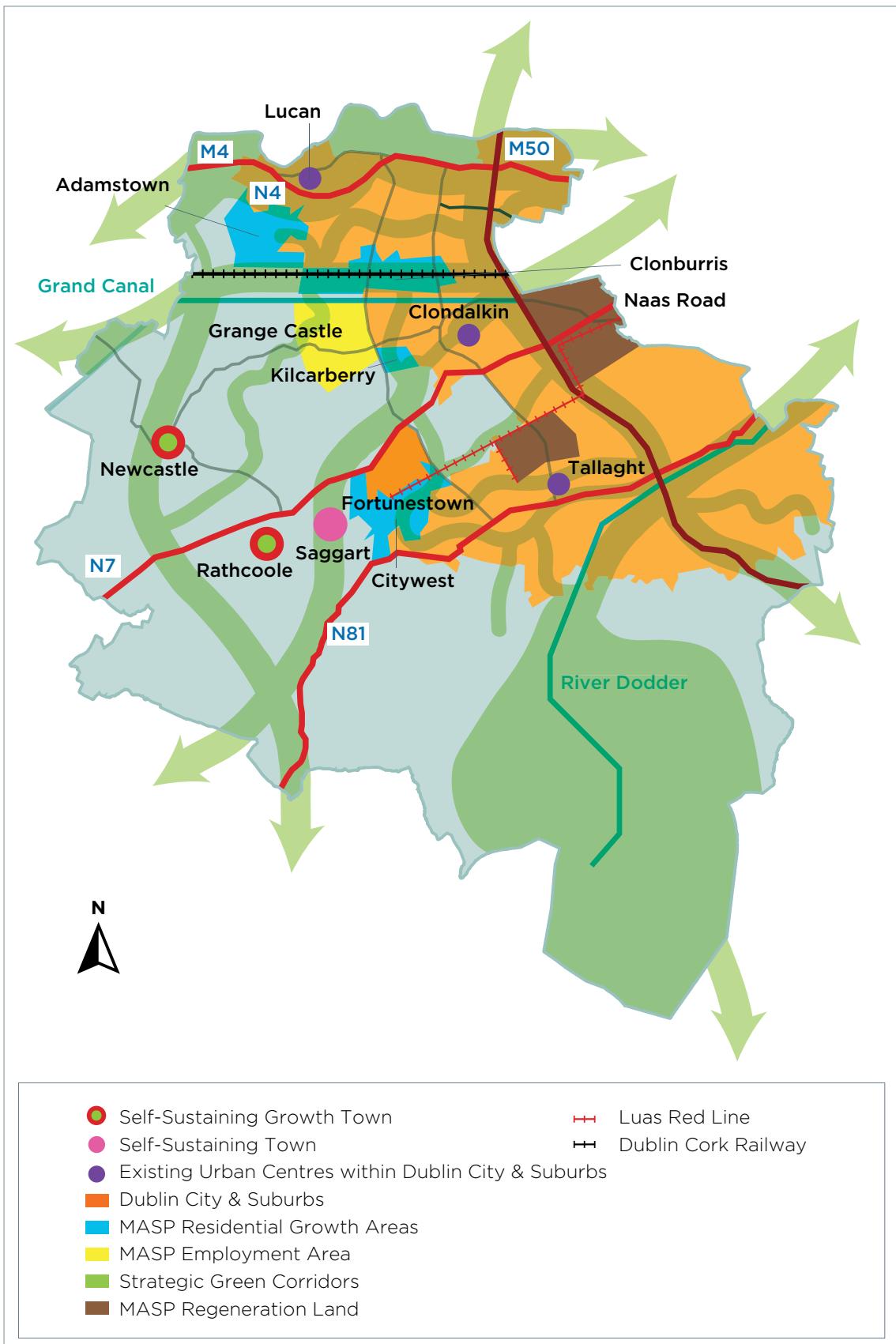


Figure 10: South Dublin County Core Strategy Map 2022 - 2028

Home Built Year 2017 – Q4 2020 Home Under Construction Q3 2020



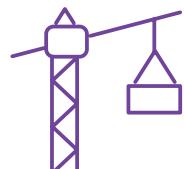
23,646
Homes



on **476**
Hectares
of Land

Homes Built

5,914



Homes Under Construction

4,557



**Dublin City
& Suburbs**



Population Growth
+42,088

(90.5% of total population)
consistent with NPO 2a, 3a, 3b
and RPO 3.2

+21,957 units

(93% of total housing units)
consistent with NPO 2a, 3a, 3b
and RPO 3.2



New Homes within or contiguous
to the settlement boundary:

+181 (100%)

consistent with NPO 3a,
NPO 3c, RPO 3.2

Saggart

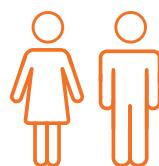


Population Growth

+13% in line with NPO 7
and NPO 9



Newcastle



Population Growth
in line with NPO 7
and NPO 9

+63%

New Homes within or contiguous
to the settlement boundary:

+738 (100%)

consistent with NPO 3a,
NPO 3c, RPO 3.2

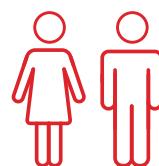
New Homes within or contiguous
to the settlement boundary:

+830 (100%)

consistent with NPO 3a,
NPO 3c, RPO 3.2



Rathcoole



Population Growth

+47% in line with NPO 7
and NPO 9

2.6.6 Housing Strategy

South Dublin County's Housing Strategy and Interim HNDA 2022 - 2028 has been prepared and is contained in Appendix 11 of this written statement. This supports and guides the policies set out under Chapter 6 *Housing*.

The Housing Strategy is based on the overall population and housing land requirements set out in the Core Strategy and is informed by prevailing national and regional planning and housing policy including Age Friendly Guidance.

The Strategy recognises the ageing demographics throughout the County. The Council's approach to addressing the changing demographic is set out through various measures, including: mix of house types and tenures; adaptable, universal designed homes; and delivery of projects that are required to serve the needs of the County's current and projected population and age profile. The measures aim to maximise the efficiency of existing housing stock through the promotion of right sizing, measures to address housing segregation; and mechanisms to provide social and affordable housing.

2.6.7 Monitoring of Growth / Active Land Management

As set out in Table 9, South Dublin County has a physical excess of zoned lands to meet the population and housing targets set out under national and regional policy. These lands are located, for the most part, within existing built-up areas in Dublin City and Suburbs and will, therefore, support compact growth.

The Core Strategy strikes a balance between having a physical excess of zoned lands and being able to deliver new development to meet the needs of citizens. The deliverability analysis, outlined above, has sought to address this by recognising that in an urban environment, there will be market constraints to delivery at any given time. However, anticipating the market and delivery of specific sites is not an exact science. In this regard, a degree of flexibility has been built into the distribution of the housing and population targets, in line with national and regional policy, to ensure an adequate supply to meet demand. This flexibility requires close monitoring of housing delivery, taking account of the function of each settlement.

For monitoring at a settlement scale, the policy of this plan is to monitor each settlement, with Dublin City and Suburbs settlement as one area, with options to transfer a portion of the allocated units from one neighbourhood area to another, subject to considering a number of key criteria during the lifetime of the Development Plan. This enables for flexibility in terms of locating new housing and allows time to lapse for planning permissions which have not delivered.

Equally, the Council will actively pursue active land management measures provided for under legislation, to ensure that land hoarding is discouraged, and that development potential is released through available mechanisms and initiatives including through central or other funding. These measures are discussed in the following sections.

Policy CS3: Monitoring Population and Housing Growth

Promote and facilitate housing and population growth in accordance with the overarching Core Strategy to meet the needs of current and future citizens of South Dublin County.

CS3 Objective 1:

To ensure that sufficient zoned land is available to satisfy the housing and population requirements of the County, as set out under the Ministerial Guidelines for Housing Supply and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy, over the lifetime of the Plan and to ensure that brownfield sites are prioritised for development over greenfield sites in line with the Regional Strategy.

CS3 Objective 2:

To implement a robust monitoring process for all housing delivery including the performance of large-scale housing developments (Schemes for 100 units+) for each neighbourhood area and settlement within the County to allow for ongoing assessment of delivery targets whilst ensuring overdevelopment does not occur in any particular area and to ensure that the delivery of necessary infrastructure is possible to ensure the sustainability of communities.

CS3 Objective 3:

To provide for flexibility in achieving the housing supply targets and meeting housing demand, the Council will consider the re-distribution of housing and population figures within the settlement and Neighbourhood Areas. In this regard, where a site greater than 0.25ha has the potential to exceed the allocation for a particular Neighbourhood Area as set out under Core Strategy Table 10, the applicant must demonstrate to the Planning Authority that the necessary social and physical infrastructure is in place or can be provided as part of the application to accommodate the proposed development.



The Council will monitor the delivery of housing units to ensure general compliance with the Core Strategy and housing supply targets for the County and to inform the redistribution potential outlined above.

CS3 Objective 4:

To maintain and further expand the database of greenfield, brownfield and infill sites as part of the active land management process.

CS3 Objective 5:

To create and maintain a data base of land zoned for residential development that has not yet been developed including, where available, information on why this land has not been developed so as to inform future zoning and de-zoning decisions.

CS3 Objective 6:

To ensure the phased development of new housing areas in tandem with the delivery of physical and social infrastructure provision as identified within Local Area Plans or as informed by assessments carried out by the Planning Authority.

Vacant Sites

Vacant development sites are both a challenge and an opportunity for the County to provide additional housing, employment and other uses. Active land management, including the implementation of the vacant site levy, is key to realising the vision and objectives of the Core Strategy.

The Urban Regeneration and Housing Act, 2015 provides for a levy to be applied on vacant sites in residential and regeneration zoned lands, which are suitable for housing but are not coming forward for development. The Act sets out two classes of land to which the levy may apply:

Residential land, under Section 10 (2)(a) and Section 10(2)(h) of the Planning Act 2000 (as amended).

In accordance with the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act, 2015, it is a key pillar of the Development Plan to promote the appropriate development and renewal of areas that are in need of regeneration, identified having regard to the Core Strategy, in order to prevent:

- adverse effects on existing amenities in such areas, in particular as a result of the ruinous or neglected condition of any land;
- urban blight and decay;
- anti-social behaviour; or
- a shortage of habitable houses or of land suitable for residential use or a mixture of residential and other uses.

In a similar manner, Derelict Sites can have a negative impact on the social, visual and commercial aspects of a neighbourhood. The Council will investigate and prioritise reports of dereliction and take relevant and stringent action, in accordance with the Derelict Sites Act 1990 (the Act), in an effort to have the dereliction abated and ensure re-use of existing urban lands throughout the County.

Compulsory Purchase Orders

Where the context so requires and once identified, the use of Compulsory Purchase Orders (CPOs) will be pursued in as timely a manner as possible under the relevant legislation, for the betterment of the community as part of Active Land Management measures.

Funding

To secure the delivery of National Strategic Objective 1: Compact Growth, Project Ireland 2040 established two tailored funding mechanisms which the Government has committed to providing. The Rural Regeneration and Development Fund (RDF) supports rural renewal for suitable projects in towns and villages with a population of less than 10,000, and outlying areas. The Urban Regeneration and Development Fund (URDF) supports compact sustainable development, through the regeneration of cities and large towns.

It will be an objective of the Council to continue to avail of opportunities to draw down such funding to unlock strategic development lands and compact forms of development.

Policy CS4: Active Land Management

Facilitate the re-use and regeneration of vacant sites and landbanks through various measures to promote compact urban growth in line with the Core Strategy.

CS4 Objective 1:

To implement the Vacant Site Levy for vacant development sites, as appropriate, in the County and to continue to make publicly available a register of vacant sites, as set out in the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act, 2015 (or any superseding Act).

CS4 Objective 2:

To promote the delivery of residential development through active land management measures and a co-ordinated planned approach to developing appropriately zoned lands at key locations, including regeneration areas, vacant sites and under-utilised areas.



CS4 Objective 3:

To deliver development through the compulsory purchase of land as part of active land management where the context requires for compact growth and for the benefit of the common good.

CS4 Objective 4:

To secure funding from appropriate sources, including central government funding mechanisms, to secure the delivery of National Strategic Outcomes under the National Planning Framework.

2.6.8 Employment Lands

The *Guidance Note on Core Strategies* (2010) states that Planning Authorities should undertake an appropriate level of analysis to ensure that sufficient lands are identified for employment purposes at suitable locations, taking proper account of national planning policies.

The employment strategy is informed by an evidence-based approach which considers both existing land use zoning for employment purposes, and the requirement for additional employment lands based on population and employment growth assumptions.

South Dublin County is an integral part of the Dublin region, a city region of international scale and importance. There is a flow of employees across the various counties of the Eastern and Midlands Region and industries tend to cluster based on geographical characteristics, with Dublin City centre serving as the commercial core.

In South Dublin County, economic activity is focused into employment lands that are proximate to key centres of population and into the main urban centres. Chapter 9

Economic Development and Employment of this plan, which includes the retail strategy, continues to promote the location of employment to such centres and through policies and objectives, encourages and supports the economic development of the County in a sustainable and climate friendly manner.

To attract new foreign direct investment (FDI) to the County along with other indigenous investment, there is a need for a sufficient supply of high-quality, marketable, serviced lands and premises. The identification of the existing availability of such sites and the future requirement for same is key to the future economic development of the County. South Dublin has not sought to ‘over zone’ lands and has carried out analysis to ensure that an adequate, varied and flexible range of lands are available. Research which informed this Plan is available as an accompanying document to the Development Plan.

Baseline Analysis

In terms of available lands for development of employment, SDCC carried out an analysis of available lands which have potential to generate jobs. Based on this analysis, there is a total capacity to develop 624 hectares to facilitate further employment. This land is made up of:

- 554ha of land zoned for Enterprise and Employment (EE);
- 55ha of land in Local, Village, District and Town Centres (zoned LC, VC, DC, and TC);
- 7.6ha of employment generating lands within Strategic Development Zones
- 5.8ha of land zoned Major Retail Centre (MRC); and
- 1.2ha zoned Retail Warehousing (RW).

Based on an assessment of employment on existing zoned land, there is potential for 31,824 jobs assuming an average of 51 jobs per hectare. In addition to the above, there is 425ha of Regeneration (REGEN) zoned brownfield land forming part of the Tallaght Town Centre LAP and the Naas Road area. While these lands currently provide a relatively low density of employees to land area, there is significant scope for re-intensification to accommodate higher density employment through a mix of uses while creating a more compact and efficient urban form.

Employment Projections

In line with the RSES and NPF, the Eastern and Midlands Region will accommodate approximately 320,000 additional people at work⁷ from 1 million in 2016 to 1.34 million people by 2040. In 2016, South Dublin County represented 11.8% (118,002/1,000,805) of the region’s resident workforce.

In forward planning the jobs required during the lifetime of the Plan, South Dublin County Council worked in conjunction with the National Transport Authority in estimating projected jobs within the County up to 2040. In line with the National Planning Framework and jobs growth under the Government’s 50:50 City Scenario, it is anticipated that South Dublin County will need to cater for an additional 36,678

⁷ Section 6.1 of the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and NPO 1c of the National Planning Framework

jobs up to 2040. This equates to an average year on year growth of 1,528 jobs a year over a 24-year period. Applying this average growth up to 2028, equates to an additional 18,336 jobs (+22%) resulting in a total of 102,963 jobs. Table 11 sets out these figures.

Table 11: Employment Projections for South Dublin 2016 - 2028

	2016	2028	Growth (No.)	Growth (%)	Year on Year Average Increase
Jobs	84,627 ⁸	102,963	+18,336	+22%	1,528

Based on the need to provide additional jobs in the County and maintain existing jobs through the potential re-location of some business from the current brownfield regeneration lands at Tallaght and Naas Road, the available capacity of employment lands is considered sufficient to meet the needs for the Development Plan period.

Policy CS5: Lands for Employment
Ensure that sufficient serviced lands continue to be available in the right place for employment generation over the lifetime of the Development Plan.
CS5 Objective 1: To focus high intensity employment generating uses around high-capacity public transport nodes.
CS5 Objective 2: To ensure that, insofar as possible, space extensive enterprise is located on lands which are outside the M50 and which do not compromise labour intensive opportunity on zoned lands adjacent to public transport.
CS5 Objective 3: To support mixed use employment activities in our urban areas in accordance with the settlement and retail hierarchies.
CS5 Objective 4: To monitor and further develop the database of employment lands within the County.

2.7 Settlement Strategy

South Dublin County's Settlement Strategy is guided by the policy framework set out at National and Regional levels. It seeks the consolidation of the existing urban footprint, focusing population and jobs primarily within our urban centres, towns and villages consistent with NPO 3a, 3b and 3c of the NPF. The Development Plan recognises that there is a need to successfully respond to the ever-changing demands, pressures and expectations for our urban fabric, prioritising the most efficient use of existing social and physical infrastructure. In doing so, promoting mixed-use compact growth will create a more resilient, healthy, and liveable

⁸ Source: EMRA - Socio-Economic Evidence Baseline Report, available at: <https://emra.ie/dubh/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/EMRA-Economy-and-Employment.pdf>

environment which positively influences the quality of people's lives.

This Development Plan provides a neighbourhood led focus that looks towards creating well designed successful and sustainable communities that will support vibrant places to live, work, visit, socialise and invest in. The Neighbourhoods within the overall settlement strategy are set out below and are discussed in turn under Sections 2.7.1 and 2.7.2 of this Chapter (below).

The function and role of each settlement within the County is set out in Section 2.7. The targeted population distribution proposed by the Development Plan Core Strategy for each settlement is set out in Table 12. Dublin City and Suburbs settlement is targeted to grow by 42,088 persons or 16% up to 2028 from 2016. This growth amounts to 90.5% of the total population growth for South Dublin up to 2028 while the allocated housing for the settlement represents 93% of the total growth. Both figures exceed the minimum requirement of 50% population and housing growth within cities and their suburbs in accordance with NPO 2a, 3a, 3b and RSO 3.2.

Table 12: Core Strategy - Population Allocation up to 2028

Settlement Type	Settlement Name	Census 2016	Existing Pop share (%)	Growth up to 2028	Share of Growth (%)	Growth as proportion of 2016 population	2028 Population (No.)	Proposed Pop share (%)
Urban Aggregate Area		273,215	98%	46,491	99.94%	17.02%	319,705	98.3%
Dublin City and Suburbs⁹	South Dublin DC and S	262,638	94.2%	42,088	90.5%	16%	304,726	93.7%
Self-Sustaining Town	Saggart	3,133	1.1%	398	0.9%	12.7%	3,531	1.1%
Self-Sustaining Growth Towns	Newcastle ¹⁰	3,093	1.1%	1,946	4.2%	63%	5,039	1.5%
	Rathcoole ¹¹	4,351	1.6%	2,058	4.4%	47%	6,409	2%
Aggregate Rural Area		5,552	2%	27	0.1%	0.5%	5,579	1.7%
South Dublin County		278,767	100%	+46,518	100%	16.7%	325,285	100%

The housing and thus population growth for the smaller settlements (Saggart, Newcastle and Rathcoole) reflects the current construction activity, extant planning permissions and sites funded by central government. The growth envisaged in these towns has regard to NPO 7 and NPO 9 of the NPF. In recognition of the anticipated growth for Newcastle and Rathcoole, the Development Plan has been supported by a settlement-based analysis in line with the RSES Appendix A. This identifies the assets in each settlement and opportunities to ensure further growth is provided for in tandem with social and physical infrastructure. In line with National and Regional policy, the rate of growth planned within these settlements is expected to facilitate

⁹ Dublin City and Suburbs figure relates to lands within and contiguous to the CSO defined boundary based on the latest Census data.

¹⁰ Newcastle, Rathcoole and Saggart figures relate to the lands within and contiguous to the CSO defined boundary.

¹¹ The population figures recognise planning permissions under construction and permission not yet commenced.

opportunities for the delivery of required social and physical infrastructure to meet demand and in line with the settlements characteristics.

Table 13: RSES Settlement Hierarchy relating to South Dublin County Council

Level	Settlement Typology	Description	South Dublin	South Dublin County Neighbourhood Areas
1	Dublin City and Suburbs	International business core with a highly concentrated and diversified employment base and higher order retail, arts, culture and leisure offer. Acts as national transport hub with strong inter and intra-regional connections and an extensive commuter catchment.	Palmerstown, Lucan, Clondalkin, Tallaght,	Naas Road Firhouse /Templeogue / Walkinstown / Rathfarnham
			Templeogue, Ballyroan, Ballycullen, Ballyboden, Knocklyon, Edmondstown, Firhouse, Ballycullen and parts of Greenhills, Walkinstown, Terenure and Rathfarnham, and Citywest area.	Tallaght Lucan/ Palmerstown (Including Adamstown/ and Environs) Clondalkin/ Clonburris/ Grangecastle and Environs Citywest Area within the wider Citywest/Saggart/ Newcastle/Rathcoole NA
4	Self-Sustaining Growth Towns	i) Self-Sustaining Growth Towns with a moderate level of jobs and services - includes sub-county market towns and commuter towns with good transport links and capacity for continued commensurate growth to become more self-sustaining.	Rathcoole Newcastle	Newcastle / Saggart/ Rathcoole / Citywest
	Self-Sustaining Towns	ii) Self-Sustaining Towns with high levels of population growth and a weak employment base which are reliant on other areas for employment and/or services and which require targeted 'catch up' investment to become more self-sustaining.	Saggart	Newcastle/ Saggart / Rathcoole/ Citywest
5	Towns and Villages	Towns and villages with local service and employment functions.	None identified in South Dublin.	
6	Rural	Villages and the wider rural region.	Rural area	Uplands Rural Area

In accordance with the principles of sustainable development, and NPO 3b of the NPF; future growth within the County will be prioritised in the Dublin City and Suburbs area first to encourage population growth close to existing and planned employment, services, key transport infrastructure and local amenities. This will ensure a critical mass of people to continue the viability of such services. In this regard, higher densities should be applied to the Dublin City and Suburbs settlement with a graded reduction in the lower level settlements in line with prevailing Ministerial Guidelines.

The smaller towns in the County have increased substantially in population over the 10-year period up to 2016. This development plan will encourage sustainable forms of development in accordance with NPO 7 and 9 within these settlements, by focusing on the development of main streets and lands closest to the town core. This approach is in line with NPO 3c and will result in the creation of vibrant areas while also supporting the surrounding rural hinterland.

The strategic role, function and corresponding development objectives for each settlement are set out below. Settlement growth is guided by the overarching principles of Climate Change and Quality Design and Healthy Placemaking. Chapter 12 Our Neighbourhoods outlines how each area functions within the overall settlement hierarchy and details the key policies and objectives which will contribute towards achieving successful and sustainable neighbourhoods within the County.

The policies and objectives set out below relate to the principles of development expressed as the County Settlement Hierarchy and the role of each settlement in accommodating future growth in line with National and Regional policy. The subsequent chapters within the Plan set out how development can achieve these principles through integrated land use and transportation/mobility, good quality housing, community infrastructure provision, environmental considerations and wider infrastructure needs.

Policy CS6: Settlement Strategy - Strategic Planning Principles
Promote the consolidation and sustainable intensification of development within the urban settlements identified in the settlement hierarchy.
CS6 Objective 1: To implement the Growth Strategy detailed in the RSES and in particular, the delivery of sustainable growth in the Metropolitan Area through the Dublin Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (consistent with RPO 3.1)
CS6 Objective 2: To promote compact growth and to support high quality infill development in existing urban built-up areas by achieving a target of at least 50% of all new homes to be located within or contiguous to the built-up area of Dublin City and Suburbs (consistent with NSO 1, RSO 2, NPO 3b and RPO 3.2).

CS6 Objective 3:	To promote compact growth and to support high quality infill development in existing urban built-up areas, outside Dublin City and Suburbs, by achieving a target of at least 30% of all new homes to be located within or contiguous to the CSO defined settlement boundaries (consistent with NPO 3b and RPO 3.2).	
CS6 Objective 4:	To promote higher densities (50+ units per hectare) subject to meeting qualitative standards at appropriate locations, in urban built-up areas, especially near urban centres and/or high-capacity public transport nodes in line with prevailing Section 28 Ministerial Guidelines and where it can be demonstrated that the necessary infrastructure is in place or can be provided to facilitate the development.	
CS6 Objective 5:	To design future development in a manner that facilitates sustainable travel patterns, with a particular focus on increasing the share of active modes (walking and cycling) and public transport use and creating a safe attractive, universally-accessible street environment for pedestrians and cyclists, where adequate transport links are in place, or will be situated, close to new developments and, insofar as possible, to existing developments which need them.	
CS6 Objective 6:	To support, through the compact growth model in the Core Strategy and settlement strategy and by ensuring population growth and plot densities are sustainable, the just transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity-rich, environmentally sustainable and carbon neutral economy before 2050.	

2.7.1 Dublin City and Suburbs

The Dublin City and Suburbs settlement is the only nationally and regionally defined settlement within South Dublin County. The total area of the settlement covers 319 square kilometres taking in the four Dublin Local Authorities. For South Dublin County, it is home to 262,638 persons or 94% of the population (CSO, 2016) and is targeted to accommodate more than 92% of South Dublin's population growth up to 2028.

The characteristics of the neighbourhoods within this settlement are unique and provide individual strengths and opportunities which the Plan must protect and enhance in order to contribute towards the creation of great places in which to live, work, socialise and invest.

The County is underpinned by an urban hierarchy from the towns, to the traditional villages, supported by a range of district and local centres. Table 13 of this Chapter lists the urban centres within the settlement with Tallaght, Clondalkin and Lucan forming the larger centres, critical for delivering services, retail and economic activity interconnected with existing and planned transportation. The continued development of the various urban centres in Dublin City and Suburbs will provide for new mixed-use development as the engine to drive growth in the urban environment. A key

component of this Development Plan is to support the consolidation of these key urban areas with more local day to day services focused within local centres as the plan strives towards a 10-minute settlement concept in line with the provisions of the RSES.

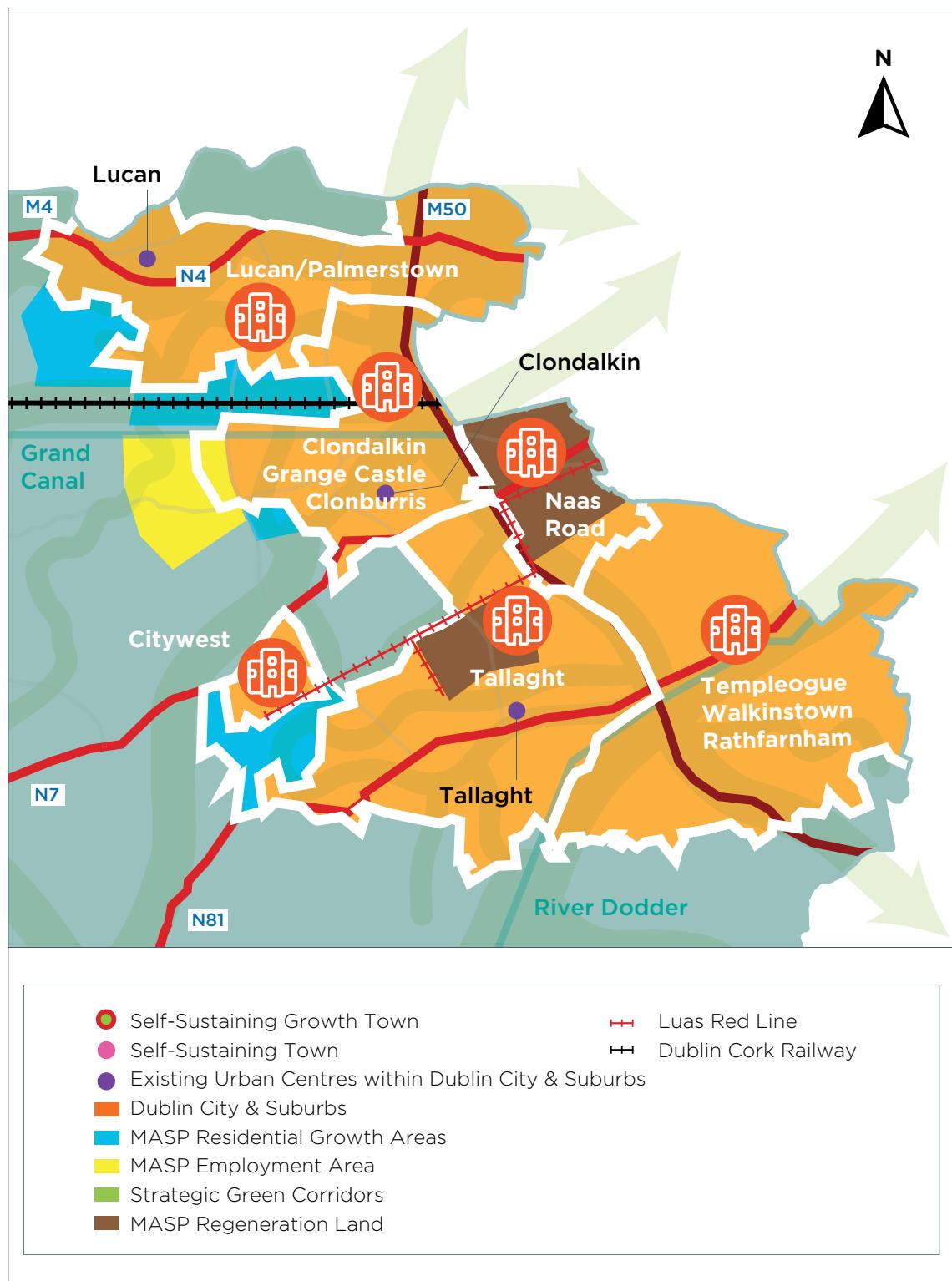


Figure 11: Dublin City and Suburbs settlement boundary

Key Urban Centres within Dublin City and Suburbs

Tallaght

Tallaght is the County Town and the administrative capital of South Dublin County. It is also designated as a Level 2 Retail Centre in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy. Situated 12 kilometres from Dublin City, it is in close proximity to the N7 economic corridor, which is a key national transport corridor and also has a direct Luas connection and bus links to Dublin City. Tallaght is a significant settlement in regional terms with a rich historic core along the village main street. The town includes major shopping facilities, civic offices and associated commercial, financial, cultural and community facilities including a Technological University, a Regional Hospital and employment areas in Cookstown and Broomhill.

Clondalkin

The settlement of Clondalkin is situated 11 kilometres west of Dublin City. Clondalkin is a secondary administrative centre for South Dublin County and a Level 3 Retail Centre in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy. Its historic and wider town centre includes shopping facilities, civic and administrative services and associated commercial, cultural and community facilities. Outside of the centre, the area is characterised by low density suburban neighbourhoods that are based around a polycentric network of local retail centres. There is significant potential for development on brownfield lands adjacent to Clondalkin Town Centre.

Lucan

Lucan is situated 14 kilometres to the west of Dublin City along the N4 economic corridor. It is characterised by an historic village core surrounded by generally low-density suburban neighbourhoods based around a polycentric network of local retail centres and a level 3 district centre. The area is served by high frequency bus routes to Dublin City. The Dublin – Kildare rail line serves communities, including Adamstown, to the south of Lucan. Employment is provided for locally through mixed use retail and commercial areas adjacent to the village core. Grange Castle and other business parks provide employment to the south. The GDA Transport Strategy proposes a Luas line to Lucan from Dublin City and upgrading of the Kildare line as far as Hazelhatch involving electrification and high-frequency commuter services.

Wider Dublin City and Suburbs area

A key component of this Development Plan is to support the consolidation of the key urban areas with more local day to day services focused on the existing villages, district centres and local centres. It is envisaged that the development of the wider settlement area will largely be provided for through infill and brownfield growth.

The urban nature of the Dublin City and Suburbs settlement has developed over time to incorporate the six historic villages of Clondalkin, Lucan, Palmerstown, Rathfarnham, Tallaght and Templeogue and their unique characteristics. As the suburbs of Dublin developed, so new local and district centres were formed, each with their own identity and sense of place supporting the residential areas. Such areas include Knocklyon, Edmondstown, Ballyboden, Firhouse, Ballyroan, Ballycullen, and those parts of Greenhills and Walkinstown which are within South Dublin but

straddle the County boundary.

The relatively new district area, in Fortunestown/Citywest has been developing over the last number of years at a significant pace and is subject to a Local Area Plan. Its proximity to the Citywest Business Park has facilitated the delivery of housing and jobs beside each other which is supported by the Red Luas Line. The level 3 District Centre of Citywest shopping centre forms the centre of the new district area within and contiguous to the Dublin City and suburbs boundary. It has been one of the most active areas in terms of the delivery of housing for the County during the 2016 – 2022 Development Plan period. The delivery of commensurate levels of social and physical infrastructure to match recent and continued growth will be promoted in this area.

Strategic Development Zones (SDZ)

Lands at Adamstown are subject to an approved SDZ Planning Scheme (2014, as amended). Adamstown represents a major expansion of the footprint of Lucan to the west of the County along the Dublin - Cork rail corridor. To progress development in this new settlement, the Council has actively sought to deliver on the phasing requirements of the SDZ, including successfully bidding for funding for parks, roads and other infrastructure under the LIHAF and URDF mechanisms.

Lands at Clonburris have an approved SDZ Planning Scheme (2019) and represent a major expansion of the footprint of Clondalkin along the Dublin-Cork rail corridor. The Council will continue to actively promote the delivery of sufficient public transport and road capacity, in tandem with future development of the SDZ. In this regard, significant funding has been achieved through the URDF to provide infrastructure to facilitate early development during the lifetime of the Development Plan.

In accordance with Section 169(9) of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended), Planning Schemes form part of the County Development Plan for the area and any contrary provisions of the Development Plan are superseded by the Planning Scheme.

Regeneration Areas

As set out in the Core Strategy, there are two large scale regeneration areas within the County which currently accommodate low density industrial lands that are close to existing and planned transport nodes. These areas are the Naas Road and the Cookstown and Broomhill Industrial estates in Tallaght and are designated with the regeneration Zoning Objective ‘REGEN’ (*to facilitate enterprise and/or residential led regeneration subject to a development framework or plan for the area incorporating phasing and infrastructure delivery*).

The delivery of these areas may require a longer lead in time as described in the Core Strategy above. With this understanding the role such areas play, while significant, will take time to transition from underutilised urban areas beside high-capacity transport to residential and employment growth areas. Ensuring that the development of such areas is planned and co-ordinated in a manner which is capable of delivering successful and sustainable new neighbourhoods is a key objective of this plan.

<p>Policy CS7: Consolidation Areas within the Dublin City and Suburbs Settlement</p> <p>Promote the consolidation and sustainable intensification of development within the Dublin City and Suburbs settlement boundary.</p>
<p>CS7 Objective 1:</p> <p>To promote more intensive population and employment uses focussing on good community, civic and school facilities, good quality streets and spaces whereby existing and new neighbourhoods are knitted together alongside essential infrastructure and amenities that are required to develop sustainable communities and employment within the key urban centres, consistent with RPO 4.3.</p>
<p>CS7 Objective 2:</p> <p>To promote and support the regeneration of underutilised industrial areas designated with the regeneration Zoning Objective 'REGEN' ('<i>to facilitate enterprise and/or residential led regeneration subject to a development framework or plan for the area incorporating phasing and infrastructure delivery</i>).</p>
<p>CS7 Objective 3:</p> <p>To promote and support the development of undeveloped infill and brownfield zoned lands and to promote pre-application consultation in accordance with Section 247 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) (consistent with RPO 4.3).</p>
<p>CS7 Objective 4:</p> <p>To promote and facilitate development at the Strategic Development Zones at Adamstown and Clonburris, in accordance with their planning scheme and associated phasing requirements, whilst adapting to and facilitating emerging transport service level pattern needs.</p>

2.7.2 Self-Sustaining Growth Towns / Self-Sustaining Town

An analysis of the lower tier settlements was carried out to determine their scale, function and role within the overall County having regard to the RSES settlement hierarchy descriptions. Asset-based assessments were carried out for Newcastle and Rathcoole and these are set out under Appendix 2B. The assessment uses a combination of evaluation of the social, economic and natural assets and potential that is available within the settlement. The methodology undertaken is based on the guidance under Appendix A of the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy.

The South Dublin County settlement strategy identifies, Newcastle and Rathcoole as Self-Sustaining Growth Towns based on past and targeted growth. Saggart is identified as a Self-Sustaining Town as described below.

Saggart - Self-Sustaining Town

The Saggart settlement had a population in 2016 of 3,133 which is targeted to grow by 366 persons (11%) to 3,499 persons by 2028. Therefore, while the settlement has a low target population, its position in the settlement hierarchy reflects significant

growth in the last twenty years and its integral connection to the growing Citywest/Fortunestown area to the east. The jobs to residents ratio in 2016 was 0.195¹² which typically indicates a net-outflow commuter settlement dependent on other areas for jobs. However, taking account of employment in close proximity at Citywest and Greenogue, the ratio does not reflect the proximity to the settlement of these locations for employment.

The settlement is within reasonable walking/cycling distance of the Saggart Luas Stop at Fortunestown /Citywest. The Citywest Business Campus located 2.3km north-east of the settlement provides employment opportunities outside the immediate settlement, but within walking and cycling distance. Similarly, the level 3 District Centre at Fortunestown provides additional services and retail outside, but accessible to, the core village area of Saggart.

In line with Regional Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 of the RSES the sustainable development of Saggart will support economic and regeneration opportunities while also strengthening rural networks and communities.

Policy CS8: Saggart
Support the sustainable long-term growth of Saggart by focusing growth within and contiguous to the village core to create a critical mass of population and jobs based on local demand and the ability of local services to cater for sustainable growth levels.
CS8 Objective 1: To facilitate the commencement and completion of development on zoned residential lands within and contiguous to the settlement boundary facilitating connections to the village core and other areas to provide for active travel and the provision of necessary open space and community amenities in close proximity.
CS8 Objective 2: To support well-designed infill development along the main street and core village area of Saggart.
CS8 Objective 3: To proactively support and promote the highest levels of services, social infrastructure, facilities, retail and economic activity to meet the needs of current and future growth in line with the scale and function of Saggart within the settlement hierarchy.

Newcastle - Self-Sustaining Growth Town

The Newcastle settlement had a population in 2016 of 3,093 which is targeted to grow by 1,946 persons (+63%) to 5,039 persons by 2028. On this basis, the settlement can be categorised as a medium sized town. The jobs to residents ratio in 2016 was 0.215¹³ which indicates a net-outflow commuter-based settlement which is

¹² Saggart resident workers: 1,579 persons with 308 jobs within the settlement boundary, Source: National Planning Framework, 2018.

¹³ Newcastle resident workers: 1,441 persons with 310 jobs within the settlement boundary, Source: National Planning Framework, 2018.

dependent on other areas for jobs. However, as set out in the asset-based analysis in Appendix 2B, the nearby Greenogue and Baldonnel Business Parks provide local jobs within close proximity to the settlement increasing this ratio to circa. 2.25.

The growth in Newcastle is mainly focused on the adopted Local Area Plan. It is estimated that the remaining units in current permissions will, at an average of 80 units per year, take 7 years to develop. The remaining LAP lands which could accommodate 886 units do not have permission to date. The continued growth of Newcastle will be dependent on the delivery of the phasing and infrastructure required in the LAP.

The overarching principle for the town is to improve the social and physical services to provide for the growing population.

Newcastle has limited public transport provision and social services to date. Some improvements will be made as BusConnects brings improved services and overall accessibility to Celbridge, Dublin City Centre, Grange Castle, Hazelhatch train station and Saggart Luas Stop. The electrification and upgrading of the Kildare line to a high-frequency Dart service as far as Hazelhatch station will also benefit Newcastle. The settlement needs to develop at an incremental pace, based on the delivery of social, physical and transport infrastructure and services, supported by the LAP. The capacity of zoned lands is considered to be sufficient to meet long term demand for the settlement.

Policy CS9: Newcastle

Support the sustainable long-term growth of Newcastle by focusing development growth within the current settlement boundary and based on the ability of local services to cater for sustainable growth levels.

CS9 Objective 1:

To ensure that development proposals provide for infrastructure including community buildings, sports pitches and service provision in line with population growth as set out in the Newcastle LAP (2012 extended to December 2022) or any succeeding plan.

CS9 Objective 2:

To support well designed infill and brownfield development on zoned lands along the main street, in particular where it provides for improved services, commercial, retail or mixed use provision to meet the needs of the growing population.



CS9 Objective 3:

To proactively support and promote the highest appropriate levels of services, social infrastructure, facilities, retail, open space amenity and economic activity to meet the needs of current and future growth in line with the scale and function of Newcastle within the settlement hierarchy.

Rathcoole - Self-Sustaining Growth Town

The Rathcoole settlement had a population in 2016 of 4,351 which is targeted to grow by 2,058 persons (+47%) to 6,409 persons by 2028. Therefore, the town can be categorised as a medium sized town. The jobs to residents ratio in 2016 was 0.443¹⁴ which indicates a net-outflow commuter settlement dependent on outlying areas for jobs. However, as set out in the asset-based analysis in Appendix 2B, there is a substantial employment base in close proximity to Rathcoole within industrial lands to the north at Greenogue and Baldonnel in addition to the Citywest Business Campus to the east.

This level of growth is based on permissions available to commence within and adjoining the town and further growth will be at a rate that seeks to achieve a balance of service and infrastructure provision, focusing on consolidation along the main street.

Rathcoole has limited public transport provision and social services to date. Some improvements will be made as BusConnects brings improved services and overall accessibility to Celbridge, Dublin City Centre, Grangecastle, Hazelhatch train station and Saggart Luas Stop. It is important that Rathcoole develops at an incremental pace, based on the delivery of social, physical and transport infrastructure and services. The capacity of zoned lands is considered to be sufficient to meet long term demand for the settlement.

Policy CS10: Rathcoole

Support the sustainable long-term growth of Rathcoole by focusing development growth along the main street based on local demand and the ability of local services to cater for sustainable growth levels.

CS10 Objective 1:

To facilitate the commencement and completion of development on zoned residential lands within and contiguous to the settlement boundary of Rathcoole which recognises natural heritage assets and facilitates connections to the village core and other areas to provide for active travel opportunities.



CS10 Objective 2:

To support well-designed infill development along the main street and core village area of Rathcoole.



CS10 Objective 3:

To proactively support and promote the highest levels of services, social infrastructure, facilities, retail and economic activity to meet the needs of current and future growth in line with the scale and function of Rathcoole within the settlement hierarchy.

¹⁴ Rathcoole resident workers: 2,027 persons with 897 jobs within the settlement boundary, Source: National Planning Framework, 2018.

CS10 SLO 1:

To investigate the potential for alternative land uses for the lands currently zoned RES-N (To provide for new residential communities in accordance with approved area plans) and OS (To preserve and provide for open space and recreational amenities) as identified by the SLO on the CDP land use zoning map, having regard to protecting existing habitats, Biodiversity and the Rathcoole Woodlands, the need for social and affordable housing, community infrastructure and access. Following this assessment, and where alternative land use arrangements are identified in line with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area, to bring forward proposals for re-zoning.

2.7.3 Rural Areas

For the purposes of planning policy, ‘rural’ comprises areas with a population of less than 1,500 people, including small settlements and individual dwellings in the countryside outside settlement boundaries with a population greater than 1,500 persons, as defined by the CSO from the most recent census.

The RSES MASP defines the entire County as being within the Dublin Metropolitan Area and as such, the rural areas of South Dublin County are under strong urban influence for housing. The Development Plan will manage the growth of areas that are under strong urban influence, in accordance with the *Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines* (2005) to avoid over-development, while sustaining vibrant rural communities in line with NPO 15 and NPO 19. The Development Plan reflects this by having a carefully defined Rural Settlement Strategy set out under Chapter 6 *Housing*.

Policy CS11: Rural Areas

Recognise that the rural area of South Dublin County is an area under strong urban influence for housing and restrict the spread of dwellings in the Rural ‘RU’, Dublin Mountain ‘HA-DM’, Liffey Valley ‘HA-LV’ and Dodder Valley ‘HA-DV’ zones based on the criteria set out in the Rural Settlement Strategy contained within Chapter 6: *Housing*.

CS11 Objective 1:

To implement the Rural Settlement Strategy contained in Chapter 6: *Housing*.

CS11 SLO 1:

To restrict development to low density, 1 or 2 storey residential in keeping with the existing character of the surrounding houses whilst having regard to airport restrictions.

2.8 Climate Action Audit

 Source of Green House Gases (GHGs)	Measure to Address Climate Impacts
<p>The potential sources of GHGs from development in the absence of a Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy for the plan principally arises from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Development of greenfield edge of city/town sites to accommodate population and employment growth. → Uncoordinated development and public transport infrastructure provision, → Facilitating inefficient and mono-use, land use in urban areas, → Increased distances between homes and jobs, → Locating development within or close to flood zones, SACs, SPAs and sensitive Ecological Corridors. → Increased impact on the wider environment and biodiversity through urban sprawl and increased land take. 	<p>This Chapter of the Development Plan contains policies and objectives which promote measures that have the potential to reduce our negative climate impact in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 99.9% of all population and housing growth will take place within or contiguous to the urban settlement boundary [1]; → 92% of population and 93% of housing growth will occur within and/or contiguous to the Dublin City and suburbs settlement boundary; → 71% of new housing and population growth is within the MASP strategic development areas; → The location of people and jobs in close proximity is promoted, especially when close to high-capacity public transport; → The development of brownfield sites/infill and regeneration is supported; → The Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy align with the Greater Dublin Area Transport Strategy 2016 – 2035; → By promoting compact growth the Plan prevents urban sprawl and the resultant impact on the environment and biodiversity, allowing for greater potential for nature based solutions to flooding and other ways of working with nature to the benefit of humans; → The Plan supports and incorporates the ecosystems approach to development. <p>[1] Defined by the latest Central Statistics Office Census.</p>

