



THE SOUTH DUBLIN COUNTY
LOCAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY PLAN
2016 ... 2021

Glossary of Acronyms

AIRO	All Island Research Observatory
CSO	Central Statistics Office
EAs	Electoral Areas
EDs	Electoral Divisions
EMRA	Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly
EI	Enterprise Ireland
ETB	Education and Training Board
HSE	Health Service Executive
IDA	Industrial Development Agency
ITT	Institute of Technology
LA	Local Authority
LCDC	Local Community Development Committee
LECP	Local Economic and Community Plan
LEO	Local Enterprise Office
OPRAH	Older People Remaining at Home
PPN	Public Participation Network
SDCC	South Dublin County Council
SPC	Strategic Policy Committee

Contents

Introduction	3
South Dublin – an Overview	3
The Local Economic and Community Plan – A Background	3
Consistency with National, Regional and County Plans and Strategies	4
LCDC Membership	5
Economic Development SPC Membership	6
South Dublin LECP Advisory Steering Group Membership	6
Developing the South Dublin LECP	7
Improved Collaboration, Research and Information	8
LECP Work Programme for 2016	9
INFRASTRUCTURE	11
Goal 1: Maintain and develop existing enterprise to support and improve the economic infrastructure of South Dublin County	11
Goal 2: Transform older industrial areas into high quality centres for enterprise	13
Goal 3: Strengthen the economic fabric of our towns and villages	14
ENTERPRISE and EMPLOYMENT	17
Goal 4: Develop new and existing enterprises with significant employment, capital, income or growth potential	17
Goal 5: Improve the quality and diversity of employment in the County	18
Goal 6: Actively engage with other Authorities and Agencies in the continued economic development of the Dublin region	20
Goal 7: Develop micro enterprise, community economic development and start-ups	21



**HEALTH and WELLBEING****23**

Goal 8: Empower our communities to improve their health and wellbeing and quality of life by providing relevant information and accessibility to quality services

23

**ENVIRONMENT****26**

Goal 9: Protect and enhance our environment by providing information that is accessible to all and applying the principles of sustainable development

26

**POVERTY and INCLUSION****29**

Goal 10: Reduce poverty, social exclusion and disadvantage, and improve levels of income for disadvantaged communities, including children and families

29

**EDUCATION and TRAINING****32**

Goal 11: Continue to improve opportunities for our people to participate in life-long learning opportunities

32

Goal 12: Develop and empower our local workforce through improving skills and increasing the accessibility of further educational opportunities

34

**CITIZENSHIP and PARTICIPATION****37**

Goal 13: Support our communities to influence decisions that matter in their areas and lives and encourage political, economic and cultural citizenship

37

Goal 14: Strengthen connections, cooperation and coordination between service providers and between service providers and communities

39

Appendix 1 – South Dublin County Socio Economic Profile**40****Appendix 2 – Screening for Appropriate Assessment****82****Appendix 3 – SEA Final Determination Report****84**



Introduction

South Dublin – an Overview

South Dublin County is one of 4 Local Authority areas in the Dublin region, with a population of 265,205 and a total area of 222.7 square kilometres. The number of people living in the County grew by 11% during the period 2002 – 2011. While this makes South Dublin the 4th most populated County in Ireland, the rate of growth is considerably less than the national rate of 17.1% over the same period.

South Dublin is a County of contrasting areas in terms of socio economic profile. Using the Relative Index Scores for 2011 South Dublin is the 10th most affluent County in Ireland with a score of -0.1. However rates of disadvantage vary greatly across the County, with a score of 8.9 in the Rathfarnham local electoral area and -8.4 in the Tallaght South local electoral area. At small area level the differences are more extreme, with 35 small areas classified as very *disadvantaged* and 1 area classified as *extremely disadvantaged*. This is one of only 3 such *extremely disadvantaged* areas in the state. In these small areas there are very high levels of people who are experiencing, or who are at risk of poverty.

In relation to educational attainment the number of people who have completed education to degree level or higher is in line with the national average. However in some areas of the County the rate is just slightly more than half that national average. The same is true for levels of unemployment. In the local electoral area of Templeogue – Terenure there was an 11.9% rate of unemployment at the 2011 Census, the rate in the Tallaght South local electoral area was 29.5%. While the more up to date live register figures do show a similar rate of increase across all local electoral areas in levels of

employment in recent years, it is clear that some areas are starting from a lower base.

There are more than 105,000 people in the County in employment, with over 80,000 jobs located in the County. South Dublin has the highest rate of out of County commuting for work in Ireland at 57.2%. However South Dublin does attract large numbers of commuters to jobs in the County, particularly from the mid-east region. There are over 6,800 business entities in the County with business categories including retail, transport and distribution, professional and financial services and manufacturing. Over 80% of firms in the County have 20 or less employees making the SME sector the largest source of employment in the County.

The Local Economic and Community Plan– A Background

Under the Local Government Reform Act (2014) each local authority is required to establish a Local Community Development Committee (LCDC). The South Dublin LCDC was one of 10 frontrunner committees and was established in 2013. The Local Government Reform Act also requires each LCDC to produce a 6 year Local Economic and Community Plan in partnership with the Economic Development Strategic Policy Committee (EDSPC).

The South Dublin County 6 year Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) has been developed following a year of consultation and collaboration involving stakeholders from the community and economic development sectors in the County. This process has been coordinated by the LCDC and the EDSPC. The planning process has taken into account the strategic policies of national, regional and



local bodies, and has been approved by the Eastern and Midlands Regional Assembly and by South Dublin County Council. This Plan is not intended to replace the statutory, strategic or operational plans of national and local agencies and organisations. It aims to develop improved integration and reduced duplication through a collaborative action focussed plan.

This LECP contains both economic and community elements, recognising that economic and community development should happen in tandem and serve common rather than conflicting interests. There are 7 economic high level goals, and 7 community high level goals, however there are elements of crossover and joint action. The plan builds on the strong culture of integrated and collaborative work in South Dublin County. It further progresses the achievements of earlier plans and strategies produced by interagency committees including the County Development Board, the Joint Policing Committee, the Tourism Working Group and the Economic Development Strategic Policy Committee. The LECP aims to introduce new approaches and programmes of work while complementing existing programmes and plans.

Through the LECP new partnerships will be built and existing partnerships will be strengthened. New commitments will be made to ensure that the planning of work in the areas of community and economic development will prioritise value for money, reducing duplication, sharing resources and more evidence based practice. This is an action focussed plan with a strong emphasis on the monitoring and evaluation of the LECP actions. These actions will be reshaped, adapted and developed over the 6 year period of the plan. The process of developing this LECP has taken account of *Putting People First – the Action Plan for Effective Local Government* which highlighted the scope for a more joined up approach by the local government and local development sectors. By utilising mutual strengths and experiences of both sectors there is the potential

for more cost effective and efficient delivery of services and more meaningful impacts for communities.

This plan represents the strategic vision for the development of the community and the economy of South Dublin County. It will be implemented alongside the South Dublin County Development Plan and, where relevant, LECP actions will be required to go through the statutory planning process.

Consistency with National, Regional and County Plans and Strategies

The LECP is one of a collection of national, regional and County plans and strategies. It provides a framework for organisations to link their strategies and plans and to combine investment and resources to achieve common agreed goals. In preparing and developing the LECP these national, regional and county plans and strategies have been reviewed, including the current regional planning guidelines and the current South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016.

South Dublin County LECP includes a range of actions that sustain existing businesses, focus on the redevelopment of underutilised areas, develop regional competitiveness to attract mobile largescale international investment projects and support the development of sustainable, inclusive and thriving communities.

This plan is consistent with the Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022 and the core strategy of the South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 through the inclusion of policies promoting appropriate sustainable economic and community development within the context of the wider Dublin strategic planning area.

The South Dublin County LECP has been screened for compliance with Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Appropriate Assessment (AA) under the relevant legislative requirements.



LCDC Membership

Anna Lee	Chair, Community
Billy Coman	SDCC
Colm Ward	Local Enterprise Office (replacing Emer O Gorman and Loman O Byrne)
Larry O Neill	South Dublin County Partnership
Fiona Ward	Department of Social Protection
Padraig Rehill	Health Services Executive
Deirdre McKeon	Education and Training Board (replacing Paddy Lavelle)
Cllr. Paula Donovan	SDCC
Cllr. Kieron Mahon	SDCC
Cllr. Eoin Ó Broin	SDCC
Doreen Carpenter	PPN (Social Inclusion Pillar)
Maurice Walsh	PPN (Social Inclusion Pillar)
Stephen Dunne	Vice Chair, PPN (Community Pillar)
Ronan Leydon	PPN (Community Pillar)
Justin Byrne	PPN (Environment Pillar)
Prof. Mary Corcoran	NUI Maynooth, Community
Prof. Joe Barry	TCD, Community
Peter Byrne	South Dublin Chamber
Greg Tierney	Crosscare
SPC	Strategic Policy Committee



Economic Development SPC Membership

Cllr. Emer Higgins	Clondalkin
Cllr. Ronan McMahon	Templeogue - Terenure
Cllr. Guss O'Connell	Lucan
Cllr. Paul Foley	Templeogue - Terenure
Cllr. John Lahart	Rathfarnham
Cllr. Brendan Ferron	Tallaght Central
Cllr. Francis Noel Duffy	Rathfarnham
Cllr. Anne Marie Dermody	Rathfarnham
Gareth Robinson	South Dublin Chamber
Dr Damian Roche	IT Tallaght
Sean Reid	South Dublin Chamber
Tara de Buitléar	PPN representative

South Dublin LECP Advisory Steering Group Membership

Philip Murphy	SDCC, Chief Officer of the LCDC
Frank Nevin	SDCC, Director of Economic, Enterprise and Tourism Development
Cllr. John Lahart	Economic Development SPC
Cllr. Eoin Ó Broin	LCDC
Seán Reid	Economic Development SPC
Larry O'Neill	LCDC

Developing the South Dublin LECP

The 5 stage process outlined by the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government has been followed in the development of the LECP.

<p>Stage 1 Preparation</p>	<p>This stage involved the development of a socio economic statement for the County, drawing on available socio economic data and the expertise of the members of both partner committees.</p>
<p>Stage 2 Public Consultation</p>	<p>A 6 week consultation process was completed over a period in April, May and June 2015. The socio economic statement was widely advertised and circulated and submissions were invited from members of the public and other stakeholders. Following completion of this process a set of 14 high level goals for the LECP were agreed by both partner committees. During the consultation process 3 key areas for focussed improvement were identified - Collaboration, Information Provision and Research</p>
<p>Stage 3 Developing Objectives and Actions</p>	<p>These 14 high level goals became the basis for the development of a set of 40 detailed objectives. Both partner committees then consulted with stakeholders to develop over 80 clear, measurable and time bound actions under these objectives. It became clear that it would be difficult to secure 6 year commitments to actions and so it was agreed that a work programme for 2016 would be initially developed. This work plan will then be reviewed and updated with new actions over the 6 year life of the plan. The development of actions was supported by mapping and data analysis carried out by the All Island Research Observatory in NUI Maynooth. (see Appendix 1)</p>
<p>Stage 4 Final Plan</p>	<p>The final plan was approved by both partner committees on October 22nd 2015 and was then submitted to the Dublin Regional Assembly. The plan was then adopted by South Dublin County Council on December 14th 2015.</p>
<p>Stage 5 Monitoring and Review</p>	<p>An ongoing monitoring and review process has been agreed by the 2 partner committees. This process will be coordinated by an Advisory Steering Group consisting of members of both committees.</p>



Improved Collaboration, Research and Information

During the process of developing the LECP 3 areas of focus for improvement emerged; Collaboration, Research and Information.

There is an identified need for more **Research**, data gathering and analysis to be built into programme and service planning and development. Improved information will allow for a progression towards more evidenced based practice, more targeted interventions and improved outcomes for communities and the County.

South Dublin County has benefitted from a strong culture of interagency information sharing and cooperation. However there will always be opportunities for improved **Collaboration**, the

strengthening of existing partnerships, and the development of new relationships. Many of the LECP actions have been designed to build on previous experiences of organisations working together.

South Dublin County is well served by many excellent facilities, services and programmes however too often people report that they are unaware of opportunities that exist. Therefore there is a need to improve the provision of **Information** about services, programmes, opportunities and policies and procedures. This applies to the information shared by service providers, but also to the methods of providing this information to service users.

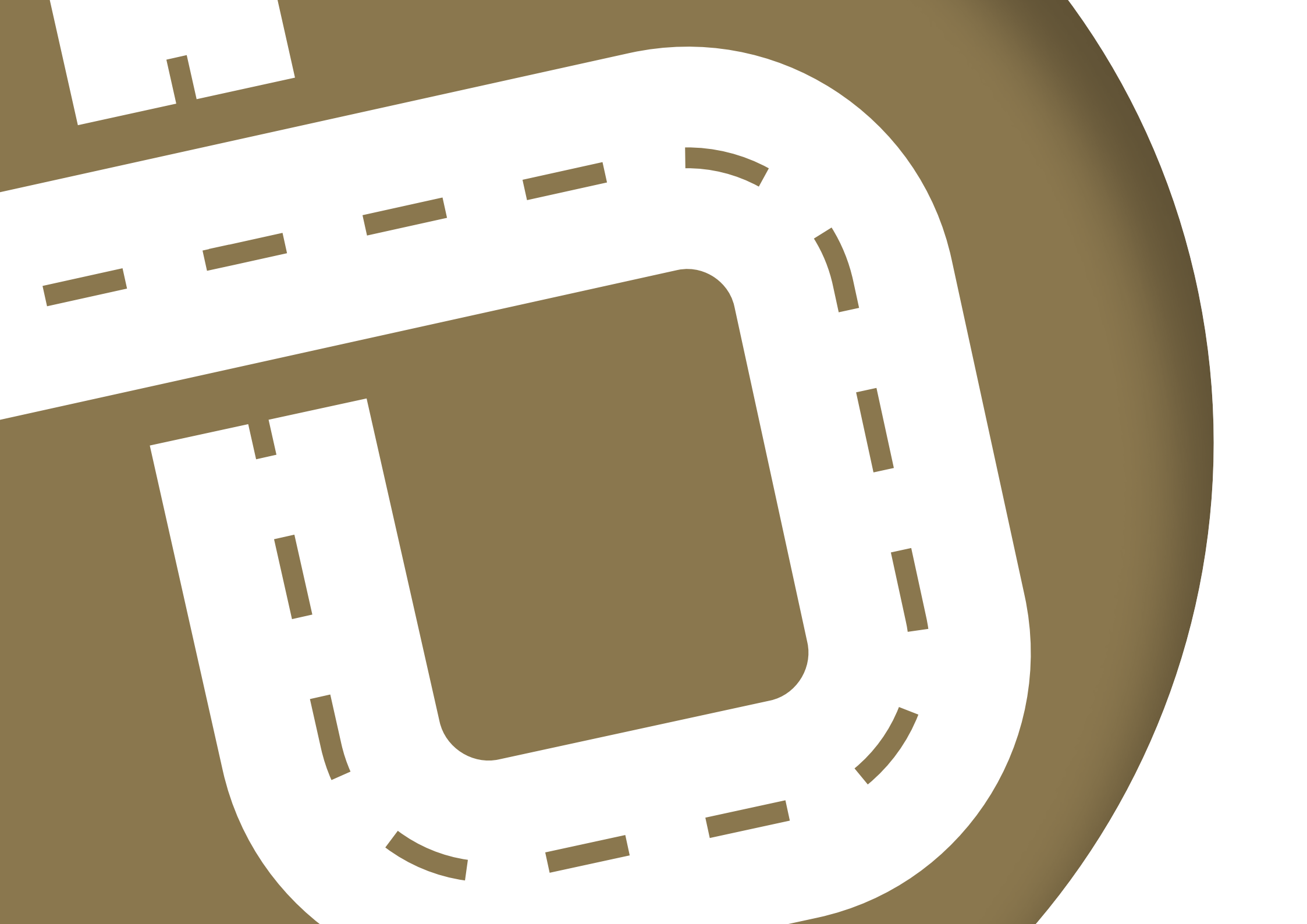
LECP Work Programme for 2016

This work programme is the result of a year-long consultation process involving the LCDC and EDSPC and coordinated by the Advisory Steering Group. In the initial stages of development 7 themes were agreed, with 14 high level goals. During the public consultation phase participants were asked to highlight priorities, strengths, weaknesses and opportunities under each of the high level goals. A brief summary of the feedback received through this process, along with relevant socio economic data, is outlined in the narrative provided for each of the high level goals.

The resulting objectives and actions have stemmed from the combination of socio economic data analysis, the experiences and expertise of service providers, and the issues raised by other organisations and members of the public. The action plan will be reviewed on an annual basis as new resources become available, new initiatives are developed and new partnerships are built.

Action timelines are short term, to be carried out or completed in 2016, medium term, to be carried out or completed by 2018 and long term, to be completed by the end of the 6 year period in 2021. Some actions are described as ongoing, where work has already commenced and will continue over the duration of the plan.

The monitoring and reviewing of the action plan will be coordinated by the Advisory Steering Group. Ongoing consultation will be an important element of the review process, it will be important to ensure that the LECP continues to be a reflection of the views and needs of service providers and communities across the County. This will ensure that the impact of each action on the community, economy and the environment will continue to be monitored by a wide range of stakeholders, as well as members of the LCDC and EDSPC.





Infrastructure

Goal 1:

Maintain and develop existing enterprise to support and improve the economic infrastructure of South Dublin County

There are over 6,800 business entities in South Dublin County employing over 80,000 people within 4800 operational business premises. Business categories include retail, transport and distribution, professional and financial services and manufacturing. Over 80% of businesses in the County have 20 or less employees, making small and medium enterprise the most common business type in the County. There are however a number of large industrial employers such as Pfizer, Irish Distillers and SAP.

There are a number of economic character areas in the County. These are the Technology Crescent, Rail Corridor, Tallaght, the Luas Corridor and Towns and Villages. They represent areas of similar economic activity. A marketing strategy will be developed for each character area, building on the County economic profile and economic strategy developed in 2012. These marketing strategies will include Unique Development and Selling Points for each area and the development of relevant information material. The provision of this information will further develop the focus on local business and the particular benefits of locating in each area.

In conjunction with the development and rollout of a marketing strategy there are two complementing programmes, the identification of key infrastructure supports for individual character areas and supporting and developing local business collaboration networks based on the networks developed as part of the Business support grant initiative,

leading to a better understanding of local business needs.

Collaboration with third level institutions is an important element in fostering improved economic development. The Institute of Technology Tallaght is in the process of incorporating into the Dublin Technical University and there are close connections between the Ryan Institute and Dublin City University. There are opportunities to build on the existing networks to support improved services and linkages to the wider business community. There are also opportunities to develop incubation and step up space and campus company development based in areas such as food and tourism development.

The Local Enterprise Office will establish a register of potential business and service opportunities. This will serve as a starting point for potential entrepreneurs looking for ideas.

Agriculture is a relatively small employment sector in South Dublin. However the location of the County was highlighted by the recent County tourism strategy as providing opportunities for South Dublin County Council to actively support the development of sustainable rural and outdoor tourism product development. There are also opportunities for an increase in the development of locally grown food and food products, particularly through links with local restaurants and niche retailers.



Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Support the development of development plans for enterprise character areas	Establish and populate database of relevant information	Medium Term	LEO South Dublin Chamber South Dublin County Council	Develop marketing strategy Establish work programme
	Develop information material to encourage and support national and local business to locate and grow in the County	Short Term	LEO South Dublin Chamber South Dublin County Council	Establish and populate database of relevant information
Develop and support models of collaboration between existing business	Build and develop the sustaining business programme in conjunction with South Dublin Chamber and the LEO	Ongoing	South Dublin Chamber LEO South Dublin County Council	Maintain programme, focus on exporters
	Develop an opportunities register for people looking to start and develop small business within the County	Short Term	South Dublin Chamber LEO South Dublin County Council	Register developed
Work with local and regional third level institutes to develop opportunities for company start-ups	Develop an enhanced collaboration between the third level institutes, Synergy centre, South Dublin Chamber and LEO to identify and support a programme for start-up and step up business	Medium Term	I.T. Tallaght Ryan Institute Synergy South Dublin Chamber LEO	Develop model for identifying physical locations for start-up, step up facility and suitable tenants
Support the development of outdoor and rural enterprise	Develop a programme to support tourism product development in conjunction with Fáilte Ireland	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council LEO Fáilte Ireland	Identify tourism products within the County and potential for development based on tourism strategy focus Develop soft business supports for tourism companies in conjunction with Fáilte Ireland
	Seek to develop links between local food producers and local restaurants and food retailers	Ongoing	LEO South Dublin Chamber Bord Bia	Identify linkage between food producers and local retailers



Goal 2:

Transform older industrial areas into high quality centres for enterprise

South Dublin County has a range of older industrial estates which are in need of regeneration and renewal. An analysis of the rates database and the County economic profile reveals that particular areas of the County, including Cookstown, parts of Ballymount and areas in the vicinity of the Nangor Road, have high vacancy rates of approximately 30%, while the rate for the County as a whole is 11.2%. These older industrial areas date from the 1960s to the 1980s. They are spatially well located and serviced, have a high potential to be re-developed and have the potential to make better use of existing zoned, serviced land. This would then enhance the further consolidation of the built area.

There is a need to develop and maintain an understanding of the issues faced by businesses in these areas through the development of networks and to identify specific infrastructure opportunities and deficits.

Supporting upgrade and redevelopment opportunities, particularly the promotion of start-up and step-up facilities, along with identifying and promoting the development of improved infrastructure will support the redevelopment of these well located but Underutilised areas.

Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Develop network of businesses within older industrial areas	Develop network of firms based on the rollout of the Business support grant supports	Ongoing	LEO South Dublin Chamber Identified local businesses	Establish pilot network in Cookstown and JFK areas
	Identify key issues facing business in older industrial estates	Ongoing	LEO South Dublin Chamber Identified local businesses	Identify initial programme based on established BSG programme
Identify opportunities for the development of start-up/ step up facilities	Develop existing collaboration model between LEO, the Chamber, local third level institutes and South Dublin County Partnership to identify location for start-up/ Step-up facilities	Ongoing	LEO South Dublin Chamber South Dublin County Partnership Third Level institutes (ITT, Ryan Institute, Synergy)	Identify potential location for initial start-up/ step-facility Scope out physical requirements Identify and establish management structure



Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Identify specific infrastructural supports for re-development of older industrial areas	Identify key existing infrastructure within Older industrial estates and identify key infrastructure development opportunities particularly power and telecoms facilities	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council Service Providers South Dublin Chamber	Map existing services within older industrial areas with above average vacancy rates, JFK, Cookstown, Ballymount
Encourage and promote programme of physical supports for the improvement of older industrial areas	Build on work carried out for the Business Support Grant and work with local businesses to identify key interventions required	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council South Dublin Chamber	Identify rolling programme of key physical interventions required

Goal 3:

Strengthen the economic fabric of our towns and villages.

South Dublin County has a collection of rural and urban villages and towns which support ongoing economic and community development. The County Economic Profile carried out in 2014 identified retailing as the largest economic activity in the County and there are opportunities to provide further support for niche retailing, particularly within the towns and villages.

The County Tourism Strategy developed in 2015 identified the towns and villages of the County as essential to the development and enhancement of the tourism product. Providing supports for economic development within the towns and villages will be key to the development of tourism.

These supports will include:

- Improved permeability and wider improvements to mobility plans and smart travel initiatives
- Development of models of co-operation and support for retailing within the County, particularly in towns and villages. Initiatives will include the Village initiative, the shop front grant and the way finding strategy.
- Supporting the development of tourism initiatives within the County arising from the County tourism strategy
- Consideration of particular supports for larger retailing centres within the County
- Exploring the feasibility of developing Arts / Crafts / Tourism centres



Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Develop and maintain communication channels with local retail/ business	Develop a support network for local retailers and identify key supports required by retailers	Ongoing	South Dublin Chamber LEO Local retailers	Establish pilot programme with the niche retail sector and investigate the development of an online platform for promoting local retail
Support the rollout of the South Dublin County Tourism Strategy	Support identified tourist product development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rollout County wayfinding strategy • Initiate heritage village trails 	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council South Dublin Chamber Fáilte Ireland Tourism Implementation Group	Establish programme for rollout of village wayfinding signage. Install new signage in villages Develop pilot heritage trail in Tallaght Identify and support development of festival with regional draw
Support a marketing strategy for villages within the County	Develop unique character for each village, particularly for niche retailing	Short Term	South Dublin County Council South Dublin Chamber	Identify marketing provider to develop marketing programme
	Develop and support village improvements	Short Term	South Dublin County Council South Dublin Chamber	Continue shop front grant Identify wi-fi improvements Continue to develop round tower and Dublin Mountain flagship projects





Enterprise and Employment

Goal 4:

Develop new and existing enterprises with significant employment, capital, income or growth potential

South Dublin County has a strong track record of attracting and developing large scale inward investment projects with examples of large scale inward investment located throughout the County. However there are clusters located in City West Business Park and also in Grange Castle International Business Park, which is owned and managed by South Dublin County Council.

Large scale inward investment projects have key physical requirements including serviced site availability, power availability and accessibility to a large pool of potential employees. South Dublin is well situated to attract mobile investment projects given its location as part of the Dublin region, excellent links to the Dublin Port and Dublin Airport, the rest of the Country, the proximate availability of a large, well educated workforce and service connections.

However there are a limited number of large serviced sites, both regionally and within South Dublin County, of 40 acres or more in size. (This being the size needed by a large bio-pharma/ high tech manufacturing facility). In order for the County and Region to compete at a global scale for these types of major inward investment developments, consideration needs to

be given to the identification of appropriate sites and to the development of a sustainable model, including the promotion of green technology, for their servicing and bringing to the market. This is a key economic development policy as it meets with an identified national and regional need. This policy would also build on the collaborative relationship between South Dublin County Council and the IDA as evidenced by the successful ongoing development of Grange Castle International Business Park.

In supporting and developing existing and new large scale industrial development South Dublin County Council and South Dublin Chamber will work with companies to support their location in the County. A key objective will be the development of a marketing and information pack that sets out the most attractive features of the County for businesses looking for a new location.

South Dublin County Council will continue to proactively support the necessary infrastructure for economic development within the County and will continue to facilitate pre-planning meetings to advise on future economic development proposals.

Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Support initiatives to improve the availability of serviced sites for large inward investment projects	Identify serviced land priorities	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council Industrial Development Agency	Identify priorities for servicing of sites
	Further develop Grange Castle Business Park	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council Industrial Development Agency	Plan for the continued development of Grange Castle



Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Continue to develop and improve a dedicated marketing strategy to attract large scale inward investment projects	Build on Grange Castle marketing information	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council Industrial Development Agency	Enhance and expand Council Business pages on Website and related promotional material
Identify and support improved infrastructure required to support large scale inward investment projects	Develop a detailed understanding of infrastructure needs of large inward investment projects. Work with service providers to meet identified needs.	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council Industrial Development Agency Service Providers	Support 220kv upgrade. Examine development options for Grange Castle and environs
Support the development of improved links between local third level institutions and large local employers	Develop network between major employers and third level institutions.	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council, South Dublin Chamber, Third level institutions.	Identify participants in network and establish pilot network group.

Goal 5:

Improve the quality and diversity of employment in the County

There is a wide range of employment types in South Dublin County including retail, transportation and distribution, industry and manufacturing and professional and financial services.

The development and maintenance of employment within the County is an economic requirement and essential to this is ongoing support for people to develop appropriate skills for current and future employment opportunities. This is not just for those seeking employment but also for those already in employment.

To coincide with the Central Government jobs strategy South Dublin County Council has developed a jobs strategy for the County which will continue to be implemented. It is envisaged that a regional jobs strategy will be also be drafted by early 2016. South Dublin will be active in the development of this regional strategy which will build on the work already underway.

The recent economic profile for the County undertaken by South Dublin Chamber and South Dublin County Council identified the need to improve training within existing business to support ongoing



development. A more focused survey was undertaken in 2015 to identify the training needs of existing businesses. As a result training programmes will be developed and facilitated through the South Dublin LEO. The ongoing development and support of targeted training supports for existing business is a key objective of this LECP.

There is also a need for the development of targeted supports for exporting companies. Just over 20% of companies in South Dublin currently export, and these exports are mainly to the UK. Through

targeted training and networking supports it is envisaged that the level of exports from the County will increase.

Further collaboration will be undertaken to identify and support direct links between third level institutes and business in the County, including the Ryan Institute and Synergy centre. This will allow for the identifying of existing and future training needs and support the development of local entrepreneurship. These will be a particular focus in the areas of food and tourism supports.

Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Support the development and rollout of a Regional Jobs Strategy for Dublin	Actively support the development of the regional jobs strategy	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council LEO Department of Jobs and Enterprise	Provide input and support the development of a regional jobs strategy
Develop a training programme based on the needs of local employers	Identify training needs and develop mechanism for delivery, incorporating certification where possible.	Ongoing	LEO South Dublin Chamber Local business	Develop and rollout training programme based on 2015 survey results.
Develop training supports to enhance and develop exporting companies within the County	Identify supports for exporting companies and develop network to support exporting companies within the County	Ongoing	LEO South Dublin Chamber Local Exporters	Survey exporting companies to identify future training needs
Work with local stakeholders to promote upskilling of local workforce	Identify particular skill deficits	Ongoing	LEO South Dublin Chamber I.T. Tallaght Solas Social Enterprise centres	Identify programme to tackle skill deficits including existing and emerging apprenticeship opportunities



Goal 6:

Actively engage with other Authorities and Agencies in the continued economic development of the Dublin region

As part of the Dublin metropolitan area the economy of South Dublin is heavily integrated into that of the wider Dublin region with significant flows of workers both into and out of the County. At the last census 42,500 people enter the County for employment while over 57,000 workers commute out of the County, mainly to Dublin City centre.

South Dublin has a number of key enterprise locations which are integral to the wider regional and national economy including Grange Castle International Business Park and City West.

Building on the existing models of collaboration between Grange Castle International Business Park and the Local Enterprise Office, there will be continued collaboration with other agencies and authorities, in particular with the IDA and Enterprise Ireland. The focus of collaboration with the IDA will be on existing and new smaller businesses, exploring areas of collaboration and supports that can be offered, particularly through the LEO. The focus of collaboration with Enterprise Ireland will be to identify

key sites to be made available for inward investment throughout the County and to co-ordinate their marketing and servicing. Consideration of the needs for future envisaged target sectors for foreign direct investment will form part of this work programme.

The availability of necessary services is essential to attracting new business and supporting economic activity. There are currently a number of key infrastructural projects that are required at a regional level and through the LECP support will be given to their delivery by South Dublin County.

There are successful models of collaboration between economic actors and state agencies including the Local Authority in South Dublin County. To support economic development and to develop models of collaboration active support will be given to the development of regional economic data with the other Dublin Local Authorities and the development of a regional economic forum in conjunction with the Regional Authority.

Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Support the continued collaboration with other agencies and authorities to develop and support economic enterprise	Continue to develop and deepen collaboration with the Industrial Development Agency	Ongoing	Industrial Development Agency	Develop protocols for identifying key inward development site size and location. Continue to develop and enhance the marketing of Grange Castle Business Park to prospective clients.
	Continue to develop and deepen collaboration with Enterprise Ireland	Ongoing	Enterprise Ireland	Develop and expand models of collaboration with Enterprise Ireland
Support the identification and development of Key regional infrastructure provision	Work with state agencies to support business case for delivery of key infrastructure	Ongoing	Irish Water Eirgrid Dublin Local Authorities National Transport Agency National Roads Authority	Identify key regional infrastructure requirements



Goal 7:

Develop micro enterprise, community economic development and start-ups

There is a wide range of micro and community enterprises and new start-ups within South County Dublin. They range from hi-tech start-ups to a diversity of local enterprises. Active support structures are in place to assist these enterprises in start-up and development phases. The Local Enterprise Office plays an important role in supporting the development of micro enterprises. South Dublin County Partnership, Action Clondalkin

Enterprise and Partas provide supports to community economic development and social entrepreneurship in the County.

Ongoing support is provided to ensure the development of the South Dublin LEO as a first stop shop for the development of enterprise within the County.

Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Support the ongoing development of the South Dublin LEO as a first stop shop for the development of enterprise within the County.	Actively support the development of the regional jobs strategy	Ongoing	Enterprise Ireland South Dublin Chamber LEO	Develop a County Enterprise strategy for South Dublin County. Develop a training support programme based on the 2015 business survey. Maximise the take up of allocated funding measures under measure one and two programmes
Support a network for the development of community economic development within the County	To support the development of start-up and small business expansion in the County and to maximise the development of enterprise in South Dublin	Ongoing	LCDC LEO Social Enterprise Centres South Dublin Chamber	Establish a network and develop programme of work to identify existing factors most inhibiting community economic development
Support the development of a network for the promotion of social entrepreneurship in the County	Identify key actors to be included in network.	Short Term	LCDC LEO Social Enterprise Centres chamber Social Entrepreneurs	Establish network of stakeholders to identify existing factors most inhibiting to the development of social enterprises





Health and Wellbeing

Goal 8:

Empower our communities to improve their health and wellbeing and quality of life by providing relevant information and accessibility to quality services

At just 1.43%, South Dublin has a very low proportion of its population who self-reported bad or very bad health in the 2011 Census. This rate is below the national average of 1.52% and well below the Dublin City rate of 2.03%. South Dublin also has lower than average numbers of people with a disability. However, there are areas of the County where rates of poor health, disability and chronic illness are high. The 2014 Health Assets and Needs Assessment of Tallaght, carried out by Trinity College and Tallaght Hospital, collected data on 1082 individuals living in households in Tallaght. Of these individuals, 22% were reported to have a chronic illness, with rates of heart disease, diabetes, mental health issues and cancer all increasing since an earlier study in 2001. There were a total of 18% of people in receipt of a disability allowance, a very considerable increase on the 2001 figure of 11%. This clearly suggests the need for service

providers and policy makers to consider geography and local data when planning new programmes and services.

Health and Wellbeing includes many diverse areas and within this context participants in the consultation process were asked to focus particularly on gaps and areas for improvement in existing programmes and services. Several strong themes emerged including the need to improve future planning and service development by carrying out a comprehensive analysis of current resources and the need to improve communication and cooperation between those providing services. Participants identified target groups and target areas that are felt to require more concentrated efforts, these included adolescent mental health, older people, community safety, physical activity and addiction and mental health and suicide amongst members of the Traveller Community.

Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Provide information about health and wellbeing services that is available and accessible to all people living in the County	Develop a Data Hub for South Dublin County – to include directories and mapping of services and existing networks	Short Term	South Dublin County Council Health Services Executive National University of Ireland, Maynooth	Contractor engaged and data hub developed
	Produce an information pack to promote the roll out of literacy audits and translation of documents / forms / websites	Short Term	South Dublin County Council - Individual member organisation to consider their approach	Information pack produced and circulated Member organisations surveyed



Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Ensure high quality services are provided by increasing cooperation and collaboration	Develop an agreed protocol for engagement between the LCDC and existing interagency committees and collaborative groups	Ongoing	Joint Policing Committee Healthy County Age Friendly County Children and Young People's Services Committee Drugs Task Force Traveller Interagency Group	Protocol agreed and circulated to existing committees and groups for consideration Develop a reporting relationship with other committees
	Continue to support projects which demonstrate collaboration and cooperation	Ongoing	Healthy County Health and Wellbeing Week OPRAH Children and Youth Services Committee Joint Policing Committee and Local Policing Forums Traveller Interagency Group	Secure Healthy County accreditation for Tallaght in 2016 Include no. of new partners in Health and Wellbeing week 2016





Environment

Goal 9:

Protect and enhance our environment by providing information that is accessible to all and applying the principles of sustainable development

During the LECP consultation process it was acknowledged that the remit of this plan is limited and rather than focussing on larger issues actions would concentrate on assisting communities to become more involved in protecting and improving their environment and their local areas. Participants in the consultation highlighted the benefits of existing allotments and community garden projects across the County. These projects not only improve the immediate environment, they also provide opportunities for learning about food, composting and water conservation. There is also evidence to show that community gardens developed by local communities are not

subjected to the same levels of vandalism and anti-social behaviour as environmental improvements carried out by, for example, the Local Authority. Another theme which emerged from the consultation is the need for increased and improved information to empower communities to take more responsibility for their environment. The issues of dumping, littering and dog fouling were also raised. It is strongly felt that ensuring an attractive, clean and safe environment is essential to ensuring that local communities take ownership and make use of open spaces and parks in the County.



Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Provide opportunities for all people in the County to be better informed about how to enhance, protect and enjoy their environment	Develop the Annual Eco Week to include new partners and new information and training initiatives	Short Term	South Dublin County Council South Dublin County Partnership PPN Environmental Pillar	No. of new partners No. of new events
	Develop a Community Garden <i>How To</i> manual for communities	Short Term	South Dublin County Council South Dublin County Partnership	Manual developed and distributed
	Training and Education – Grow your own, water conservation, recycling	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council South Dublin County Partnership PPN Environmental Pillar Education and Training Board	No. of people involved in training
Increase opportunities for communities to become involved in protecting and enhancing the environment	Map existing Community Gardens and Allotments and identify new locations with interested communities	Short Term	South Dublin County Council South Dublin County Partnership PPN Environmental Pillar AIRO / NUI Maynooth	Map developed and no. of new locations identified
	Support Community Clean Ups / Tidy Towns	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council South Dublin County Partnership PPN Environmental Pillar	No. of tidy towns and community clean ups supported
	Support existing projects such as Clondalkin Community Recycling Initiative and Recreate	Ongoing	South Dublin County Partnership	





Poverty and Inclusion

Goal 10:

Reduce poverty, social exclusion and disadvantage, and improve levels of income for disadvantaged communities, including children and families

Relative Index Scores for 2011 indicate that South Dublin is the 10th most affluent County in Ireland with a score of -0.1. However rates of disadvantage vary greatly across the County, with a score of 8.9 in the Rathfarnham local electoral area and -8.4 in the Tallaght South local electoral area. At small area level the differences are more extreme, with 35 small areas classified as very disadvantaged and 1 area classified as extremely disadvantaged. This is one of only 3 such extremely disadvantaged areas in the state. In these small areas there are very high levels of people who are experiencing, or who are at risk of poverty. Certain groups who are known to be at greater risk of poverty are often concentrated in these more disadvantaged areas. For example South Dublin has the 4th highest number of lone parents in the state, at 27.6% of the total number of families with young children. However in the Tallaght South local electoral area the proportion is 41.8%, while in Clondalkin it is 37.9%. South Dublin County has the 5th highest number of non-Irish national residents in the state at 13.2%. Again the proportion is significantly higher in certain areas, with the figure in Lucan standing at 19.6%.

Due to the socio economic profile of South Dublin County Council then, there was a significant amount of feedback in relation to poverty, social exclusion and disadvantage. Much of this feedback focussed on cuts to services and benefits in recent years, and the real impacts of these cuts on the community. The multi-factoral causes of poverty and exclusion were highlighted, for example difficulties in securing and accessing employment can be compounded by a lack of public transport or affordable childcare. For this reason the need for improved cooperation and communication between service providers was emphasised. There was a strong feeling that the most marginalised members of the community have been left behind in recent years, with an over emphasis on getting people job ready and fewer supports for those who may be several steps away from being ready to take up employment. The issues of housing and homelessness were also raised and while the provision of housing is outside the remit of this plan, there is an opportunity to develop a more coordinated response from service providers.



Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Develop research and data gathering strategies to improve the targeting of available resources to those most in need	Develop a publicly accessible data hub for South Dublin County to include relevant data sets and research	Short Term	South Dublin County Council Health Services Executive	Secure consultant to carry out initial development Secure partners to ensure information is regularly updated
Increase accessibility to existing services	Local transport feasibility study, including bike rental, car share, developing local link services etc.	Short Term	South Dublin County Council	Feasibility study, including recommendations, completed
	Develop a leaflet / webpage for all agencies and groups involved in homeless services to ensure consistent and accurate information is available.	Short Term	Crosscare South Dublin County Council Department of Social Protection Clondalkin Travellers Development Group	Leaflet and Webpage developed
	Carry out a review of ECCE in the County to establish if there are barriers to taking up available places	Short Term	South Dublin County Childcare Committee	Review completed and results circulated
Ensure high quality services are provided by increasing cooperation and collaboration	Establish a homelessness forum to include all relevant service providers and community representatives	Short Term	South Dublin County Council Clondalkin Travellers Development Group	Forum established





Education and Training

Goal 11:

Continue to improve opportunities for our people to participate in life-long learning opportunities

South Dublin has a well-educated population with the number of people who have completed education to degree level or higher almost in line with the national average. However in some areas of the County the rate is just slightly more than half that national average. Rates of no formal or primary education only are high in some areas, for example in Tallaght Central local electoral area at 20.7% and Clondalkin at 17.7%. These numbers include many older people who did not complete their education during childhood, and who are now at increased risk of unemployment and poverty as a result.

During the consultation phase many issues relating to education and

life-long learning were raised. There was much discussion about the importance of parental involvement in school attendance, homework and the home learning environment.

Literacy was also highlighted as a major concern in the County, particularly for older people with lower levels of educational attainment. The libraries network in the County was highlighted, with participants pointing to the need to promote the services that are offered to a wider audience. The area of culture was also raised, and in particular the entitlement of communities to engage with and express their own cultural identity.

Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Promote and develop informal education and training opportunities in the County	Improved dissemination about Library Services through examining the potential use of new methods of communication	Short Term	South Dublin County Council Library Services	New communications strategies developed
	Support the Education and Training Board communication strategy by improving collaboration with other service providers	Ongoing	Education and Training Board LCDC members	New relationships developed



Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Ensure information about life-long learning opportunities are available and accessible to all	Literacy audits by service providers including training for staff	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council Education and Training Board Department of Social Protection	No. of Literacy Audits carried out
	Service providers to explore other methods of communicating opportunities	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council Education and Training Board Department of Social Protection South Dublin County Partnership	Communications strategies adapted
Provide supports for people from disadvantaged communities to access life long learning opportunities	Expand SDCC bursaries scheme to include early school leavers and members of target groups	Short Term	South Dublin County Council I.T. Tallaght	2 new grants in 2016
	Map 3rd level Access Programmes	Ongoing	I.T. Tallaght Other 3rd level institutions South Dublin County Partnership	Identify programmes and no. of students attending 3rd level on programmes
	Develop collaboration between the ETB and Tallaght I.T.	Ongoing	I.T. Tallaght Education and Training Board	
	Support the extension of the Yellow Flag Programme in South Dublin Schools	Ongoing	Clondalkin Travellers Development Group Yellow Flag Programme Irish Traveller Movement	



Goal 12:

Develop and empower our local workforce through improving skills and increasing the accessibility of further educational opportunities

Unemployment and underemployment continue to be an issue for many people in the County. As is the case with other indicators there are significant differences in areas across the County. In the local electoral area of Templeogue – Terenure there was an 11.9% rate of unemployment at the 2011 Census, the rate in the Tallaght South local electoral area was 29.5%. While the more up to date live register figures do show a similar rate of increase across all local electoral areas in levels of employment in recent years, it is clear that some areas are starting from a lower base.

There are more than 105,000 people in the County in employment, with over 80,000 jobs located in the County. South Dublin has the highest rate of out of County commuting for work in Ireland at 57.2%. However South Dublin does attract large numbers of commuters to jobs in the County, particularly from the mid-east region. There are over 6,800 business entities in the County with business categories

including retail, transport and distribution, professional and financial services industry and manufacturing. Over 80% of firms in the County have 20 or less employee’s making the SME sector the largest single proportion of business in the County.

As there are now clear signs of improvement, this is an opportune time to reflect on the skills required by the workforce to take up the jobs that are available, and will become available in the future. It was acknowledged that levels of information sharing and collaboration between service providers in the community, and local employers, could be improved. It was suggested that strengthening the connection between these groups would place community employment services in a better position to tailor training and other supports to the needs of employers. There are also opportunities for local employers to act as role models and provide mentoring, particularly for schoolchildren and students.

Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Ensure training is targeted at potential employment opportunities by developing links between employers and providers of further education and training	Establish a Skills Committee	Short Term	Local Enterprise Office South Dublin County Partnership Local Employment Services Local Training Providers South Dublin Chamber	Committee Established
	Jobs website or page on LEO website with information on how to access opportunities	Short Term	Local Enterprise Office SDC Partnership Local Employment Services Local Training Providers South Dublin Chamber	Website / page developed and launched



Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Increase opportunities for young people from disadvantaged communities to progress to further education and work	Businesses to develop mentoring, role modelling and work experience programmes with second level schools in disadvantaged areas	Short Term	Local Enterprise Office South Dublin County Partnership South Dublin Chamber Schools Education and Training Board	Approach no. of businesses and no. of schools to invite participation and develop a programme
	SDCC Bursaries – develop to include other target groups, for example early school leavers, members of the Traveller Community and older people	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council Tallaght IT	2 new grants awarded in 2016/2017
	Support and Promote Jobs Week	Ongoing	Department of Social Protection	Jobs week supported
	Review of current interventions targeting young people not in employment of education	Short Term	Department of Social Protection South Dublin County Partnership Education and Training Board Rathcoole EFG project	Review completed





Citizenship and Participation

Goal 13:

Support our communities to influence decisions that matter in their areas and lives and encourage political, economic and cultural citizenship

There is a strong culture of volunteering and participation in the County. This should be acknowledged, but also developed, particularly amongst younger people. Suggestions from the consultation process included forming a network of groups who use volunteers to share experiences and learning and to offer support. There was also some discussion about a volunteer awards scheme, to recognise the contribution of exceptional volunteers. Along with

volunteering there is a need to improve the number of people in the County who vote and who participate in decision making and policy forming bodies. There are opportunities to build on the success of the voter registration campaign for the recent referendum, and also to use the Public Participation Network to encourage more people to become involved in committees and other structures.

Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Support the culture of volunteering in the County by recognising the value of volunteers and community groups	Develop a volunteer awards scheme	Short Term	South Dublin Volunteer County Volunteer Centre	Awards Scheme developed and piloted
	Develop a South Dublin Community Groups awards scheme and increase participation of South Dublin groups in national award and recognition programmes	Short Term	South Dublin County Public Participation Network South Dublin County Council	Awards Scheme developed and piloted
	Develop a forum for organisations using volunteers providing support, training and learning	Short Term	South Dublin County Public Participation Network South Dublin Volunteer County Volunteer Centre Public Participation Network	Forum established
	Volunteer credits for students in I.T. Tallaght	Medium Term	South Dublin Volunteer County Volunteer Centre I.T. Tallaght	Feasibility of scheme to be explored



Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Improve the provision of information for citizens to enable them to participate in the social, economic, political and cultural life of the County	Develop the communication strategy of the Public Participation Network to ensure information is accessible and widely disseminated	Short Term	Public Participation Network	New Communication Strategy to be developed and agreed by the PPN Plenary
	Support the employment and work programmes of the PPN Resource Worker and ensure all LCDC partners encourage groups to become active members of the PPN	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council Public Participation Network South Dublin County Volunteer Centre South Dublin County Partnership	Work programme developed and supported
	Voter Registration Campaigns	Ongoing	South Dublin County Council Public Participation Network Clondalkin Travellers Development Group South Dublin County Partnership	No. of campaigns
	Training for young people to take up directorships	Short Term	South Dublin County Volunteer Centre Comhairle na nÓg South Dublin County Partnership	No. of young people trained
	Community involvement in Primary Care roll out	Ongoing	Health Services Executive Healthy Cities Committee	No. of members of community involved
	Develop a programme to raise awareness of Traveller Culture	Short Term	Clondalkin Travellers Development Group and partners	Programme developed



Goal 14:

Strengthen connections, cooperation and coordination between service providers and between service providers and communities

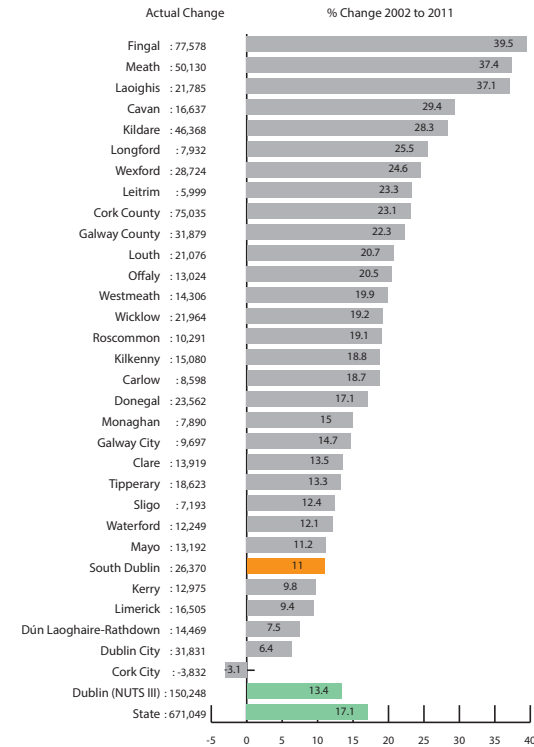
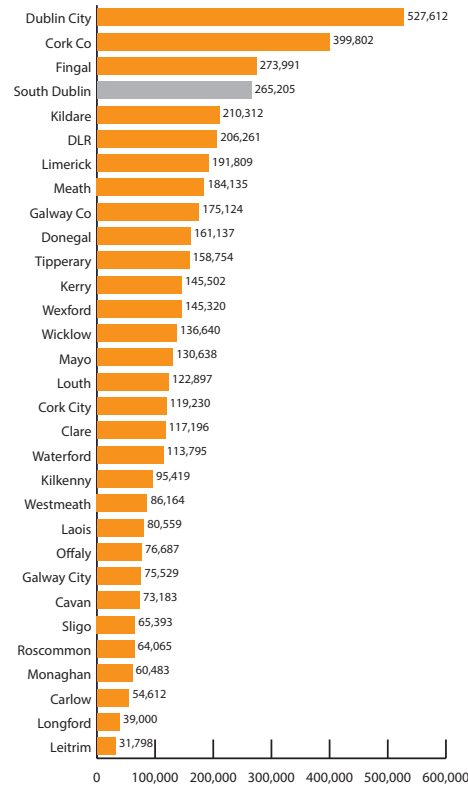
There is a strong history of collaboration in the County and this was recognised during the consultation process. However it was also recognised that there will always be a need to build upon existing relationships, form new partnerships and improve cooperation. It is also agreed that new methods of communication, social media in

particular, can be used to better effect to ensure effective and timely communication with communities. The development of a citizenship charter was also raised, with the possibility that this charter or protocol could be used by groups and agencies who have agreed to be involved in LECP actions.

Objective	Action	Timetable	Collaborators	Measurement / Target for 2016
Develop new methods of enabling service providers to share information, develop collaborative relationships and improve cooperation	Explore the development of a protocol for engagement for all LECP collaborators	Short Term	All LCDC Members and Collaborators	Agreed protocol developed
	Include information on existing networks and potential partners on the South Dublin County data hub	Short Term	South Dublin County Council All LCDC Members and Collaborators	Data Hub developed
Improve the provision and accessibility of information to communities about services and opportunities	Develop a new database of groups and services in the County	Short Term	South Dublin County Council Public Participation Network	Database developed
	Social media strategies – supports for service providers to develop	Ongoing	All LCDC Members and Collaborators	Supports and training offered
	Develop a South Dublin Website for communities	Short Term	South Dublin County Council Public Participation Network	Website developed and no. of hits

Appendix 1 – South Dublin County Socio Economic Profile





Source: CSO Census, 2011

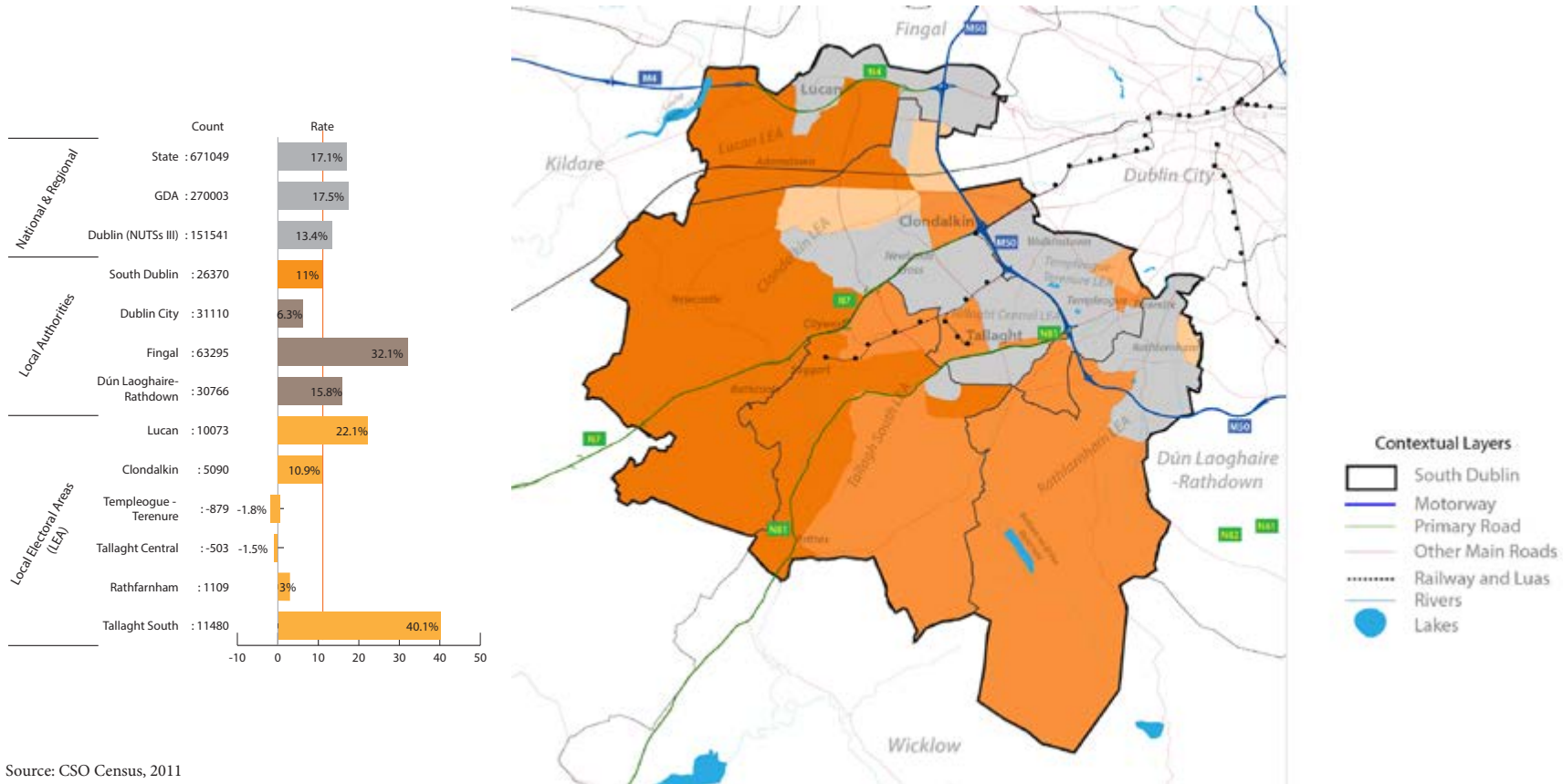
How is South Dublin performing?
Total Population, 2011



How is South Dublin performing?
% Population Change '02 to '11



South Dublin is the 4th most populated local authority in the State with a total population of 265,205 recorded at the 2011 Census. The South Dublin population now represents 5.8% of the State total and 20.9% of the Dublin region. At the LEA level the population is distributed as follows: Lucan (54,101), Clondalkin (53,278), Templeogue-Terenure (43,120), Tallaght South (40,084), Rathfarnham (37,808) and Tallaght Central (36,814). Since 2002, the population in South Dublin has increased significantly with an additional 26,370 people now residing in the county. This rate of growth is, however, not evenly distributed across the county with a clear contrast in place with large parts of South Dublin experiencing a swelling of the population and then other areas experiencing population decline. This is outlined in more detail on the following page.



Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
Population Change

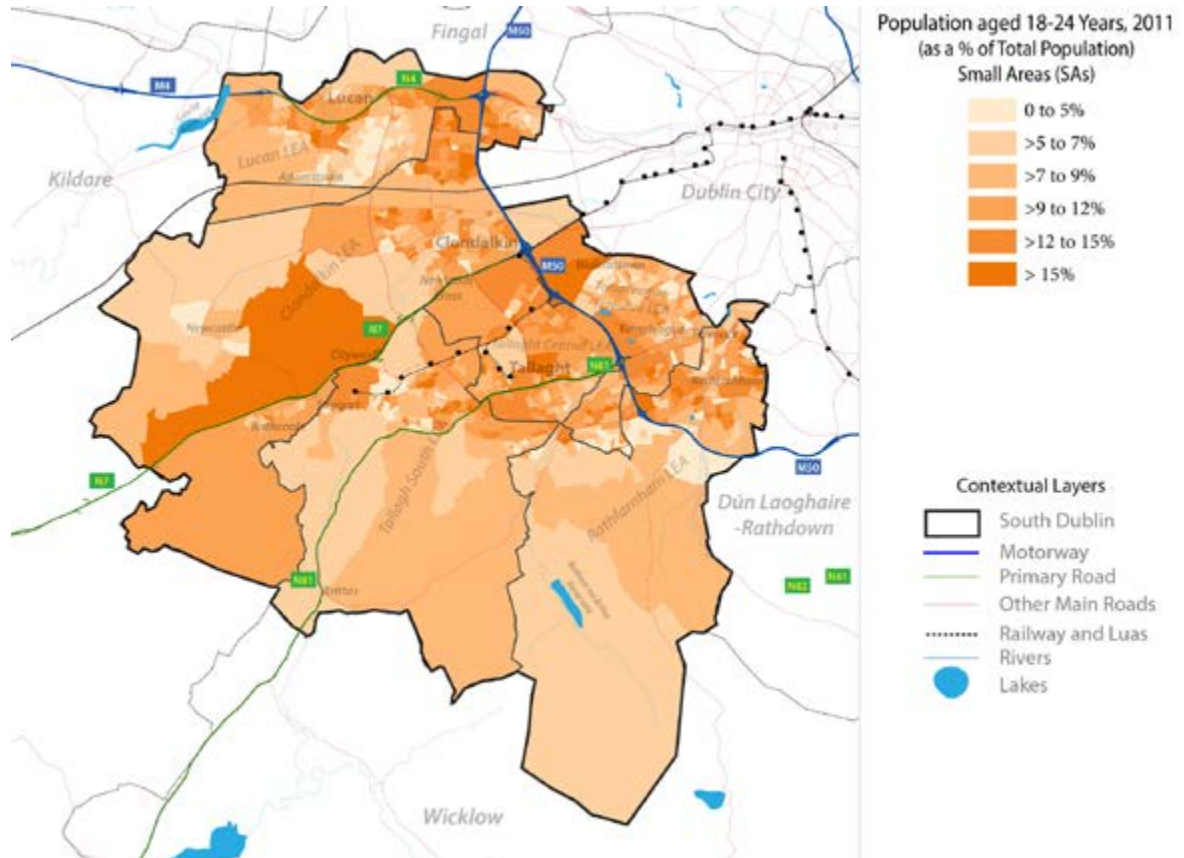
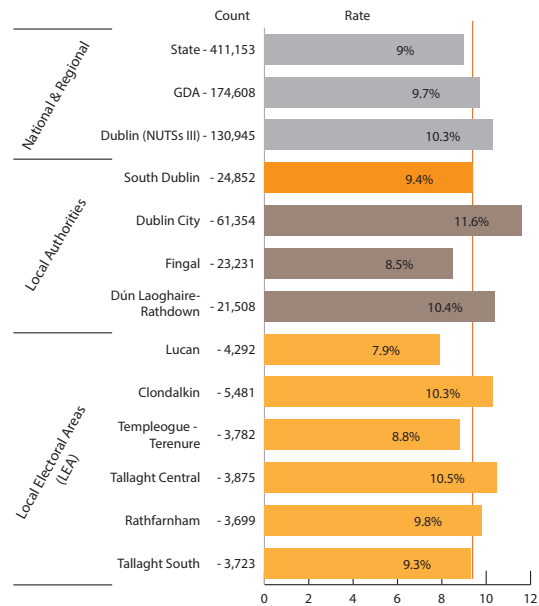
25/31 Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↓ National
Lower than average

↓ Dublin Region
Lower than average



Since 2002, the population in South Dublin has increased significantly with an additional 26,370 people now residing in the county. This increase represents a growth rate of +11%. Although high, this is actually the 6th lowest rate of increase in the State. The demographic change across the county is extremely varied with Tallaght South LEA increasing by 40.1% (+11,480), Lucan LEA increasing by 22.1% (+10,073) and Clondalkin LEA increasing by 10.9% (+5,090). In contrast to this, there has been a marginal increase in Rathfarnham (3% or +1,109) and population decline in both Templeogue-Terenure (-1.8% or -879) and Tallaght Central (-1.5% or -503). The above map provides a more detailed analysis and it is clear that large swathes of eastern South Dublin have decreased in population with all of the growth in the west and more peripheral parts of the county.



Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
Pop 18-24



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Higher than average

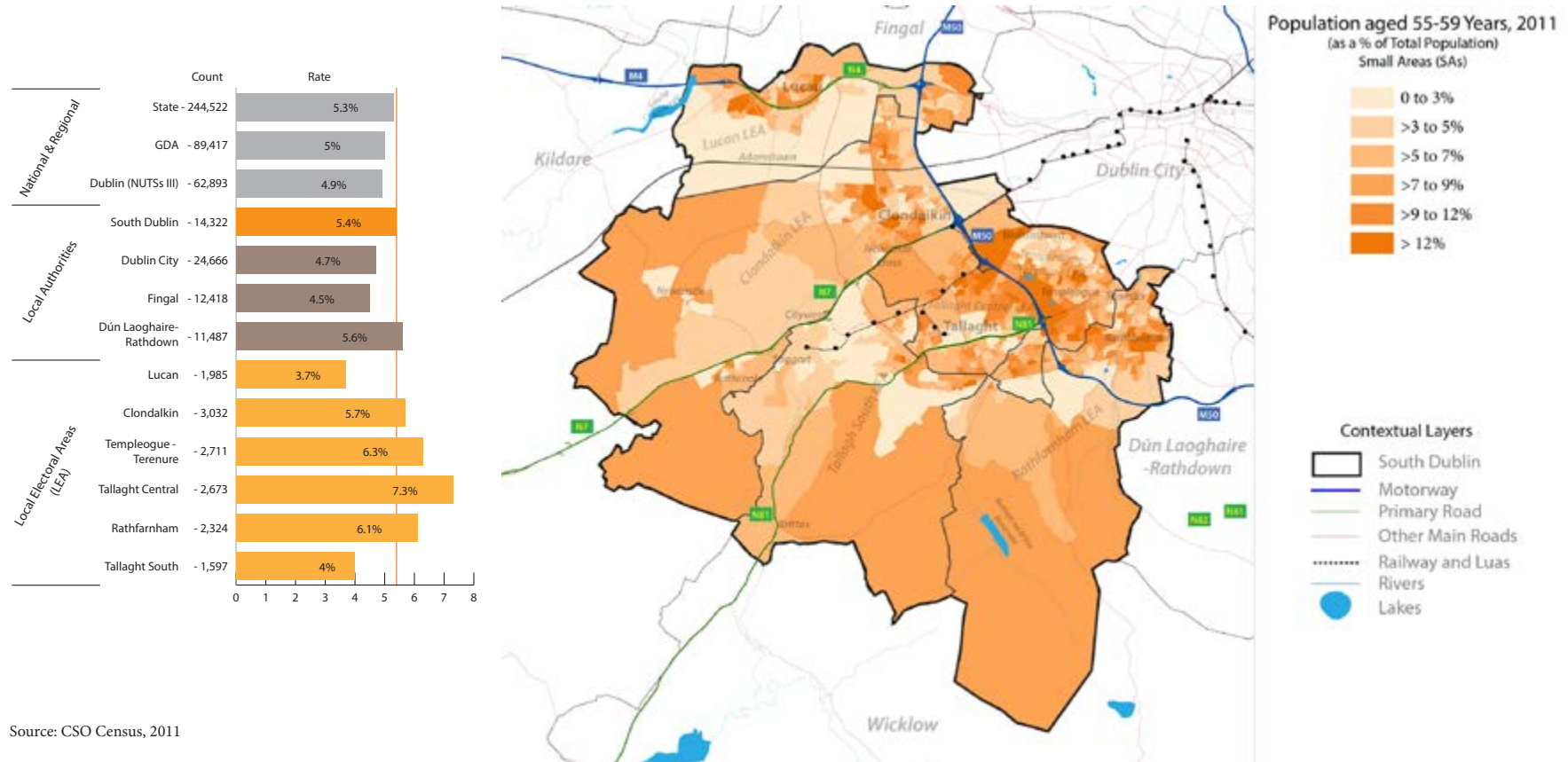


Dublin Region
Lower than average



As of 2011 the total population aged '18-24' residing in South Dublin was 24,852. This accounts for 9.4% of the population in the county and is the 7th highest rate in the State. This rate is higher than the State average (9%) but lower than the Dublin Region (10.3%). As expected, rates are higher in the more urban parts of the county and rates are highest in the Tallaght Central (10.5%) and Clondalkin (10.3%) LEAs. At 7.9%, the Lucan LEA has the lowest rate across the county.

The total population in this cohort has declined by 22.6% since 2002 and is a result of a combination of factors such as historical demographic patterns and levels of migration - both In and Out to the county in the last decade. Further detail is provided in the population pyramid charts.



Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
Pop 55-59

18/31

Local Authority

1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National

Lower than average



Dublin Region

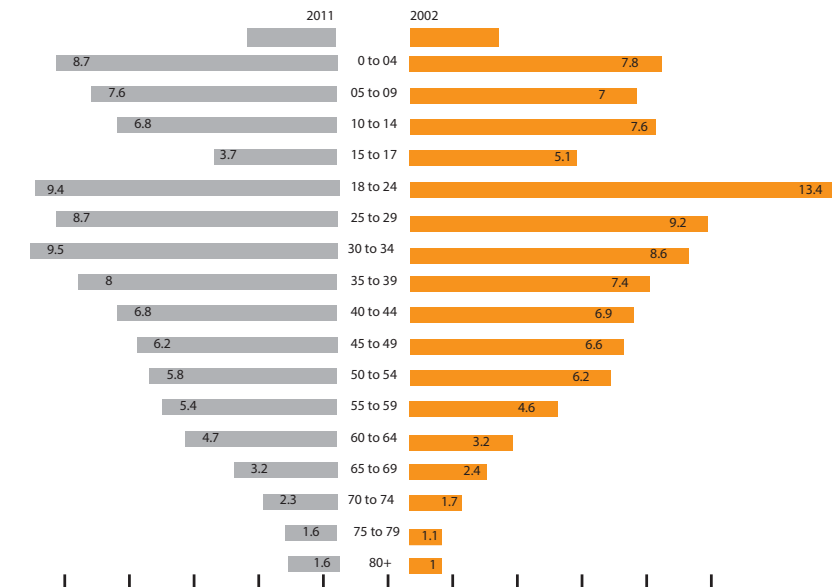
Lower than average



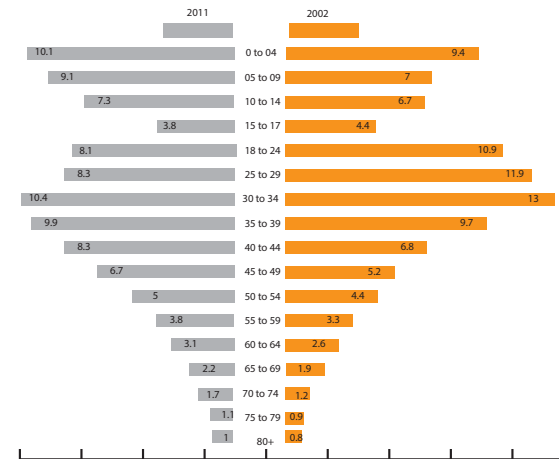
As of 2011 the total population aged '55-59' residing in South Dublin was 14,322. This accounts for 5.4% of the population in the county and is the 18th highest rate in the State. This rate is marginally higher than the State average (5.3%) and higher than the Dublin region average (4.9%). South Dublin has a much higher rate than both Dublin City (4.7%) and Fingal (4.5%) but is lower than Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown (5.6%). Demographic projections point to a steep increase in elderly populations across the State in the coming decades. The 65+ rate in Dublin is expected to increase from 11% in 2011 to 16.4% in 2031. As South Dublin has a higher rate of elderly population than the region average, it is safe to assume that the 2031 rate will certainly be well in excess of 16.4%. As such, South Dublin will require a significant increase in elderly related services in years to come. There is a distinct spatial pattern to the distribution of this cohort across the county with highest rates in eastern parts - Tallaght Central (7.3%), Templeogue-Terenure (6.3%) and Rathfarnham (6.1%). Tallaght South (4%) and particularly Lucan (3.7%) have almost half these rates.



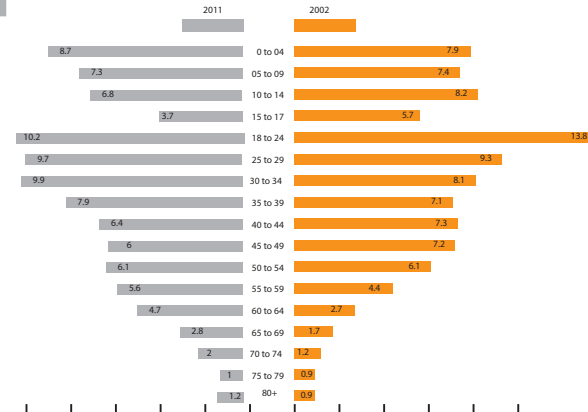
South Dublin



Lucan



Clondalkin



How is South Dublin performing?
Population Pyramids

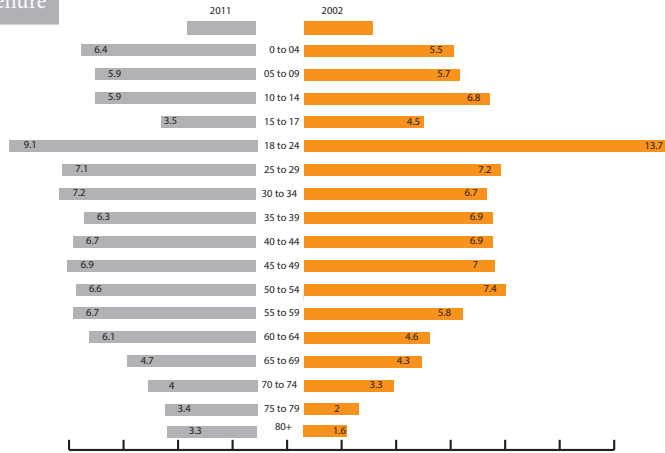


The population profile of South Dublin is very similar to other city areas in Ireland and generally has a higher proportion of its population in the early working age cohorts (18-34). Naturally, this is due to the gravitational pull of city areas on workers and students. South Dublin, as well as all other local authorities in Ireland, has however witnessed a major decline in the proportional share of its population aged 18-24 in the last decade. This is a result of 3 interlinked factors; 1) the very high birth rates in the late 70's and early 80's (early 20's in 2002 and 30's in 2011) was followed by very low birth rates in the following 15 years; 2) high levels of working age in-migration (25-45) in the 2002 to 2011; and 3) high levels of out-migration of young working age (18-24) during the recession years.

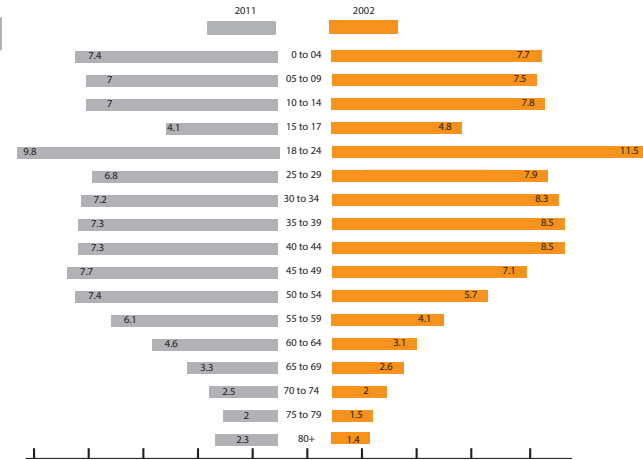
Apart from that, the population pyramid for South Dublin is also characterised by increasing cohorts in the young age bands (0-4 and 5-9) as well as a gradually increasing proportion of the population in elderly cohorts (65+). The LEA pyramids on the following pages provide more details on the age structure in place across South Dublin.



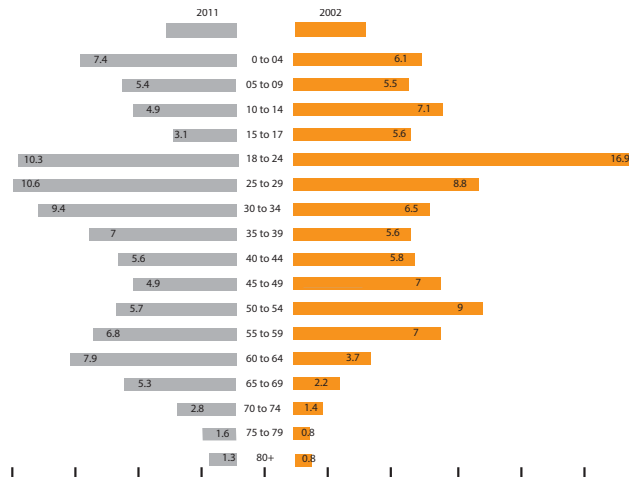
Templeogue-Terenure



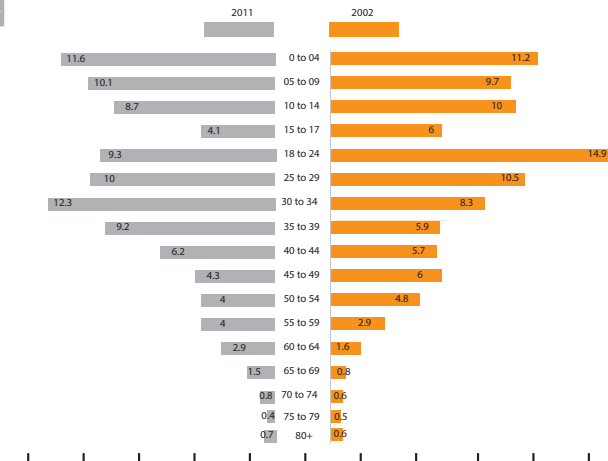
Rathfanham

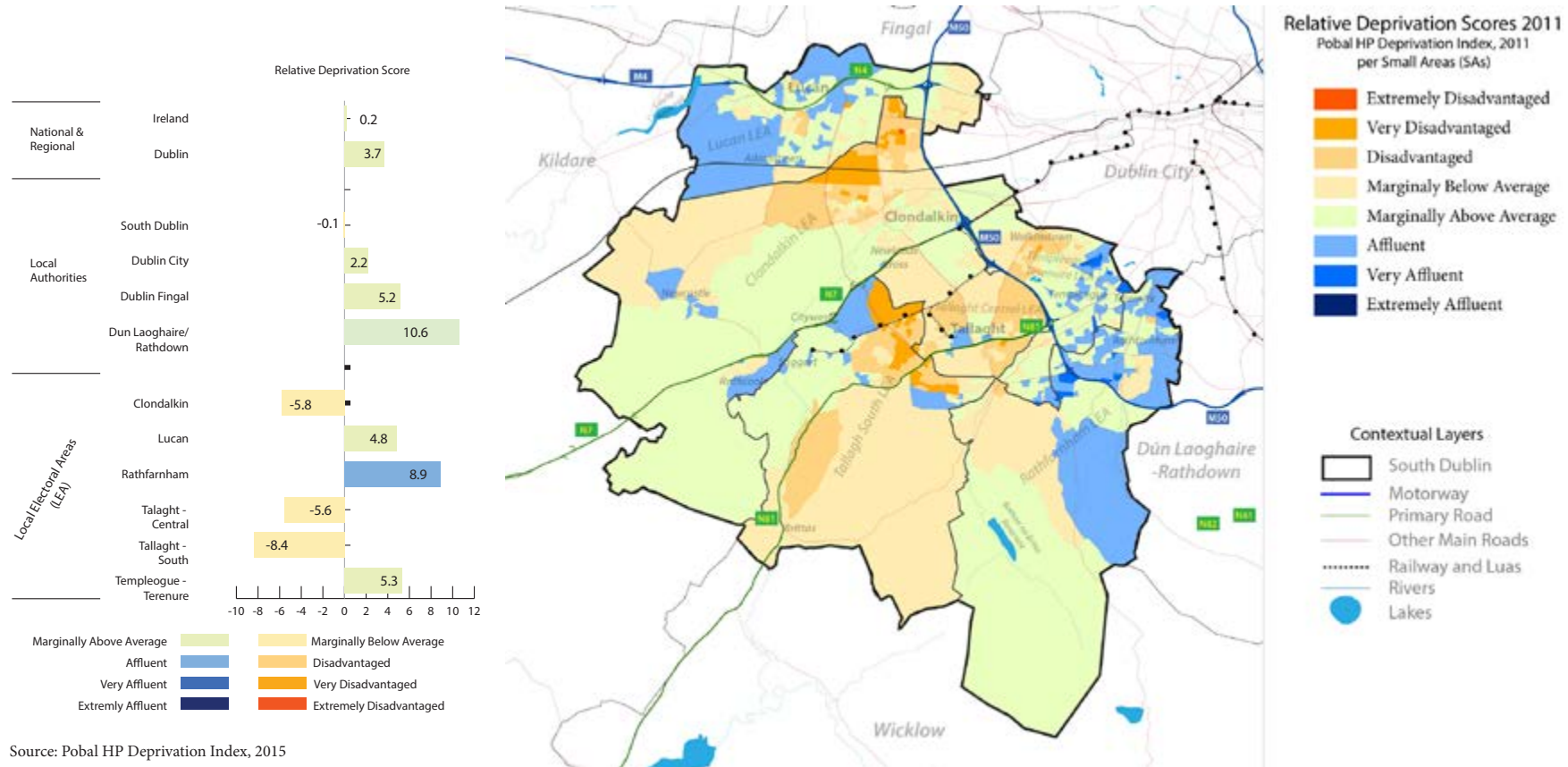


Tallaght Central



Tallaght South





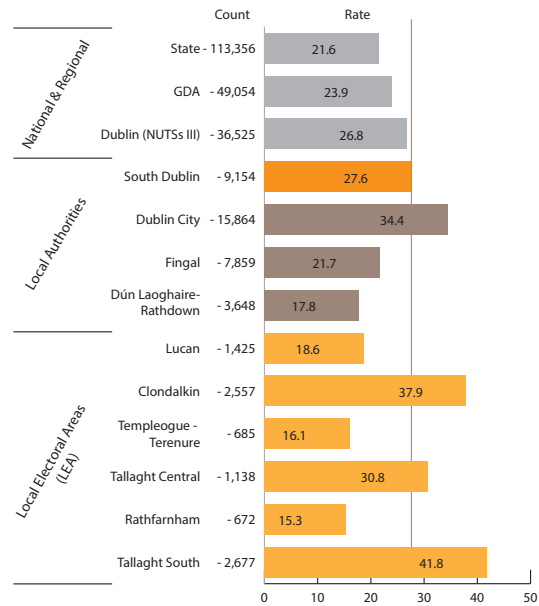
Source: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2015

How is South Dublin performing? Relative Deprivation Score, 2011

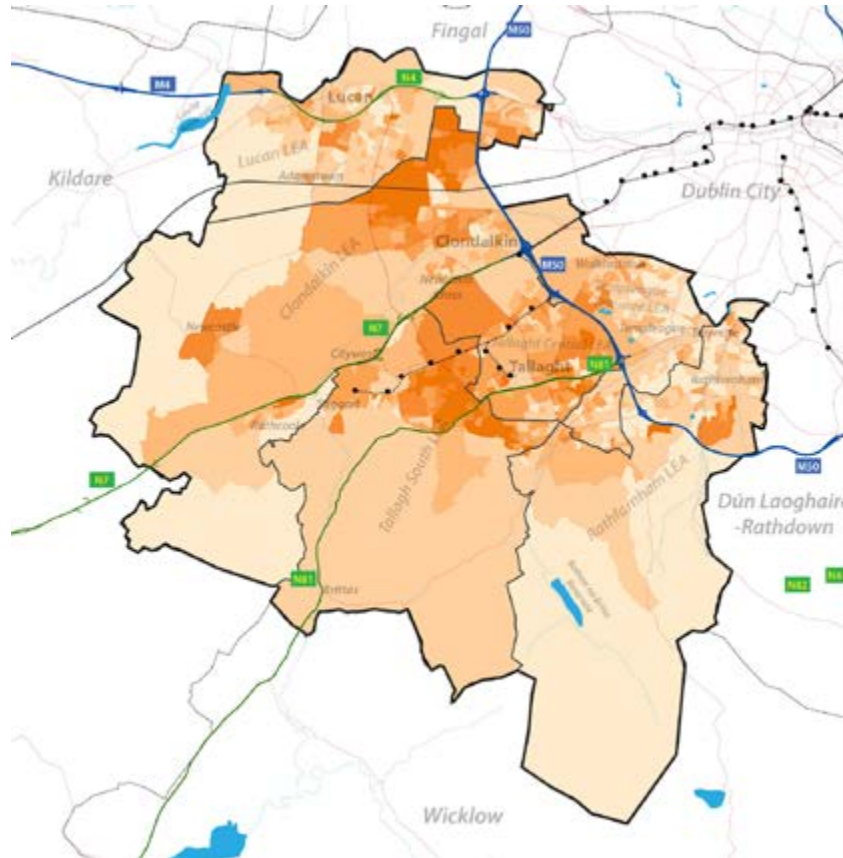


Based on the Relative Index Scores for 2011, South Dublin as a whole is the 10th most affluent local authority in the country with a score of -0.1 (marginally below average). As a result of the economic downturn, Absolute Index Scores have decreased right across the country between 2006 and 2011 with Couth Dublin shifting by -6.7 points, the 8th lowest decrease of all local authorities. In general, cities and large urban areas have weathered the storm best with commuter areas such as Meath and Kildare experiencing the most significant decline.

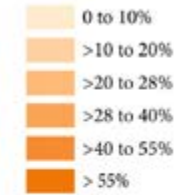
Rates of deprivation vary greatly across South Dublin with the LEAs of Rathfarnham, Lucan and Templeogue-Terenure classed as 'Marginally above Average' and then Tallaght South, Clondalkin and Tallaght Central all classed as 'Marginally below Average'. The most disadvantaged areas within the county ('Extremely Disadvantaged' (1 SA) and 'Very Disadvantaged' – 35 SAs) are in parts of Clondalkin, Ronanstown, Tallaght, Jobstown and Oldbawn.



Source: CSO Census, 2011



Lone Parent Households, 2011
(as a % of Households with children <15 years)
Small Areas (SAs)



Contextual Layers



How is South Dublin performing?
% Lone Parent Families



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Higher than average

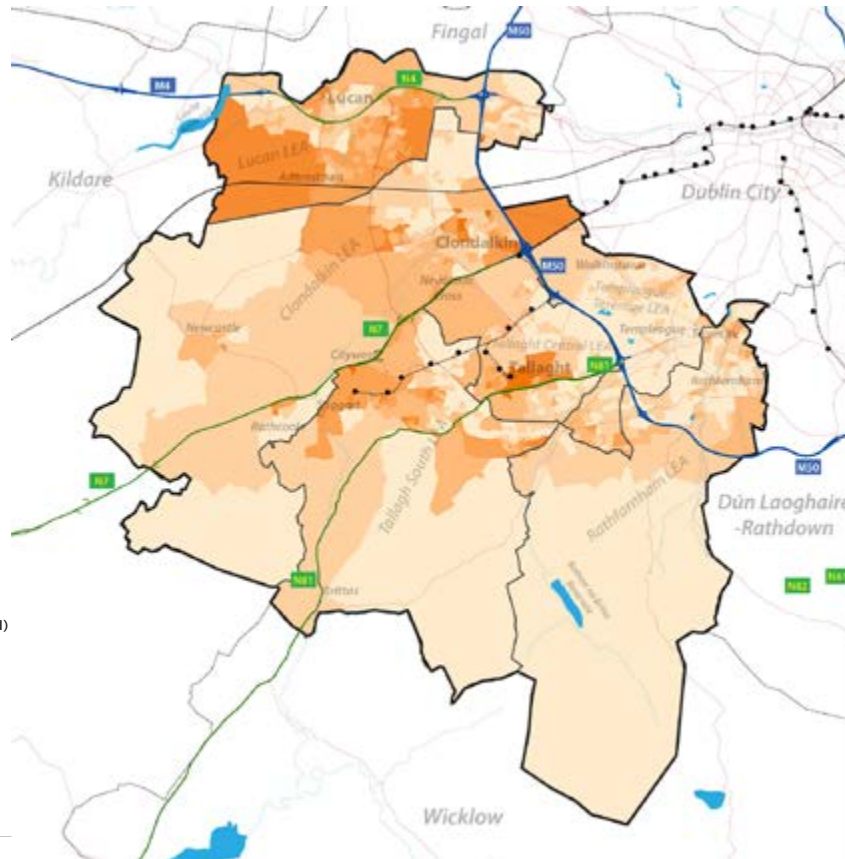
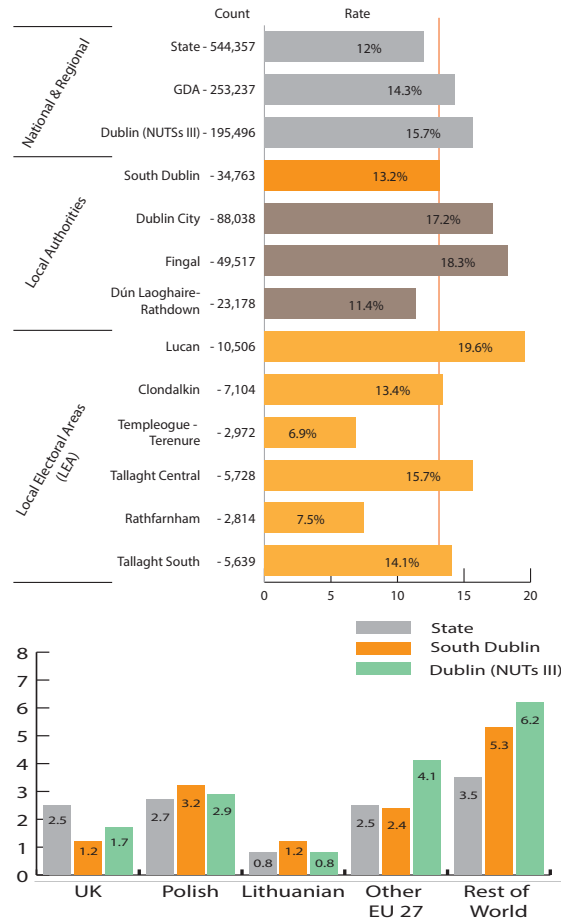


Dublin Region
Higher than average

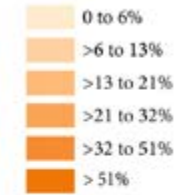


As of 2011 there were 9,154 Lone Parent families in South Dublin with children aged under 15 years of age. This equates to 27.6% of the total number of families with young children in the county and is the 4th highest rate in the State with only Dublin City (34.4%), City City (33.8%) and Galway City (27.6%) having higher rates.

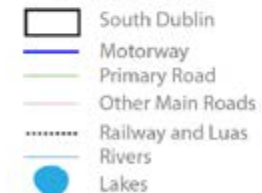
Within South Dublin there is a clear polarisation effect with highest concentrations of Lone Parent Families in areas such as Tallaght, Jobstown, Ronanstown and Collinstown. At the LEA level, Clondalkin (37.9%), Tallaght Central (30.8%) and Tallaght South (41.8%) have more than double the rates within other LEAs.



Non-Irish Nationals, 2011
(as a % of Total Population)
Small Areas (SAs)



Contextual Layers



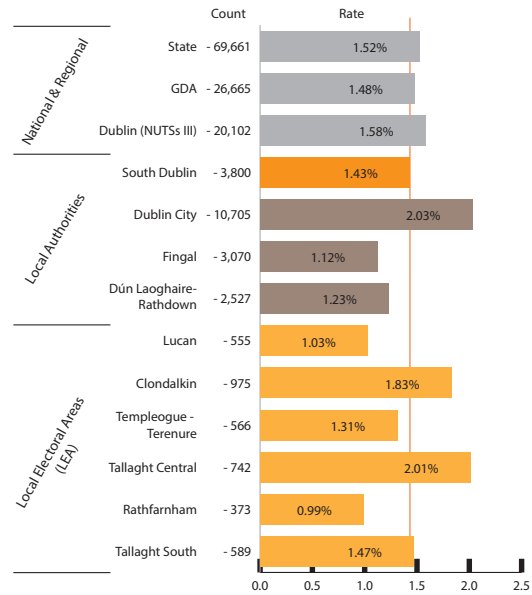
Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% Non Irish Nationals

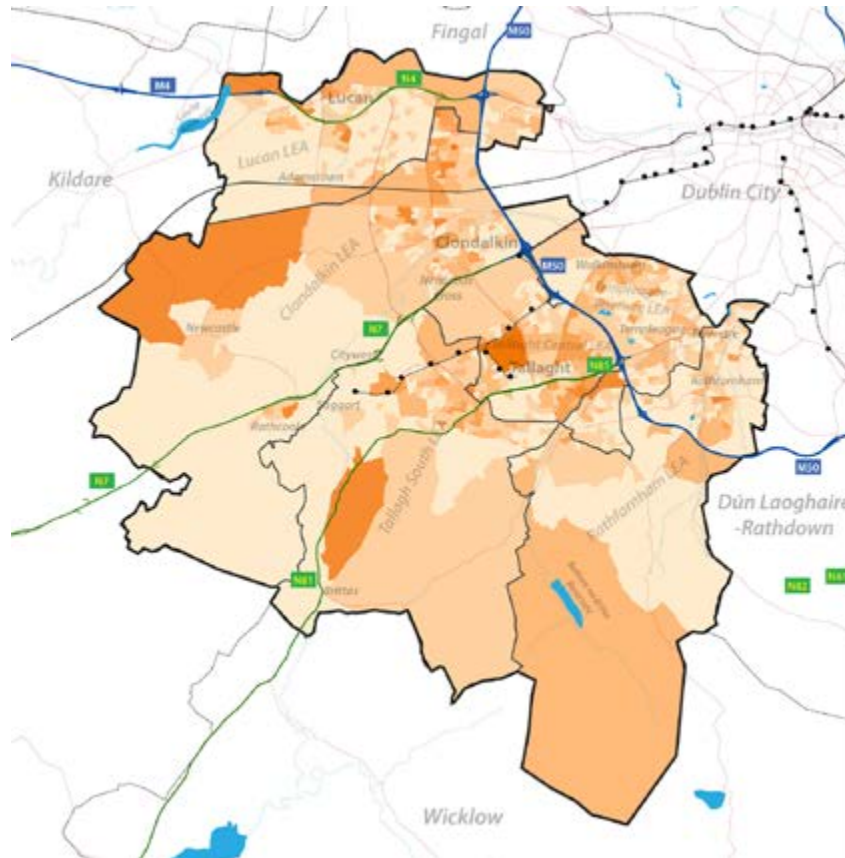


South Dublin has the 5th highest Non-Irish National rate in the State with 13.2% of its population originating from outside Ireland. This rate is higher than the State average but 2.5 percentage points lower than the Dublin regional average – much of this is a result of the exceptionally high rates in Dublin City (17.2%) and Fingal (18.3%).

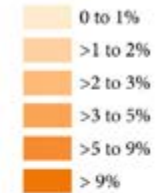
Within South Dublin there is a very clear spatial pattern to the distribution with very high rates (>50%) evident in parts of Tallaght, Lucan, Adamstown and Clondalkin. The largest Non-Irish National groups residing in South Dublin are Polish (3.2%) and Rest of World (5.3%) – African, Asian and other non-EU countries. At the LEA level, highest rates are in the Lucan (19.6%), Tallaght Central (15.7%) and Tallaght South (14.1%).



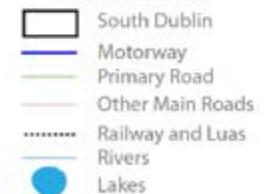
Source: CSO Census, 2011



Health - Bad or Very Bad, 2011 (as a % of Total Population) Small Areas (SAs)



Contextual Layers



How is South Dublin performing? % Bad/Very Bad Health



Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National Lower than average

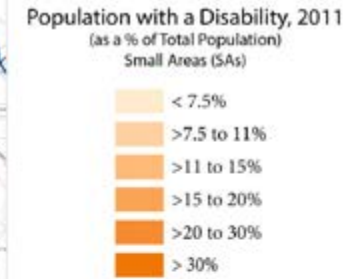
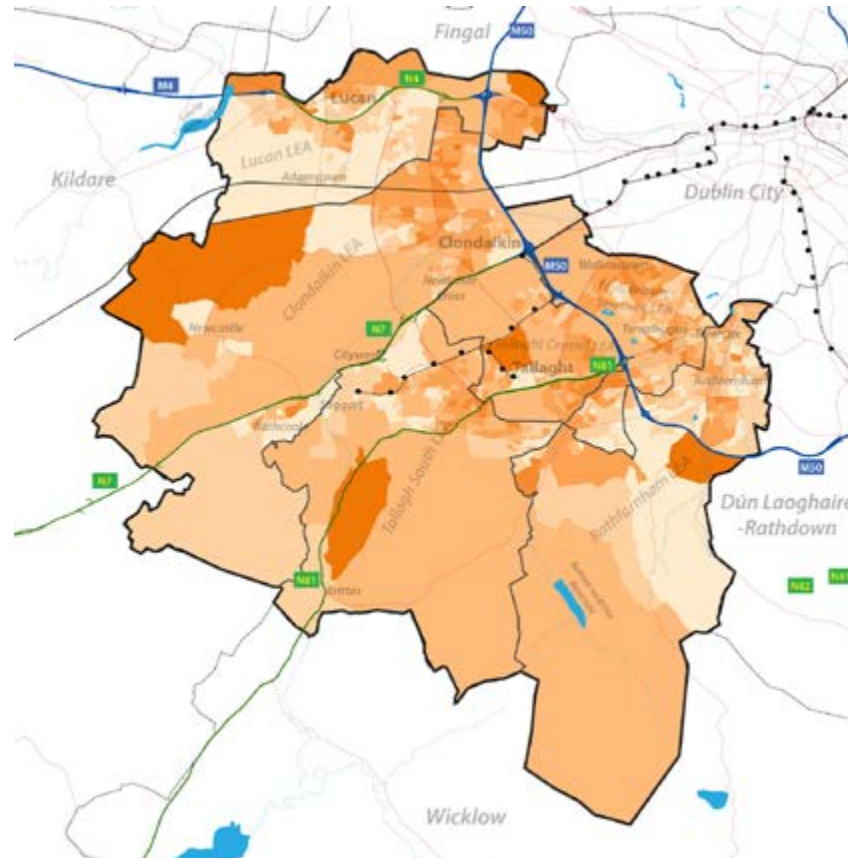
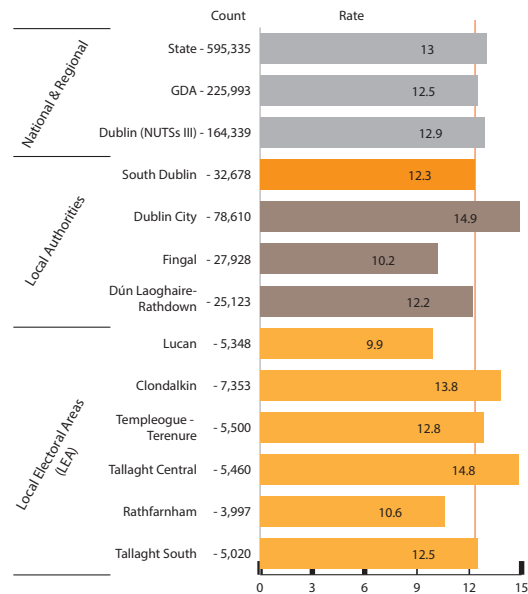


Dublin Region Lower than average



At just 1.43%, South Dublin has a very low proportion of its population classed as having 'Bad or Very Bad' general health. This rate is lower than both the State and Dublin average. In general, there is some variation across the South Dublin LEAs with both Clondalkin (1.83%) and Tallaght Central (2.01%) having marginally higher rates.

The map above highlights the distribution of bad health across the South Dublin SAs. A number of hotspots are visible in areas such as Tallaght, Oldbawn and Clondalkin (>5%) and other more peripheral areas of the county. High rates in areas such as Brittas and Newcastle are primarily as a result of people recorded in the Census as residing within existing health facilities such as nursing homes and hospitals (Peamount).



Contextual Layers

- South Dublin
- Motorway
- Primary Road
- Other Main Roads
- Railway and Luas
- Rivers
- Lakes

Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% Disability



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Higher than average

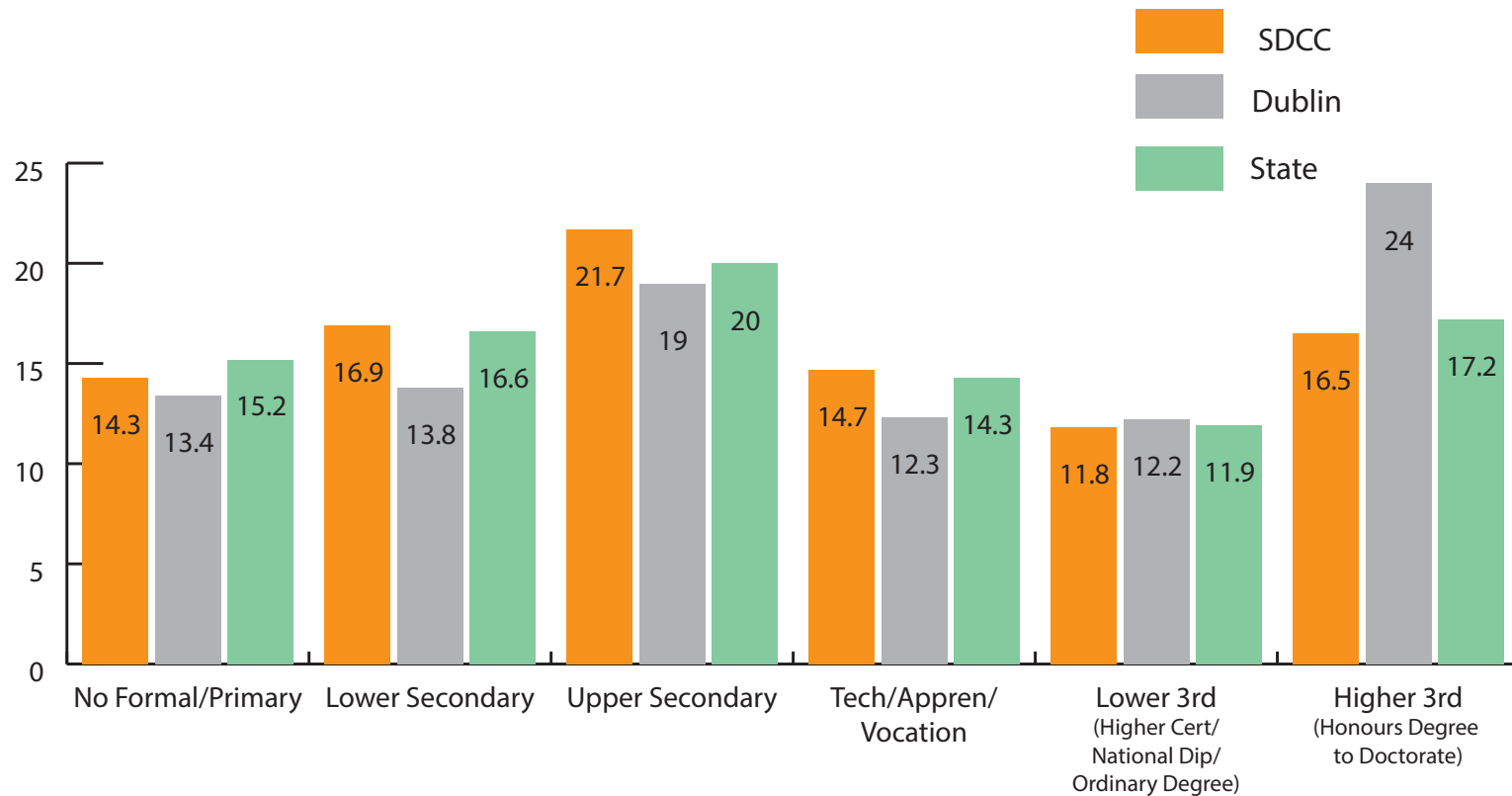


Dublin Region
Higher than average



This map and graphic provides an illustration of the number of residents with disabilities across the South Dublin geographies. As with the indicator on 'Bad/ Very Bad' general health, the LEAs of Clondalkin (13.8%) and Tallaght Central (14.8%) have the highest rates. As a whole, South Dublin (12.3%) has a lower rate of its population with a disability than the State average (13%).

Again, there is a strong correlation with areas with high rates and the location of health facilities – particularly nursing homes (Peamount, Stocking Lane and Brittas etc). High levels of disability are also strongly correlated with an ageing population and as such rates tend to be higher in areas where there is a high percentage of population aged >65 years.

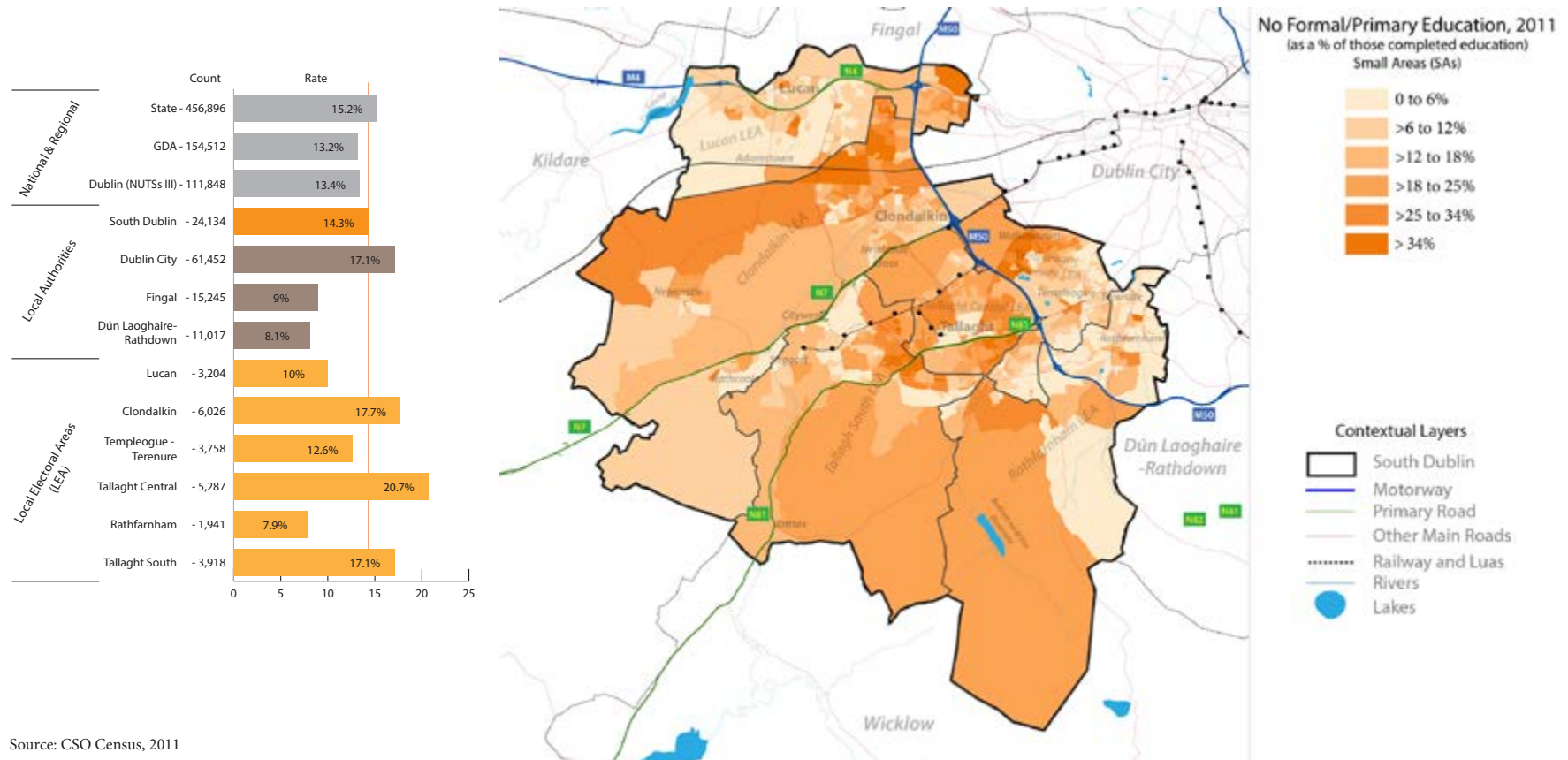


Source: CSO Census, 2011



On a comparative basis with other local authorities, South Dublin has quite a well educated population (who have completed their education). Overall, South Dublin has the 8th lowest rate of low education achievement (no formal/primary only - 14.3%), the 11th lowest rate of Apprenticeship/Vocational achievement (14.7%), the 13th highest rate of lower 3rd Level achievement (Ordinary Degree, Certificate - 11.8%) and the 9th highest rate of higher 3rd level achievement (Higher Degree and Postgraduate - 16.5%) in Ireland.

There are, however, some very different spatial characteristics to levels of education attainments across the county with areas such as Tallaght, Clondalkin and parts of Lucan with much lower levels of attainment in comparison with other parts of the county.



Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% No Formal Primary



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Lower than average

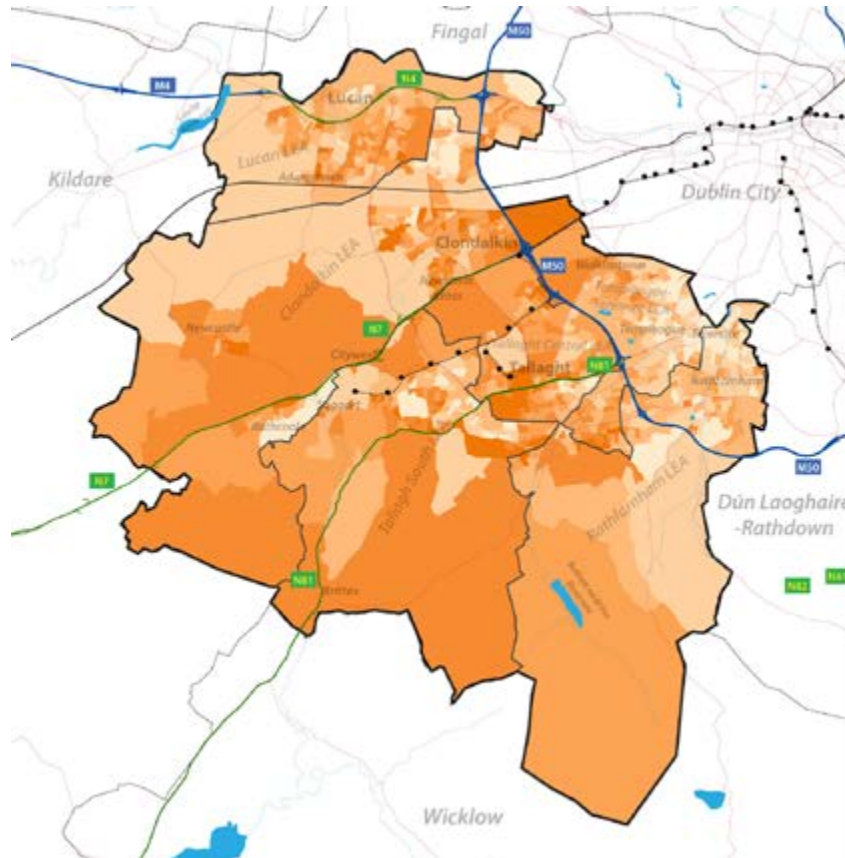
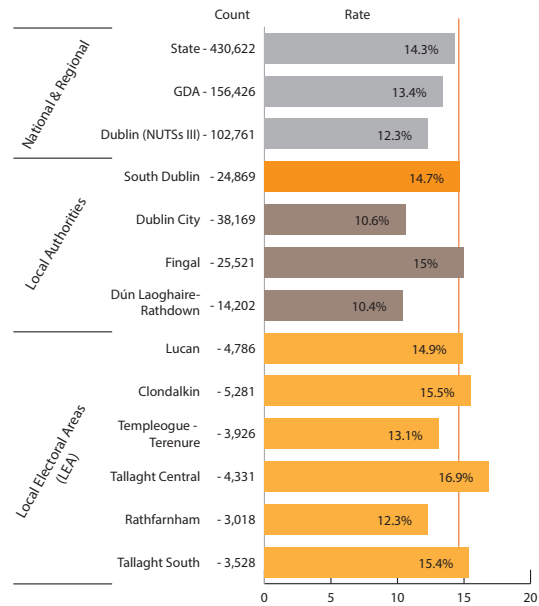


Dublin Region
Higher than average

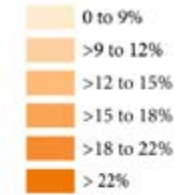


This map above details the distribution of the percentage of the total population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as 'No Formal/Primary' across South Dublin SAs.

A very clear spatial pattern is evident and areas with the lowest levels of education generally in the more rural and peripheral parts of South Dublin (related to ageing population) and also in more disadvantaged parts of the county such as parts of Tallaght, Jobstown, Ronanstown, Neilstown and Walkinstown. At the LEA level, Clondalkin (17.7%), Tallaght Central (20.7%) and Tallaght South (17.1%) are well above the State (15.2%) and Dublin region (13.4%) averages.



Apprenticeship/Vocational, 2011
(as a % of those completed education)
Small Areas (SAs)



Contextual Layers



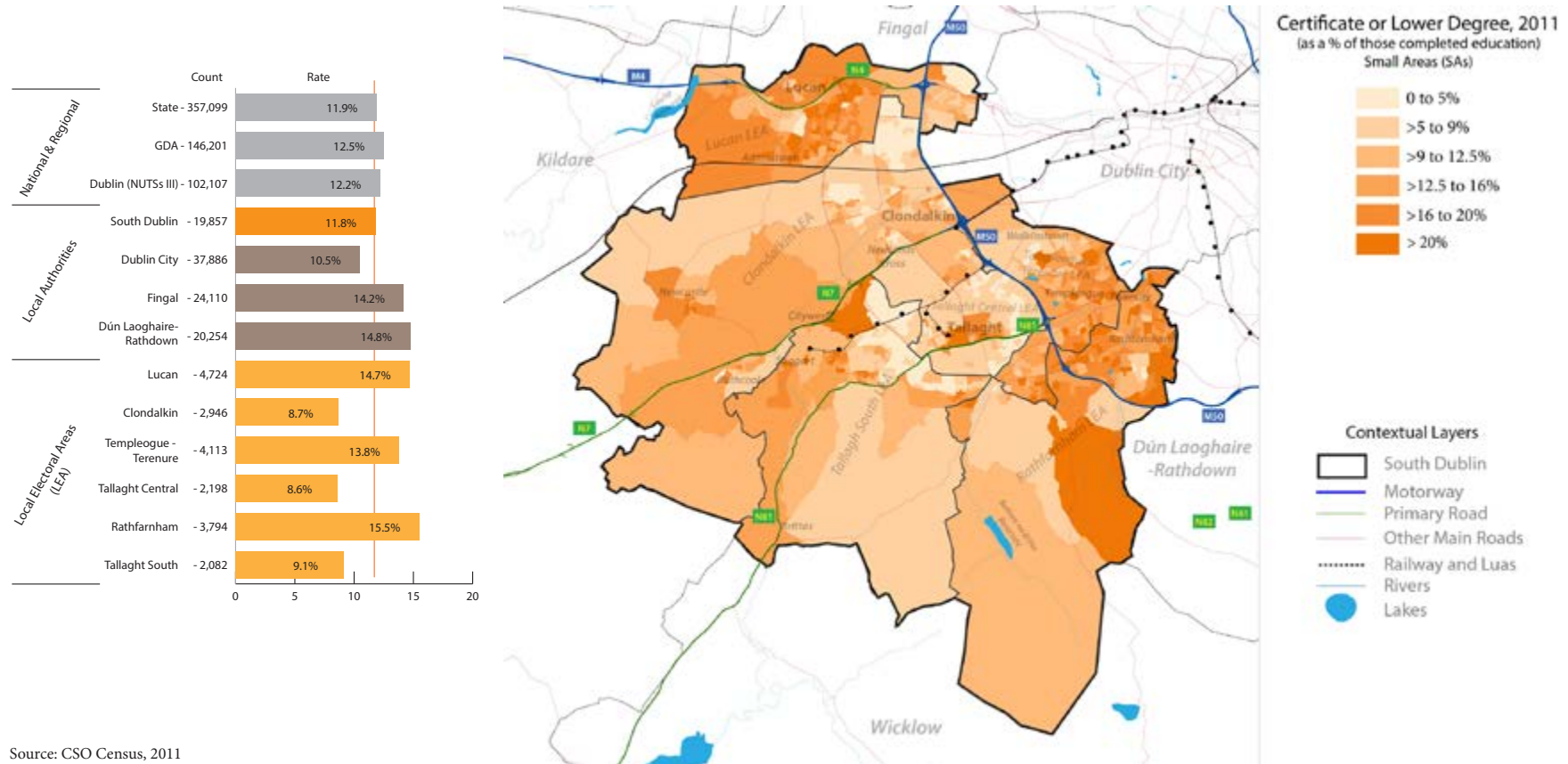
Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% App/Voc



This map details the distribution of the percentage of the total population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as 'Apprenticeship or Vocational*' across South Dublin SAs.

Again, a clear spatial pattern is evident and areas with the highest rates are generally in more peripheral parts of the county and also in areas such as Tallaght, parts of Clondalkin and many areas within the Lucan LEA such as Adamstown and Esker. At the LEA level, rates are generally around 15-16% with the exception of Templeogue-Terenure and Rathfarnham where rates are 12-13%. *relates to NFQ 4, 5 or 6



Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% Lower Third



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Lower than average

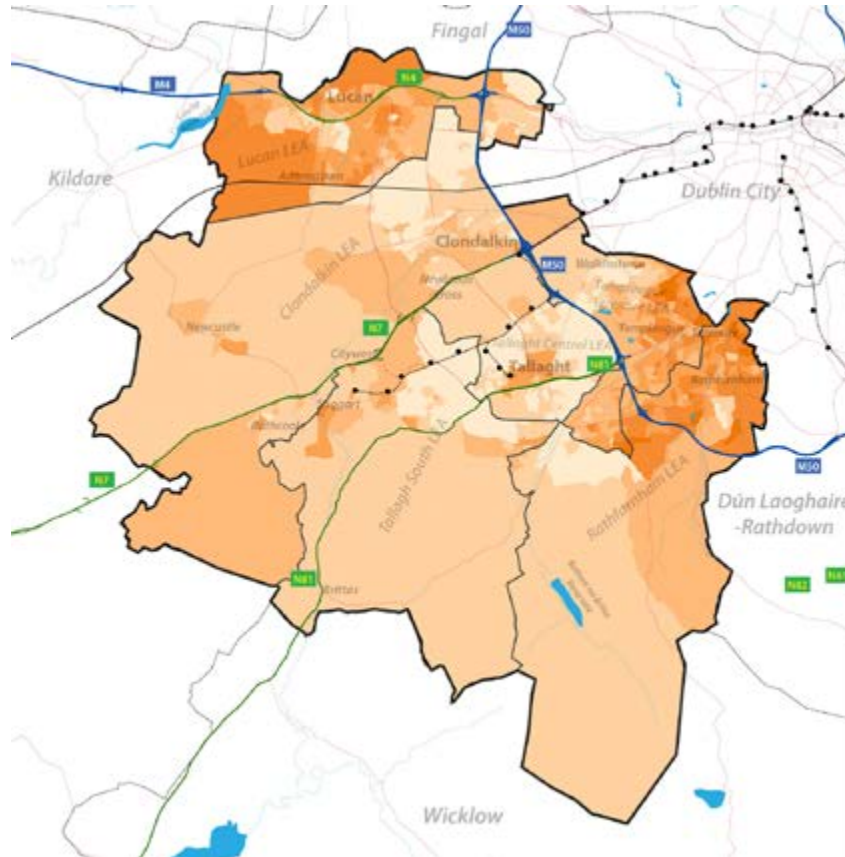
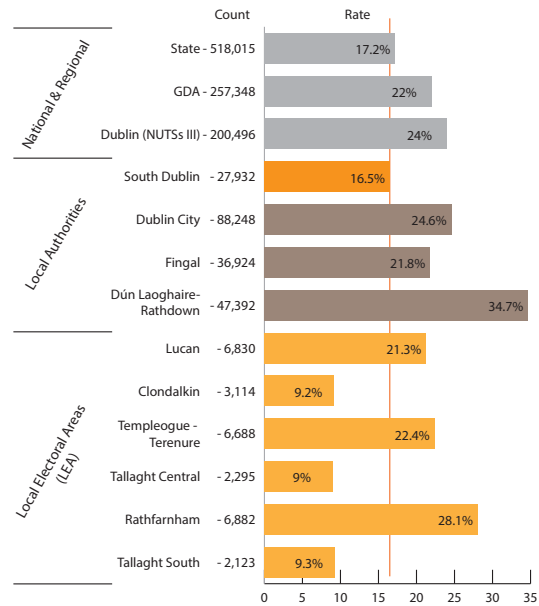


Dublin Region
Lower than average



This map details the distribution of the percentage of the total population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as 'Lower Third'* across South Dublin SAs. As with the previous maps, there is a very clear spatial pattern to the distribution. This time, highest rates are primarily in the south-east (Rathfarnham, Templeogue and Terenure) and in the north of the county (Lucan, Adamstown). There are also some central locations in Tallaght where rates are approximately 20%. In contrast to the previous maps, low rates of attainment are in Clondalkin (8.7%), Tallaght Central (8.6%) and Tallaght South (9.1%) – all well below both the State (11.9%) and Dublin (12.2%) regional average.

*NFQ level 6 or 7: Higher Certificate or Ordinary Bachelor Degree or National Diploma



Contextual Layers

- South Dublin
- Motorway
- Primary Road
- Other Main Roads
- Railway and Luas
- Rivers
- Lakes

Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% 3rd Level Plus



Local Authority

1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National

Lower than average



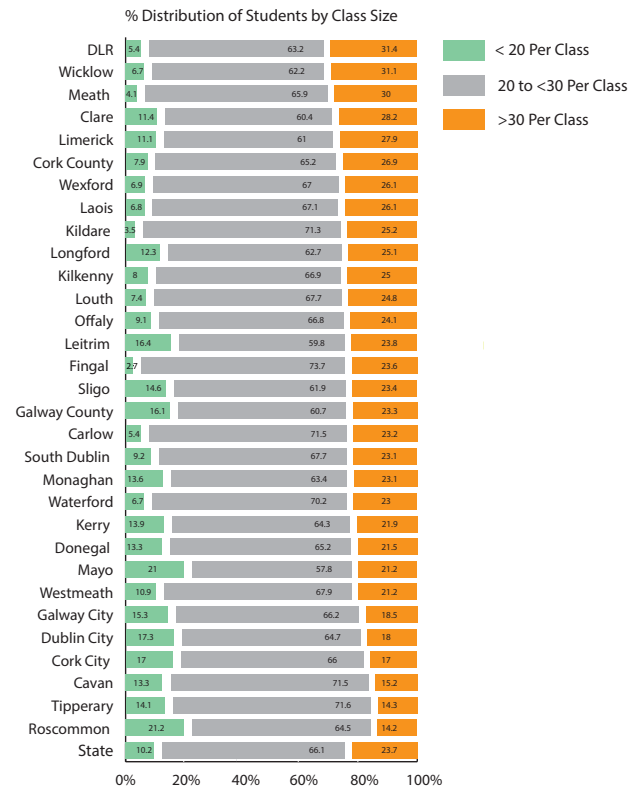
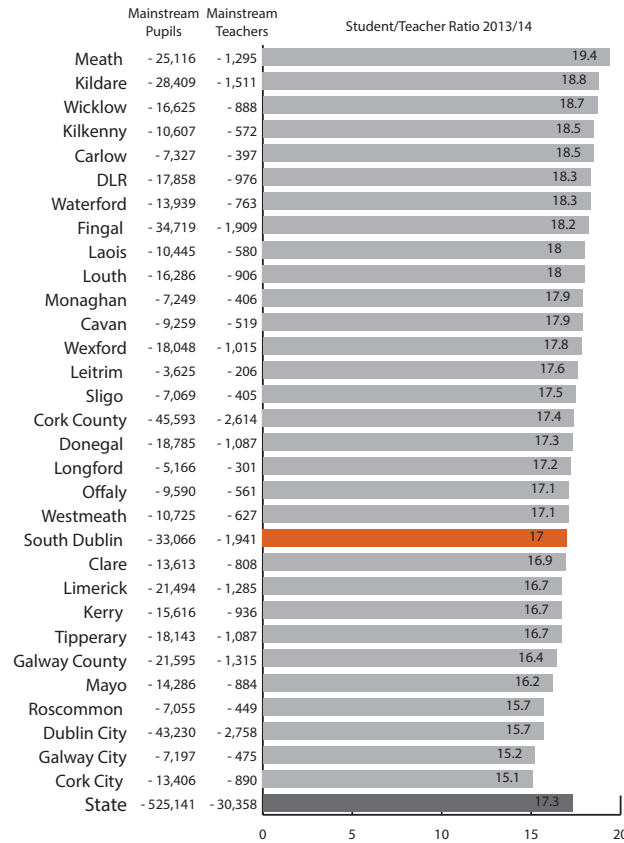
Dublin Region

Lower than average



This map details the distribution of the percentage of the total population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as ‘3rd Level Plus’* across South Dublin SAs. The spatial divide in education levels across South Dublin is even more apparent in this map with high rates almost exclusively in the south-east (Rathfarnham, Templeogue and Terenure) and in the north of the county (Lucan, Adamstown). Outside of these areas, rates are exceptionally low and the LEAs of Clondalkin (9.2%), Tallaght Central (9%) and Tallaght South (9.3%) only rates more than three times lower than Rathfarnham. Interestingly, the rate in South Dublin as a whole (16.5%) is lower than both the State (17.2%) and all other Dublin local authorities.

*Honours Degree, Postgraduate or Ph.D



How is South Dublin performing?
Student/Teacher Ratio 2014/14



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Lower than average

How is South Dublin performing?
% Students in Class 30+ pupils



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Lower than average

Source: Department of Education and Skills (DES), 2015



An analysis of the Department of Education and Skills database on the number of mainstream pupils and teachers reveals that South Dublin has the 10th lowest pupil-teacher ratio in the State with 17 pupils per teacher. This is based on the total number of mainstream pupils (33,066) and teachers (1,941) recorded in 2013/14.

Using this dataset it is possible to categorise the primary school students in South Dublin into three different class sizes. South Dublin performs reasonably well in comparison to average class sizes in the State with the following categorisation: 9.2% in '< 20 per Class', 67.7% in '20 to 30 per Class' and 23.1% in '>30 per Class'.

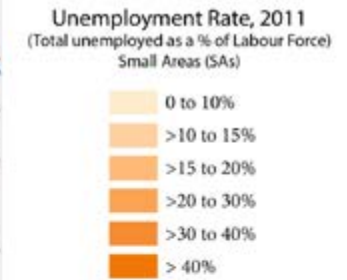
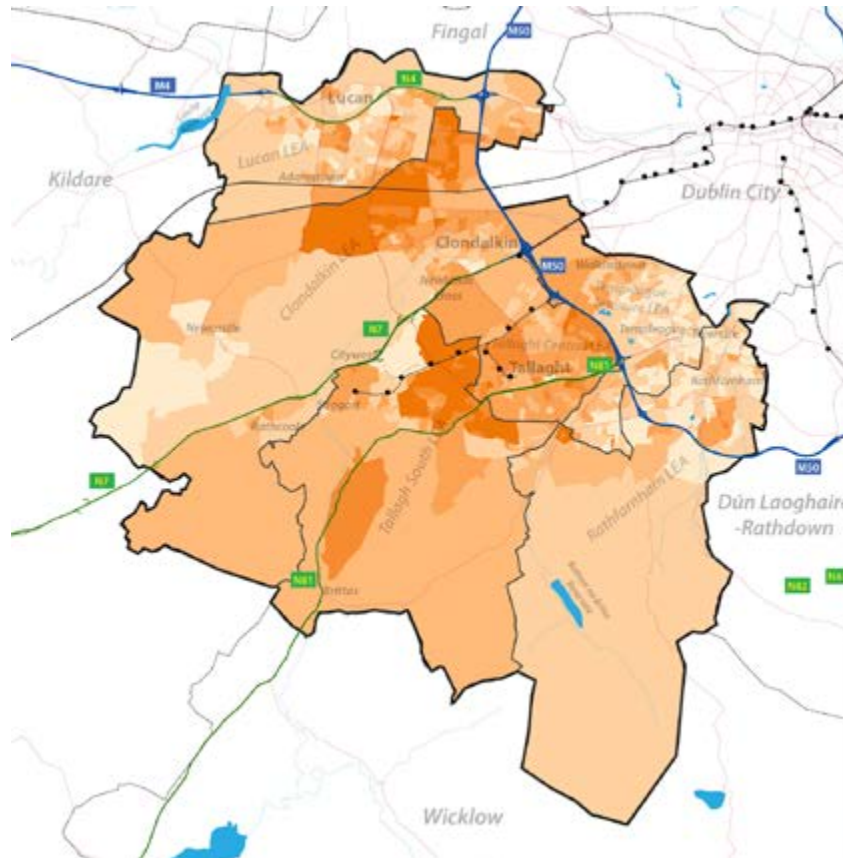
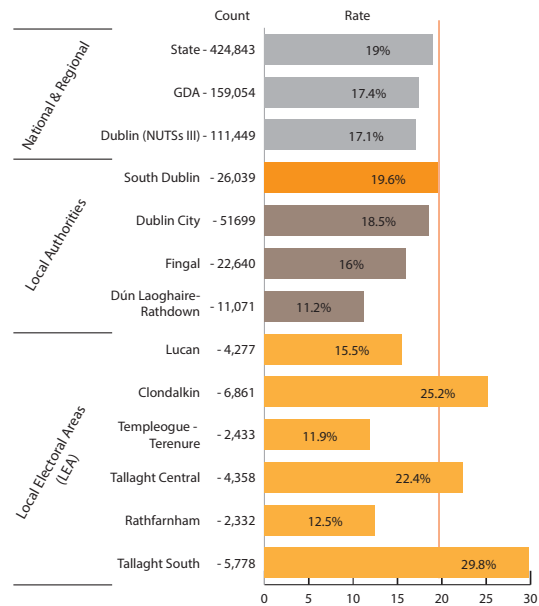


* Loreto High School data contains more leaving cert 3rd level allocations those who sat the leaving cert. This is due to repeat students and skews the progression rates positively.
 **Lucan LEA: Adamstown & St Kevins Community Colleges excluded as no leaving cert data exist/available in 2014

Source: Schooldays.ie 2015



An analysis of results from SchoolDays.ie provides details on progression rates (those who sit the Leaving Cert and progress to 3rd level) from all South Dublin secondary schools to 3rd level institutions. According to the 2013/14 results, South Dublin recorded a progression rate of 67.2% and was the 4th lowest in the country. In comparison, Dublin City had a rate of 67%, Fingal had a rate of 69.6% and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown had a rate of 80.6%. There is also quite a difference in progression rates apparent between DEIS and Non-DEIS schools with DEIS schools recording rates between 31.4% and 76% whereas Non-DEIS schools recorded rates between 32.7% and 100%*. The main 3rd level destinations for South Dublin Schools are IoT Tallgnt, DIT, UCD, Maynooth University and TCD.



Contextual Layers

- Municipal Districts
- Motorway
- Primary Road
- Other Main Roads
- Railway and Luas
- Rivers
- Lakes

Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence No. 2015/25/CCMA/South Dublin County Council
© Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland
Produced by: AIRO Research Observatory (AIRO)



Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% Unemployment



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Higher than average

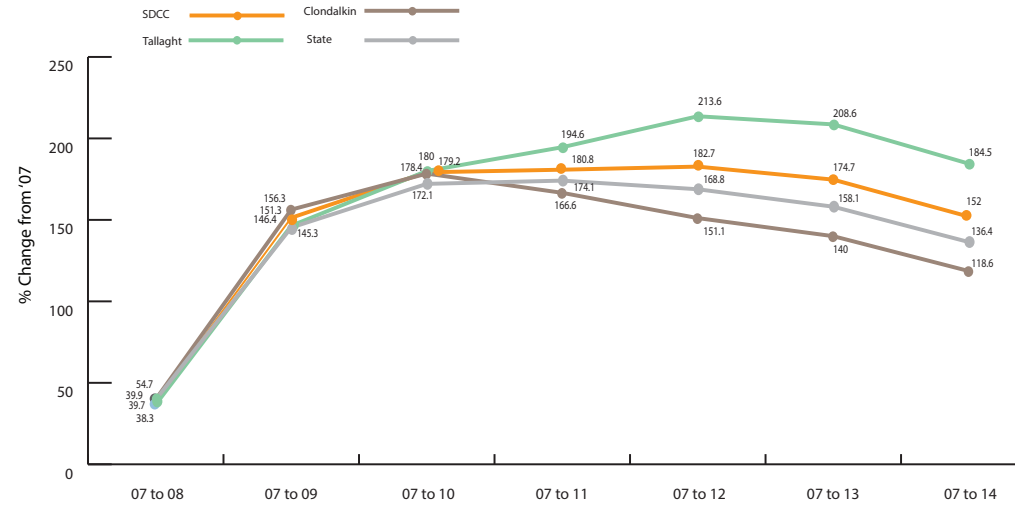


Dublin Region
Higher than average

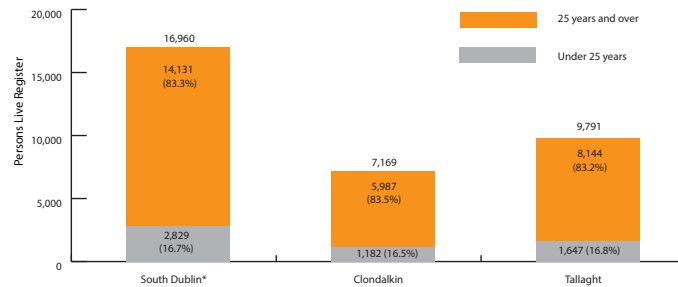


As of 2011, the total population classed as unemployed (both unemployed and looking for first job) in South Dublin was 26,039. This figure represents an unemployment rate of 19.6% of the total labour force of 132,573 (population aged 15+ At Work and Unemployed). South Dublin has the 3rd highest number classed as unemployed and the 16th highest unemployment rate. The rate in South Dublin is higher than all other Dublin local authorities.

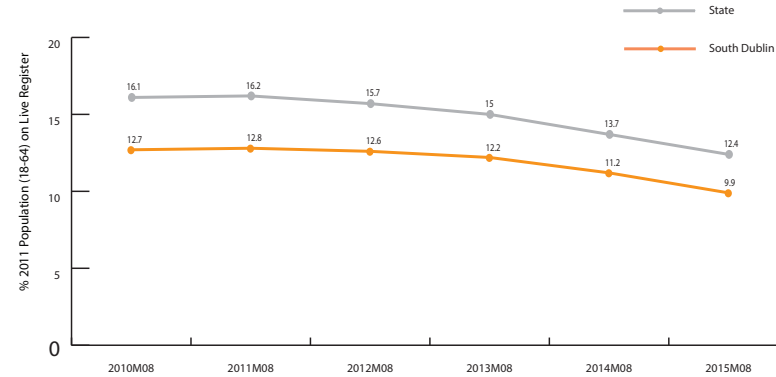
There is a stark contrast with unemployment rates across the county with much higher rates in Tallaght South (29.8%), Tallaght Central (22.4%) and Clondalkin (25.2%). In contrast to this, rates are much lower in other LEAs with Templeogue-Terenure having the lowest rate at 11.9%.



Persons on Live Register by Age - August 2015, South Dublin & Social Welfare Offices (SWO)



*South Dublin figures represent those accessing social welfare offices located within the Local Authority. South Dublin residents may also access social welfare offices located outside the Local Authority.



Source: Department for Social Protection (DSP) and AIRO, 2015

How is South Dublin performing?
% Live Register



16/31 Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Higher than average

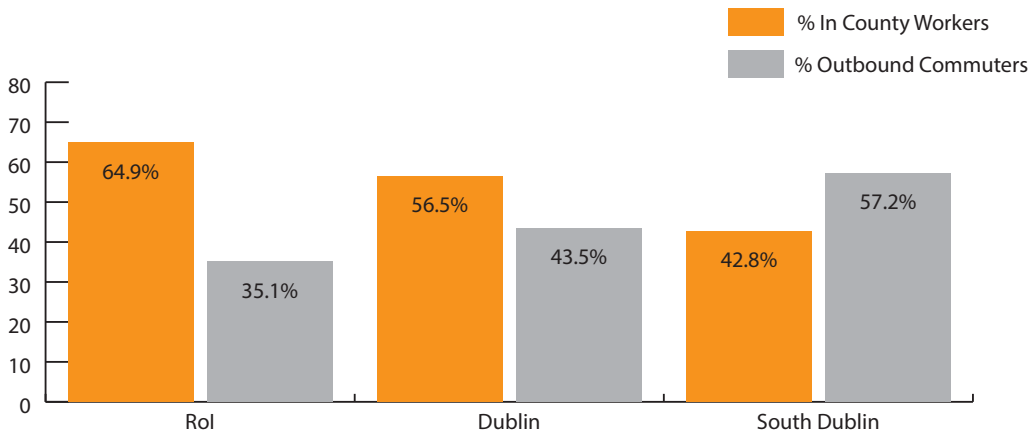
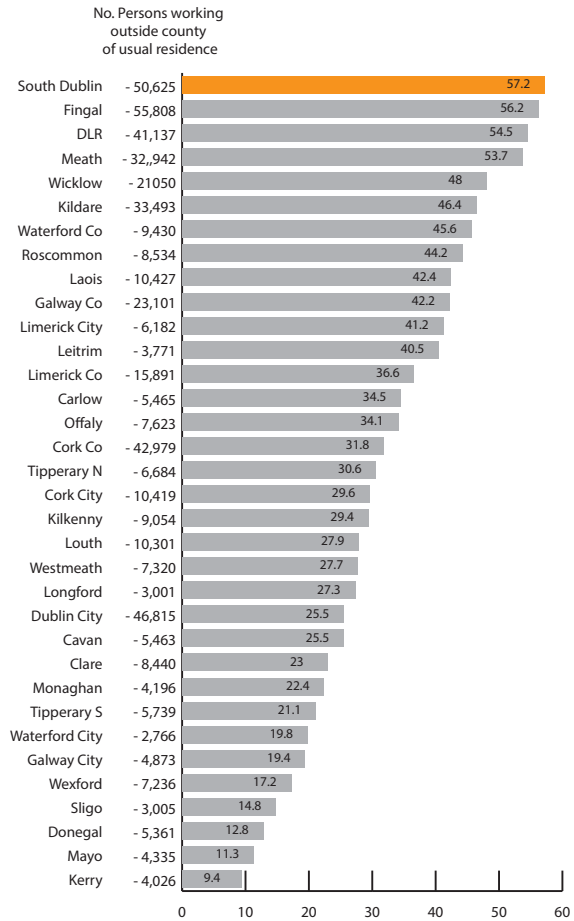


Dublin Region
Higher than average



Since 2011 there has been a noticeable decrease in levels of unemployment across the country. In the absence of new census figures, the most reliable means of measuring this change within South Dublin is through the Live Register* (this is not a true measure of unemployment as it includes part-time workers). Using a per population rate (18-64), it is estimated that the rate in South Dublin has decreased from 12.7% in M8 2010 to 9.9% in M8 2015. This rate is lower than the State average of 12.4%. As of August 2015, the total Live Register recipients residing in South Dublin can be grouped into the following age categories: Under 25 (2,829 or 16.7%) and 25 Years and Over (14,131 or 83.3%).

*Live Register total in South Dublin is based on Clondalkin and Tallaght SWO only and excludes those registering at the Nutgrove and Ballyfermot SWO.



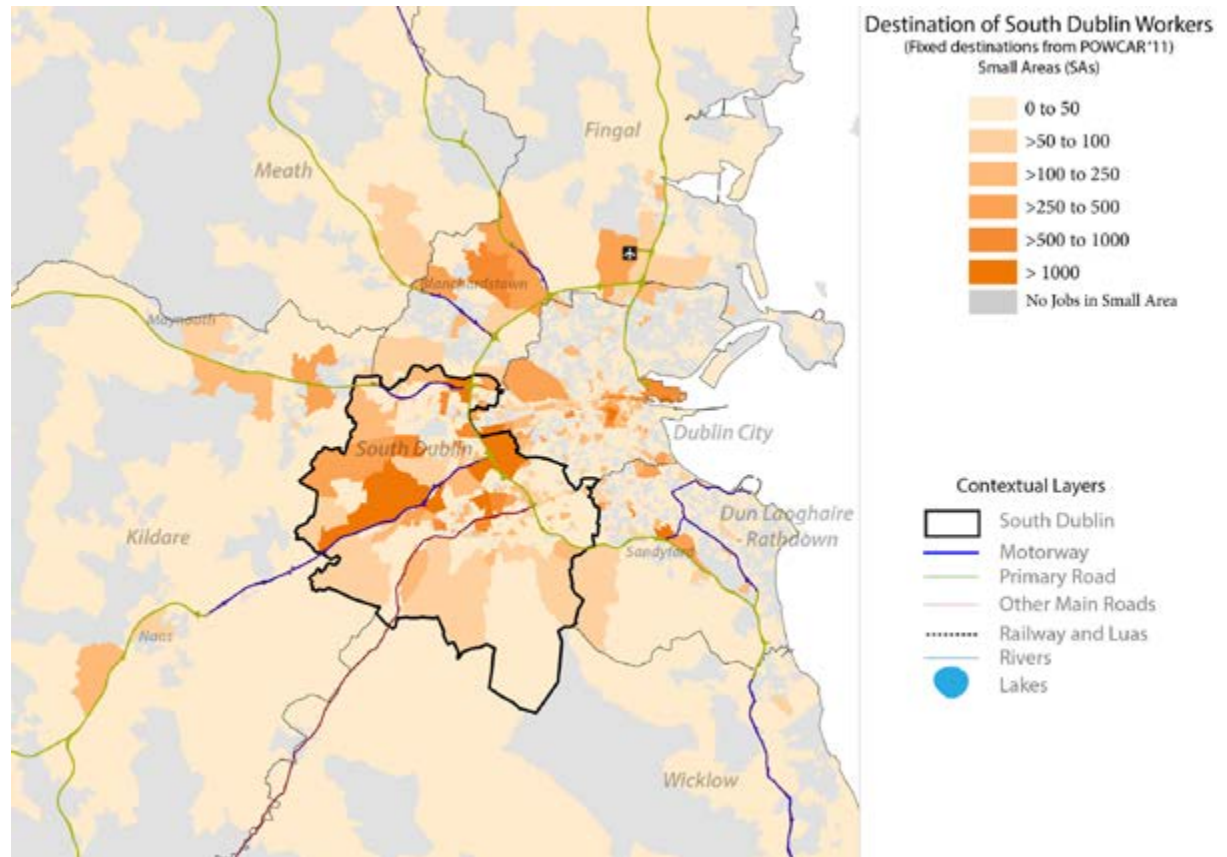
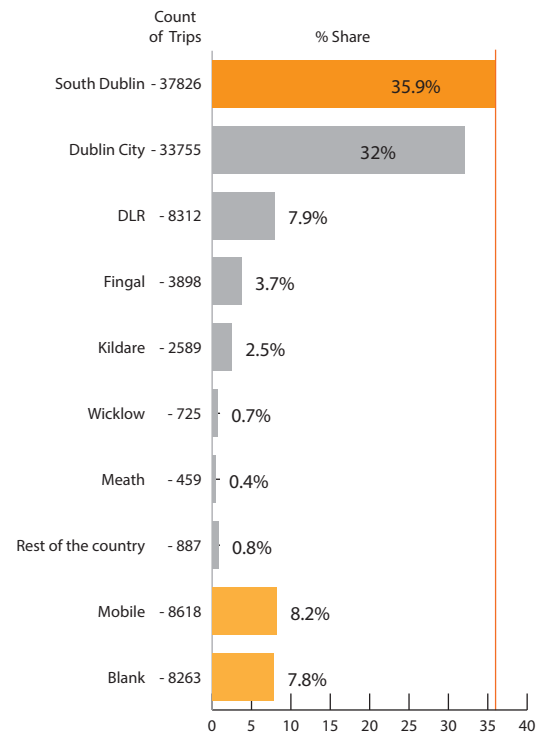
Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% Workers Commuting Out of County



South Dublin has the highest rate of 'Out of County' commuting in the country with 57.2% (50,625) of all workers (with a fixed or known work destination) commuting out of the county for employment opportunities – the vast majority of these are however commuting into Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown or Fingal. As expected, highest rates in other local authorities are all from Dublin and the Mid-East commuter belt.

The map on the following page details the employment destinations of all South Dublin resident workers who commute out of the county.

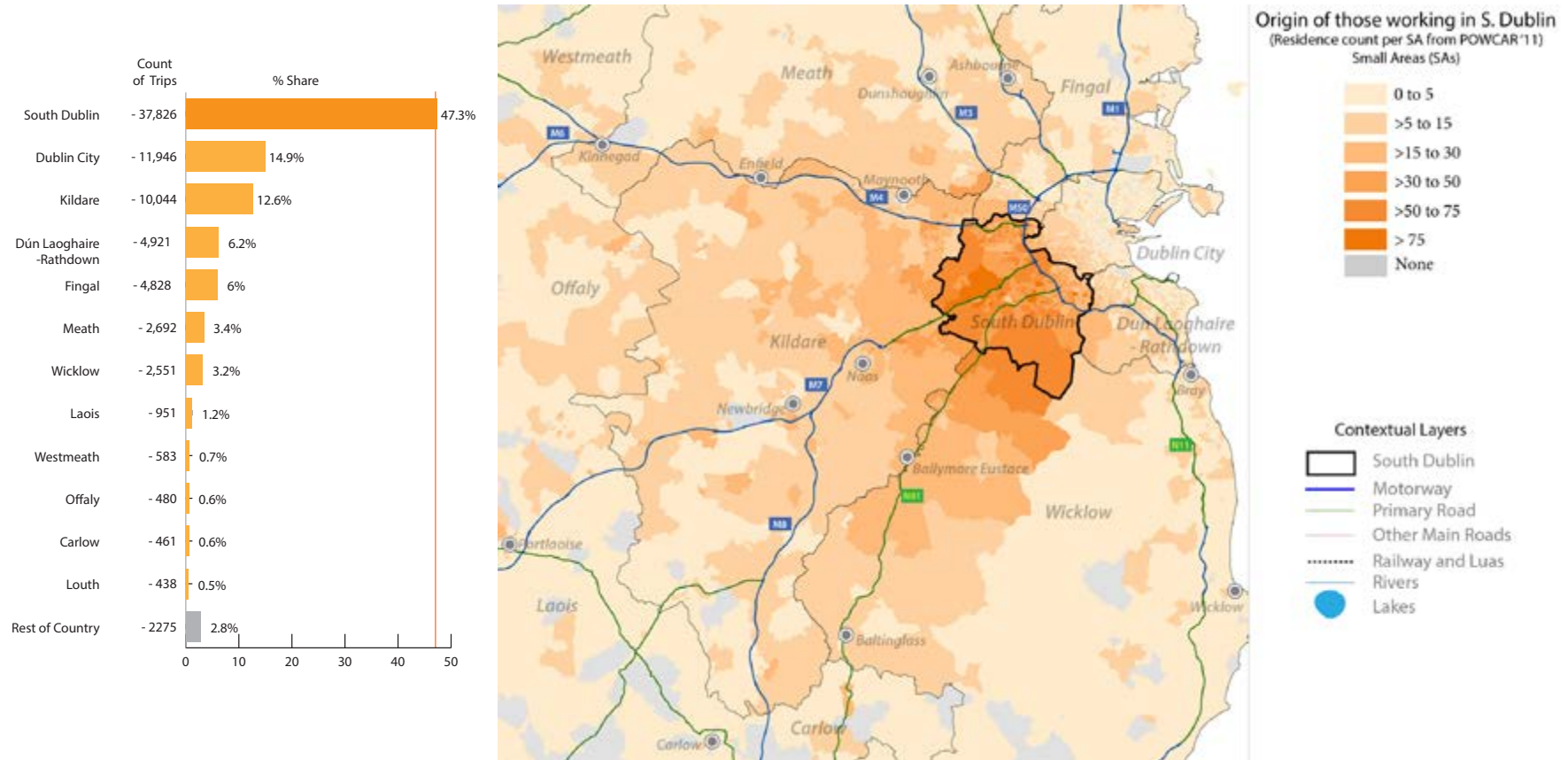


Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011



The above map and graphic details the destination of all South Dublin resident workers (105,332) as of April 2011. Of these, 35.9% (37,826) were employed with South Dublin, 16% (16,881) had no fixed work destination (mobile workers or blank address) and the remaining 48.1% (50,625) were employed elsewhere in Ireland. At the local authority level, Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and Fingal were the main destinations.

The map provides further detail and highlights the key destinations with Dublin city centre, Sandycove Industrial Estate, Dublin Airport and Blanchardstown/Mullhuddart amongst the key employment destinations for South Dublin workers.

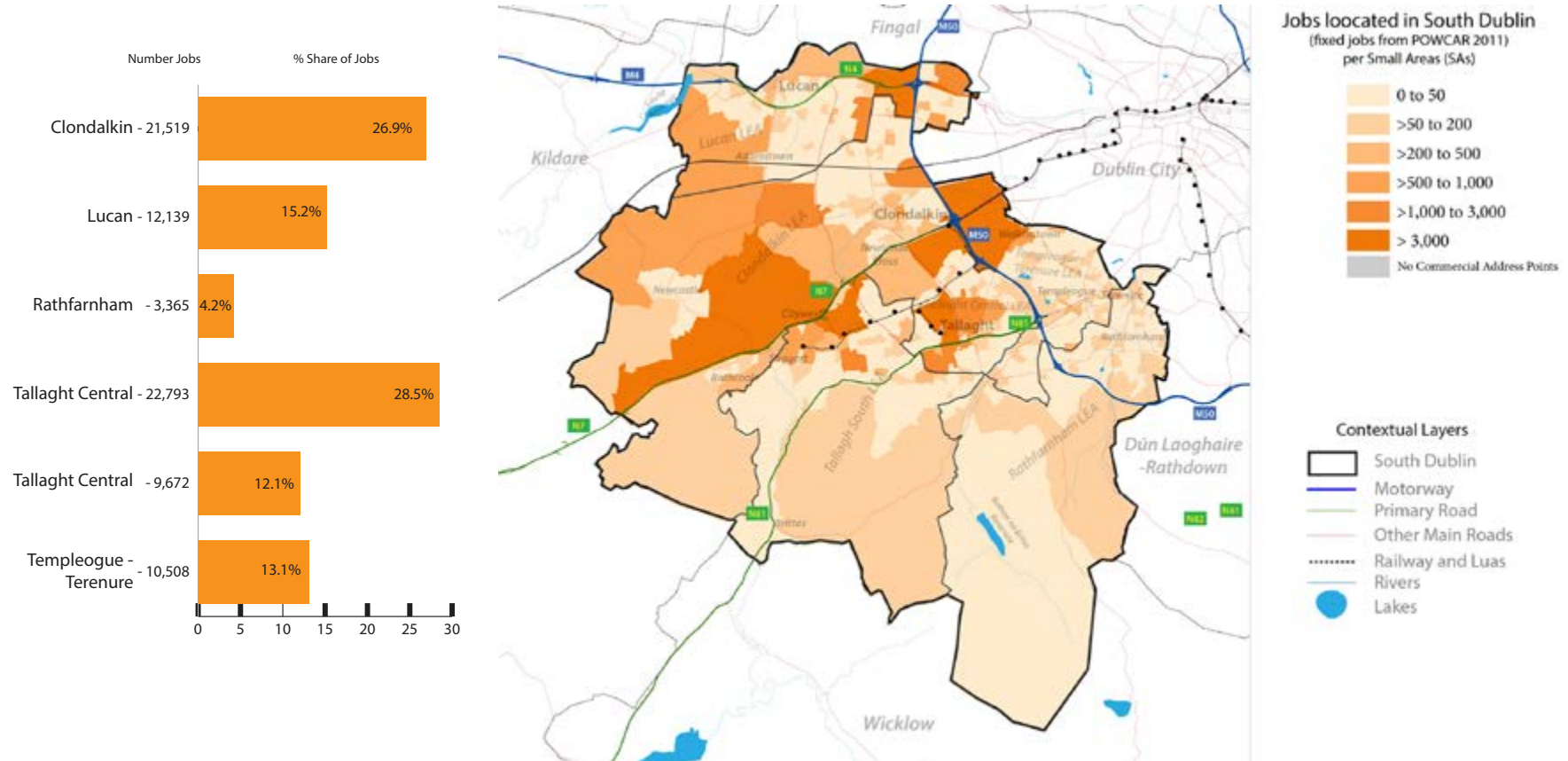


Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011



The above map and graphic details the origin of all those employed within South Dublin (79,996) as of April 2011. South Dublin is a key commuting destination for workers from the Dublin and Mid-East regions. Residents workers from South Dublin account for 47.3% (37,826) of all the jobs located in the county with Dublin City (14.9%), Kildare (12.6%), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (6.2%) and Fingal (6%) the other main origins of those working in the county.

Again, the map provides more detail on the exact origin of workers who are employed within the county. The extent of the South Dublin commuting pull from the Mid-East is clear with high numbers travelling from large parts of Kildare, east Wicklow and south Meath.

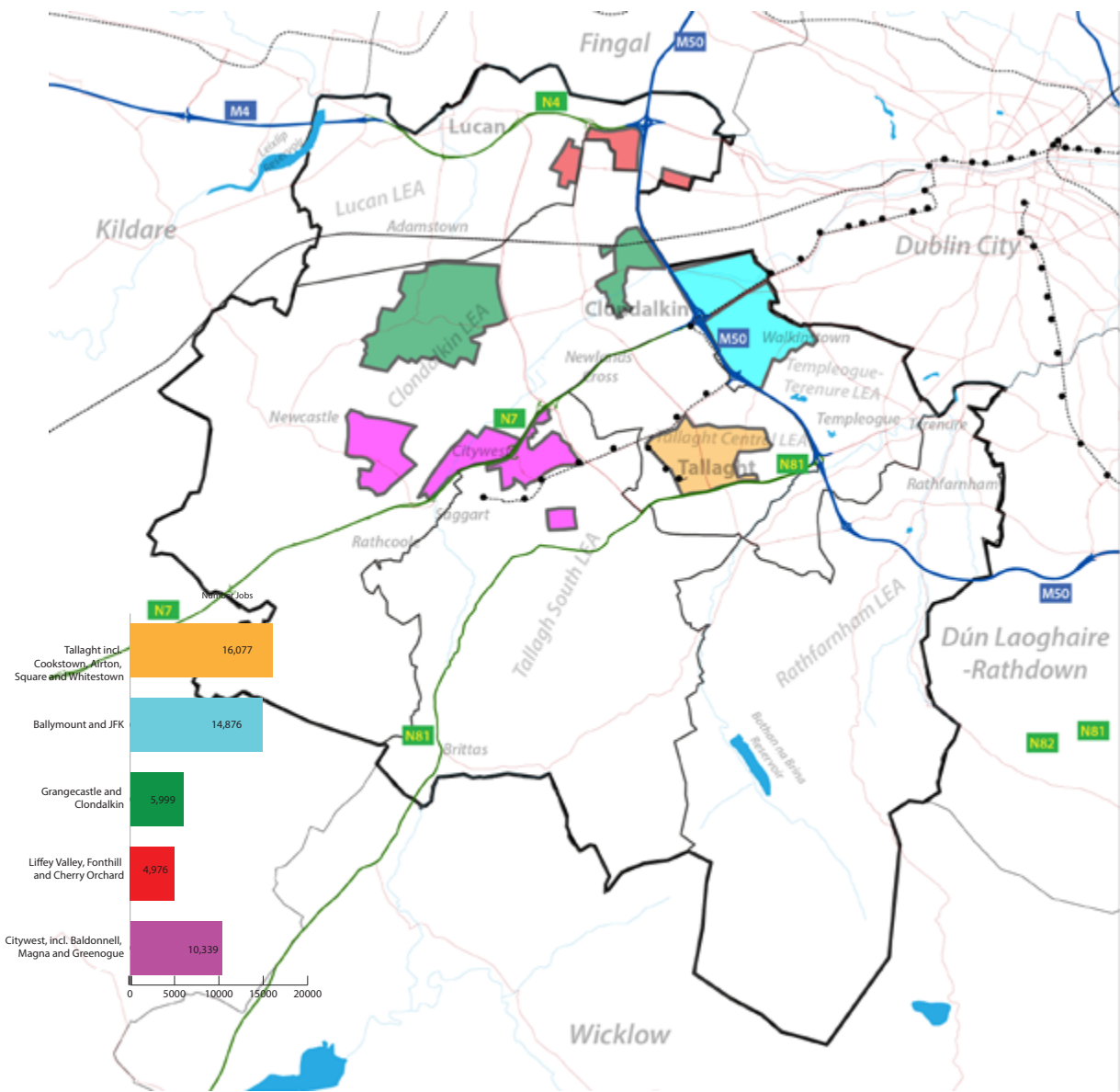


Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011



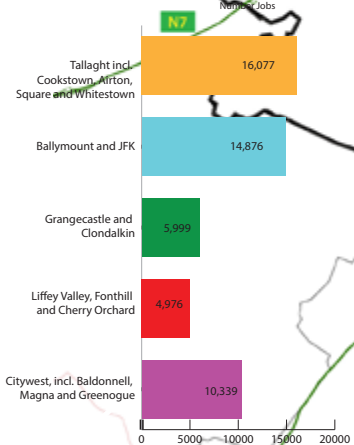
According to results from Census 2011 (POWCAR - Place of Work Census of Anonymised Records) there were 79,996 jobs located in South Dublin (including those who work from home). At the LEA level, both Clondalkin (21,519 or 26.9% of all jobs) and Tallaght Central (22,793 or 28.5% of all jobs) are the main employment centres within the county with much smaller proportions of all jobs located in the other LEAs.

The maps above highlights the main employment locations - areas such as Tallaght (Square and other central locations), M50/N7 industrial estates, Grange Castle, Citywest, Liffey Valley and Fonthill industrial estates are the key locations.



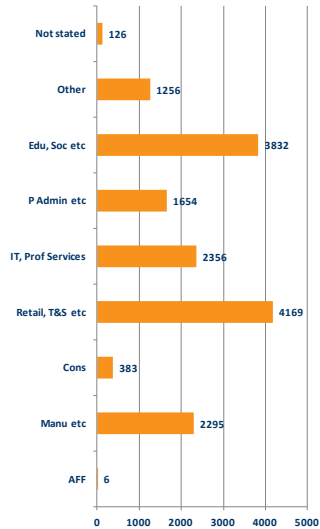
- ### Employment Zones
- Tallaght incl. Cookstown, Airton, Square and Whitestown
 - Ballymount & JFK
 - Grangecastle & Clondalkin
 - Liffey Valley, Fonthill and Cherry Orchard
 - Citywest incl. Baldonnell, Magna and Greenogue

- ### Contextual Layers
- South Dublin
 - Motorway
 - Primary Road
 - Other Main Roads
 - Railway and Luas
 - Rivers
 - Lakes

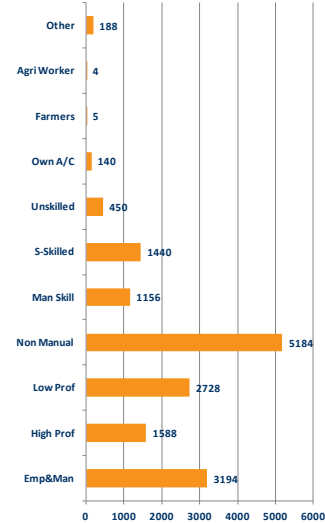




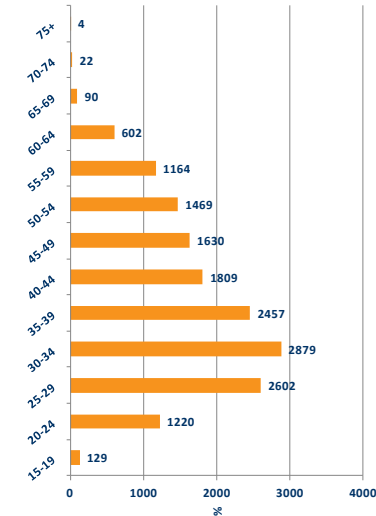
Industry of Employment



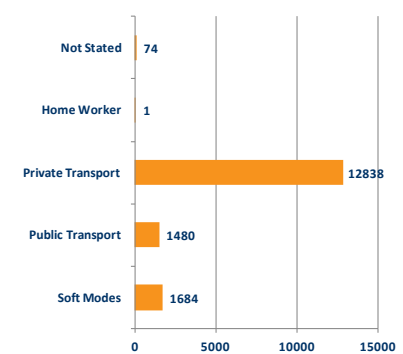
Occupation



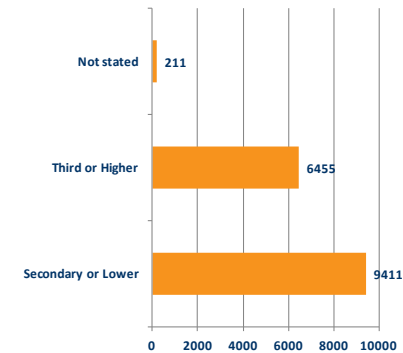
Age of Workers



Mode of Transport



Education



Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

Tallaght incl. Cookstown, Airton, Tallaght Square and Whitestown

How is South Dublin performing?
Number of jobs in Employment Zone

16,077 Total jobs in Tallaght 20.1% % of all jobs in South Dublin

How is South Dublin performing?
Origin of workforce?

50.5% 8,121 South Dublin % of workers residence 26.8% 4,309 Rest of Dublin % of workers residence 17.1% 2,753 Mid-East % of workers residence 5.6% 894 Rest of Ireland % of workers residence

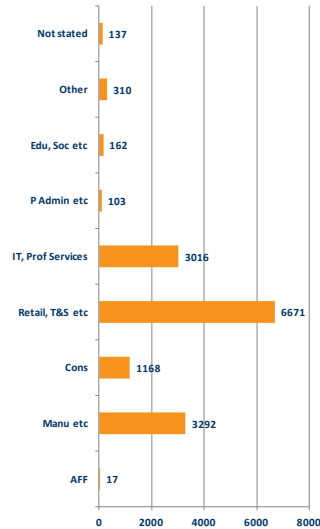


According to the 2011 Census, there were 16,077 jobs located in the Tallaght Employment Zone (incl. Cookstown, Airton, Tallaght Square and Whitestown). This figure equates to 20.1% of all jobs located within South Dublin. Of those jobs, 50.5% (8,121) were undertaken from residents in South Dublin, 26.8% (4,309) from elsewhere in Dublin, 17.1% (2,753) from the Mid-East and 5.6% (894) from elsewhere in Ireland.

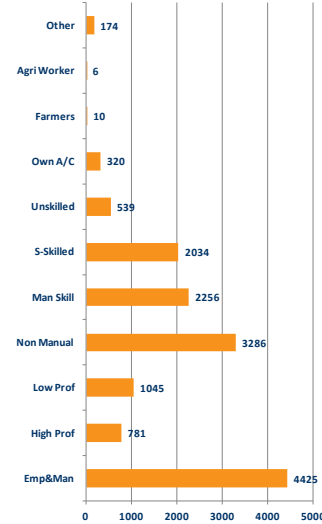
The above graphics provide a profile of the actual jobs located in the Tallaght Employment Zone: Industry of Employment, Occupation, Age of Workers, Education and Mode of Transport. Jobs in this are primarily in the Retail and Education/Social sectors with a high proportion of occupations being non-manual.



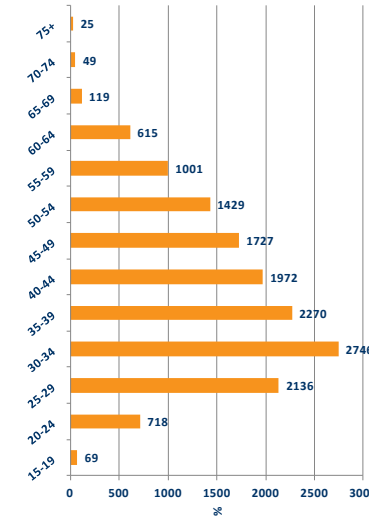
Industry of Employment



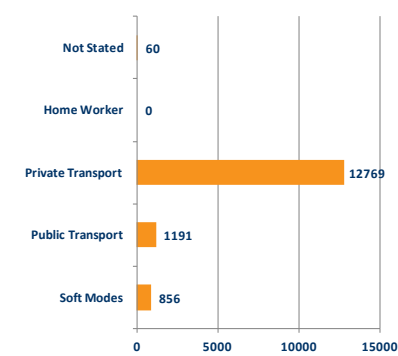
Occupation



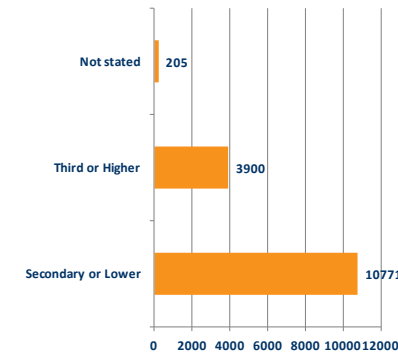
Age of Workers



Mode of Transport



Education



Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

Ballymount and JFK

How is South Dublin performing?
Number of jobs in Employment Zone



How is South Dublin performing?
Origin of workforce?

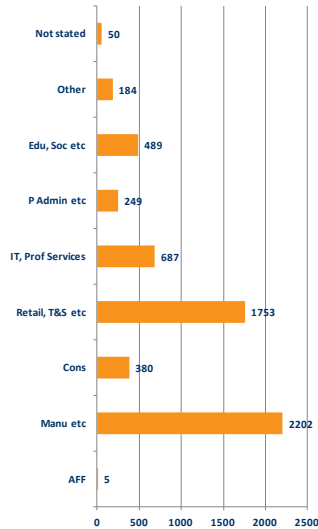


According to the 2011 Census, there were 14,876 jobs located in the Ballymount and JFK Employment Zone. This figure equates to 18.6% of all jobs located within South Dublin. Of those jobs, 36% (5,351) were undertaken from residents in South Dublin, 37.6% (5,592) from elsewhere in Dublin, 18.5% (2,752) from the Mid-East and 7.9% (1,181) from elsewhere in Ireland.

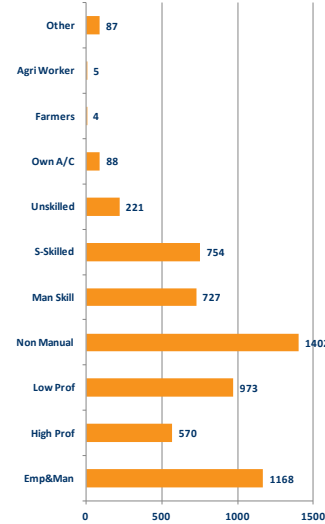
The above graphics provide a profile of the actual jobs located in the Ballymount and JFK Employment Zone: Industry of Employment, Occupation, Age of Workers, Education and Mode of Transport. Jobs in this area are primarily in the Retail, Manufacturing and Professional Services industries. Interestingly, occupational status in this area has a high rate of Employers and Managers and highlights that this employment zone contains high levels of SMEs with relatively low numbers of employees.



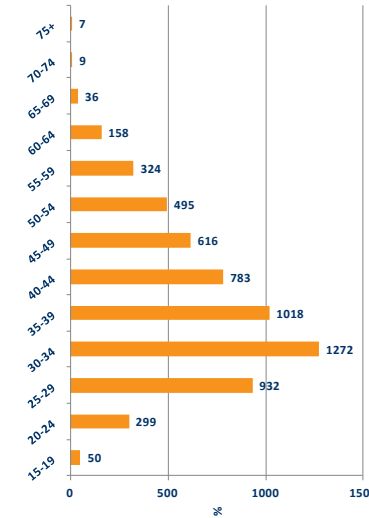
Industry of Employment



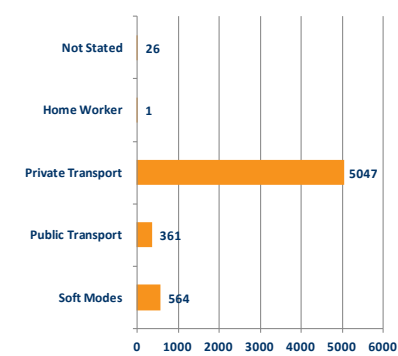
Occupation



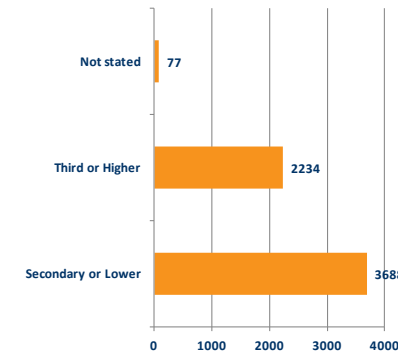
Age of Workers



Mode of Transport



Education



Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

*Grangecastle including Clondalkin

How is South Dublin performing?
Number of jobs in Employment Zone



How is South Dublin performing?
Origin of workforce?

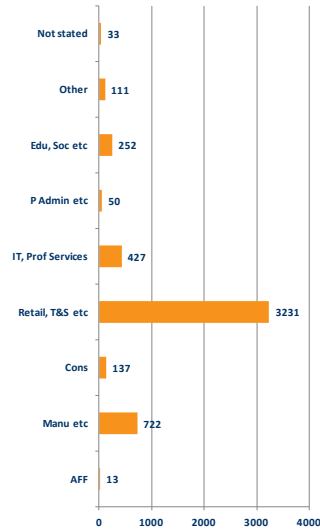


According to the 2011 Census, there were 5,999 jobs located in the Grangecastle and Clondalkin Employment Zone. This figure equates to 7.5% of all jobs located within South Dublin. Of those jobs, 44.9% (2,691) were undertaken from residents in South Dublin, 24.4% (1,464) from elsewhere in Dublin, 22.2% (1,330) from the Mid-East and 8.6% (514) from elsewhere in Ireland.

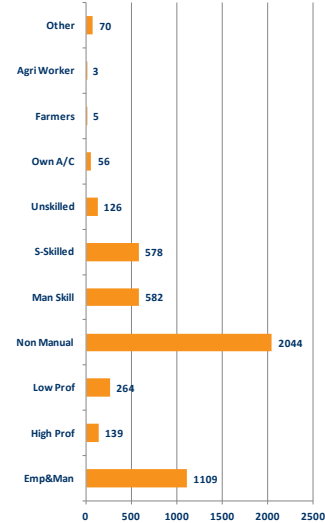
The above graphics provide a profile of the actual jobs located in the Grangecastle and Clondalkin Employment Zone: Industry of Employment, Occupation, Age of Workers, Education and Mode of Transport. Jobs in this are primarily in the Manufacturing and Retail sectors with a high proportion of occupations being non-manual and from the higher professional groupings.



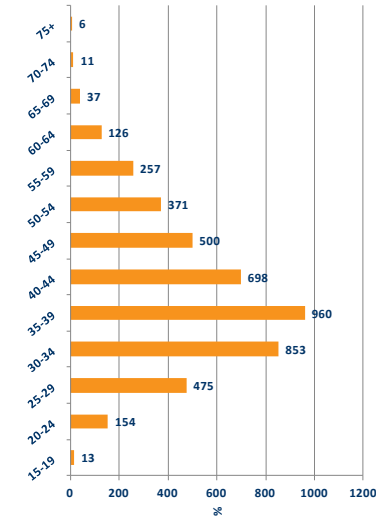
Industry of Employment



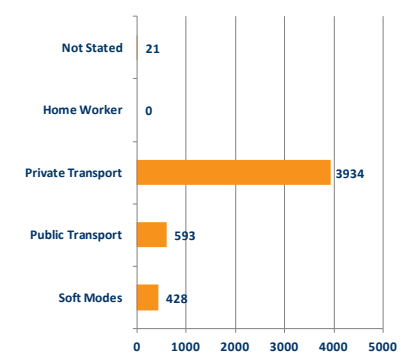
Occupation



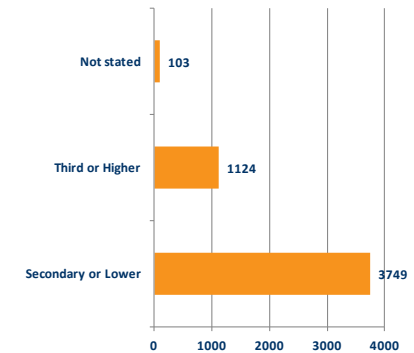
Age of Workers



Mode of Transport



Education



Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

*Liffey Valley, Fonthill and Cherry Orchard

How is South Dublin performing?
Number of jobs in Employment Zone



How is South Dublin performing?
Origin of workforce?

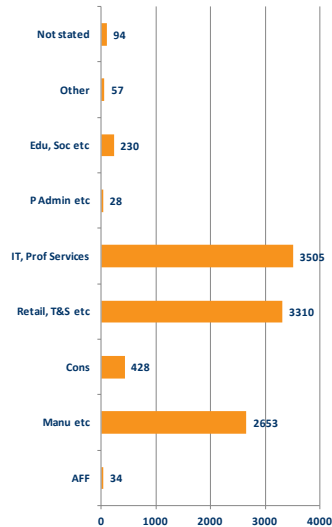


According to the 2011 Census, there were 4,976 jobs located in the Liffey Valley Employment Zone (incl. Fonthill and Cherry Orchard). This figure equates to 6.2% of all jobs located within South Dublin. Of those jobs, 45.6% (2,271) were undertaken from residents in South Dublin, 29.8% (1,484) from elsewhere in Dublin, 18.9% (938) from the Mid-East and 5.7% (283) from elsewhere in Ireland.

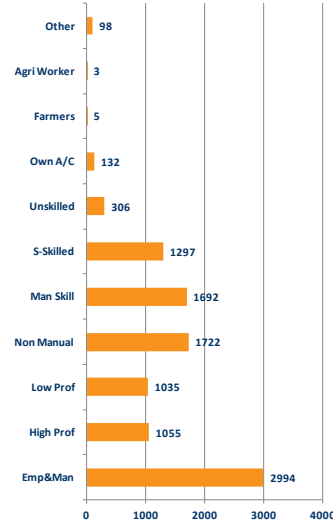
The above graphics provide a profile of the actual jobs located in the Liffey Valley Employment Zone: Industry of Employment, Occupation, Age of Workers, Education and Mode of Transport. Jobs in this are almost exclusively in the Retail sector with a high proportion of occupations being non-manual.



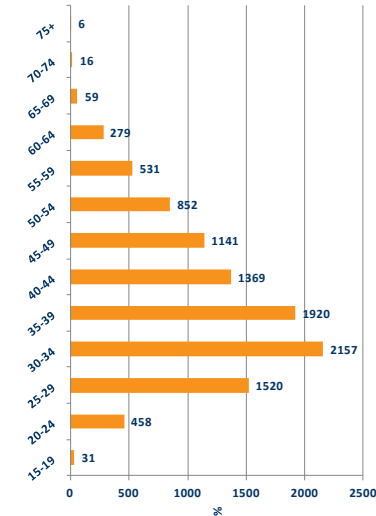
Industry of Employment



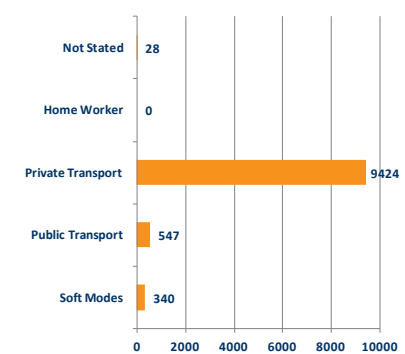
Occupation



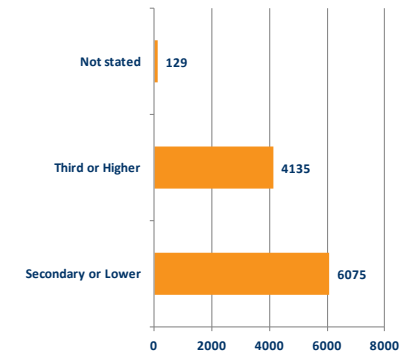
Age of Workers



Mode of Transport



Education



Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

*Citywest including Baldonnell, Magna and Greenogue

How is South Dublin performing?
Number of jobs in Employment Zone

10,339

Total jobs in Citywest

12.9%

% of all jobs in South Dublin

How is South Dublin performing?
Origin of workforce?

33.4%

South Dublin
% of workers residence

30%

Rest of Dublin
% of workers residence

26.1%

Mid-East
% of workers residence

10.5%

Rest of Ireland
% of workers residence

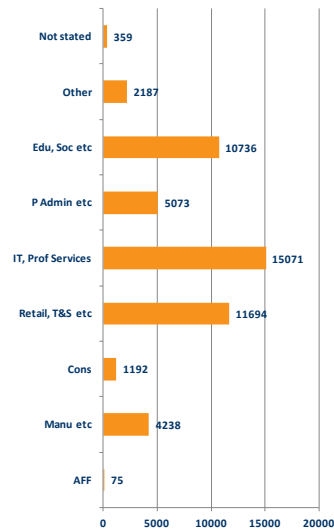


According to the 2011 Census, there were 10,339 jobs located in the Citywest Employment Zone (incl. Baldonnell, Magna and Greenogue). This figure equates to 12.9% of all jobs located within South Dublin. Of those jobs, 33.4% (3,450) were undertaken from residents in South Dublin, 30% (3,103) from elsewhere in Dublin, 26.1% (2,696) from the Mid-East and 10.5% (1,090) from elsewhere in Ireland.

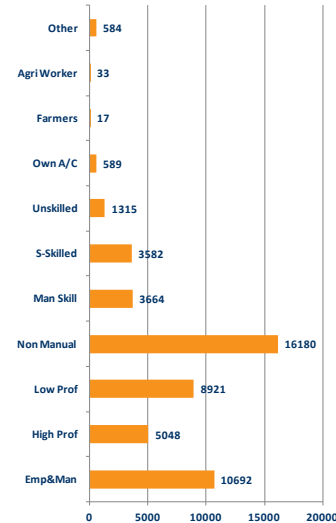
The above graphics provide a profile of the actual jobs located in the Citywest Employment Zone: Industry of Employment, Occupation, Age of Workers, Education and Mode of Transport. Jobs in this area are primarily in the Professional Services, Retail and Manufacturing industries with a high level of professional occupations such as Employers and Managers and Lower and Higher Professionals.



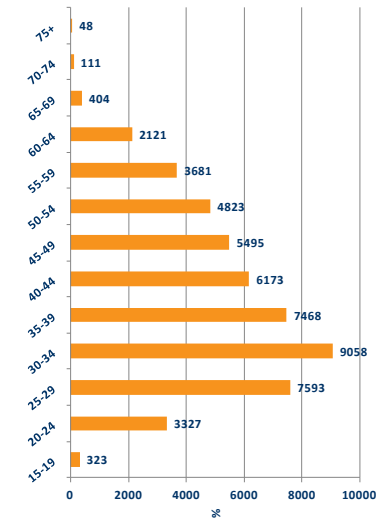
Industry of Employment



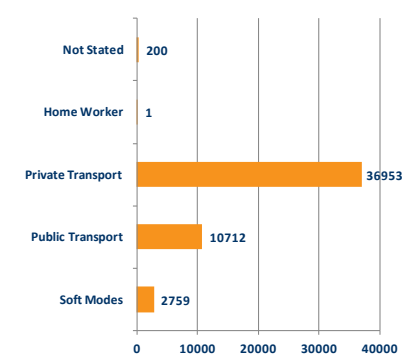
Occupation



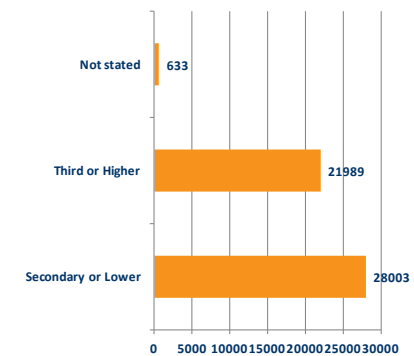
Age of Workers



Mode of Transport



Education



Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

External Commuters from South Dublin

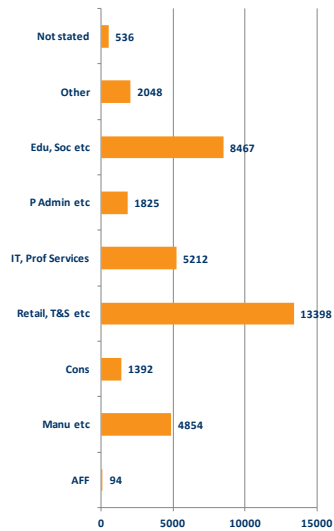


The series of graphics above provide a profile of the workforce who commute out of South Dublin (50,625 - excludes mobile and blank destinations) on a daily basis to employment destinations primarily in other Dublin local authorities and the Mid-East. In general, the profile points to a highly educated workforce (43.4% with Third level qualifications) with a high number employed in both non-manual and higher level occupations - Employers & Managers, Higher Professionals and Lower Professionals.

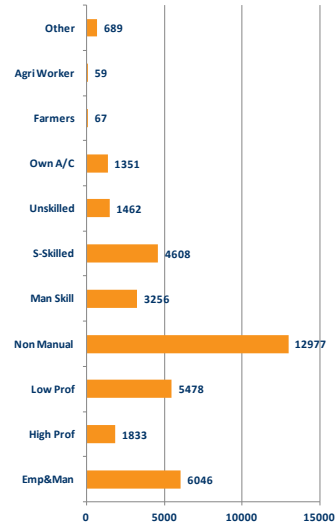
Also, and as expected, a high proportion of those commuting out of the county are employed in high end industries such as 'IT & Prof Services' (accountants, lawyers, banking etc), Retail and in Education and Social employment. By far the highest mode of transport for those commuting out of the county is via Private Transport - cars and car sharing (26,953).



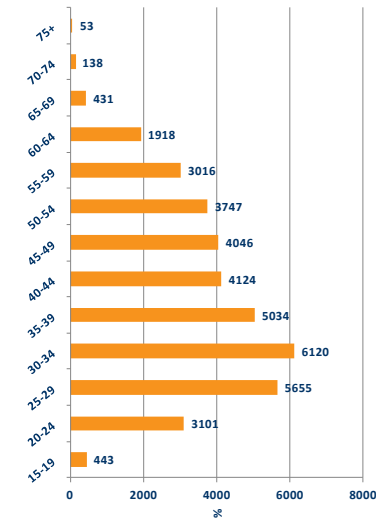
Industry of Employment



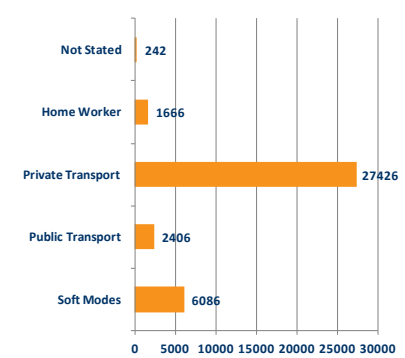
Occupation



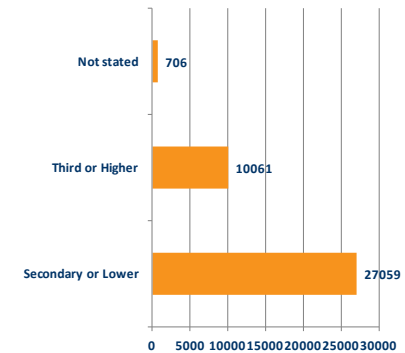
Age of Workers



Mode of Transport



Education



Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

Jobs located in South Dublin undertaken by South Dublin residents

How is South Dublin performing?
Local jobs by local residents

79,996 Jobs in South Dublin 47.3% (37,826) % undertaken by internal residents

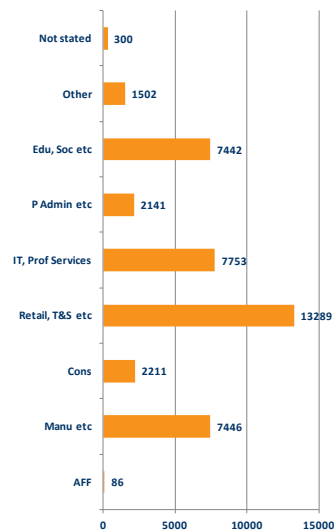


According to the 2011 Census, there were 79,996 jobs located within South Dublin. This figure equates to 15% of all jobs located within the Dublin region. Of those jobs, 47.3% (37,826) were undertaken from residents in South Dublin with the remaining 52.7% (42,170) commuting to the job location from outside the county.

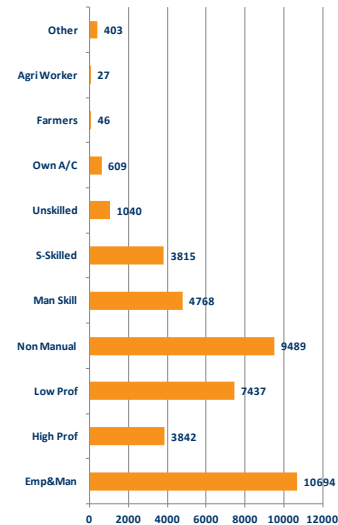
The above graphics provide a profile of the actual local jobs undertaken by residents in South Dublin: Industry of Employment, Occupation, Age of Workers, Education and Mode of Transport. These jobs are primarily in the Education/Social and Retail, Transport and Storage etc sectors. Interestingly, a very high proportion of the local jobs undertaken by South Dublin residents are Non-Manual and undertaken by a workforce with a low level of education (secondary or lower).



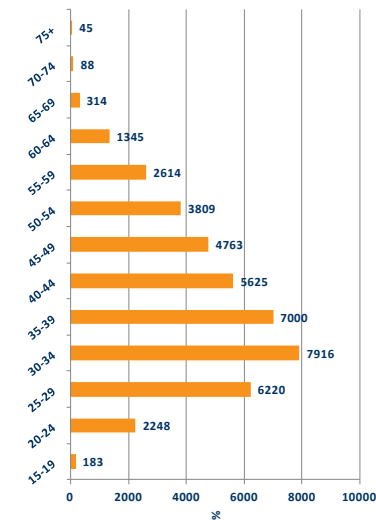
Industry of Employment



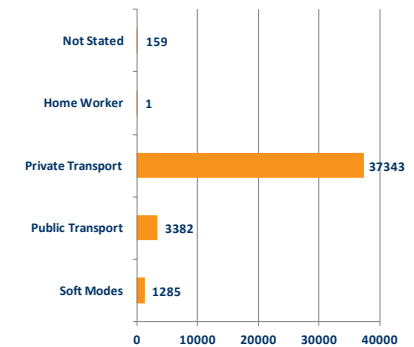
Occupation



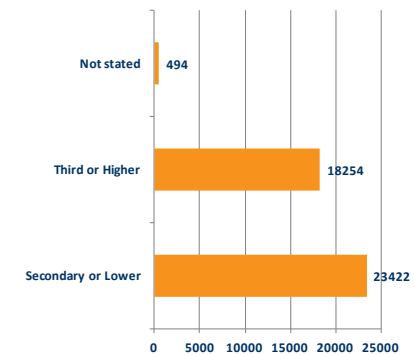
Age of Workers



Mode of Transport



Education



Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

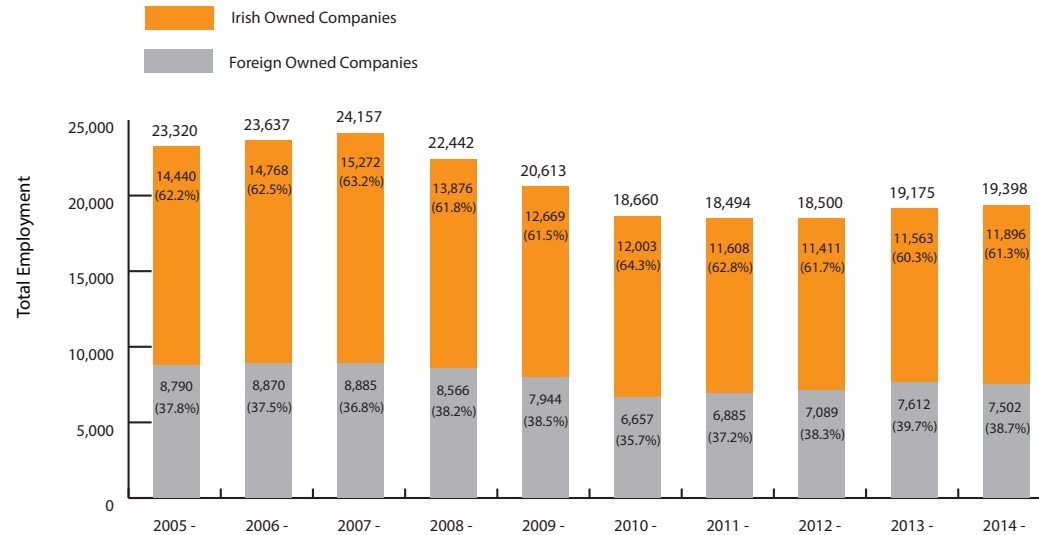
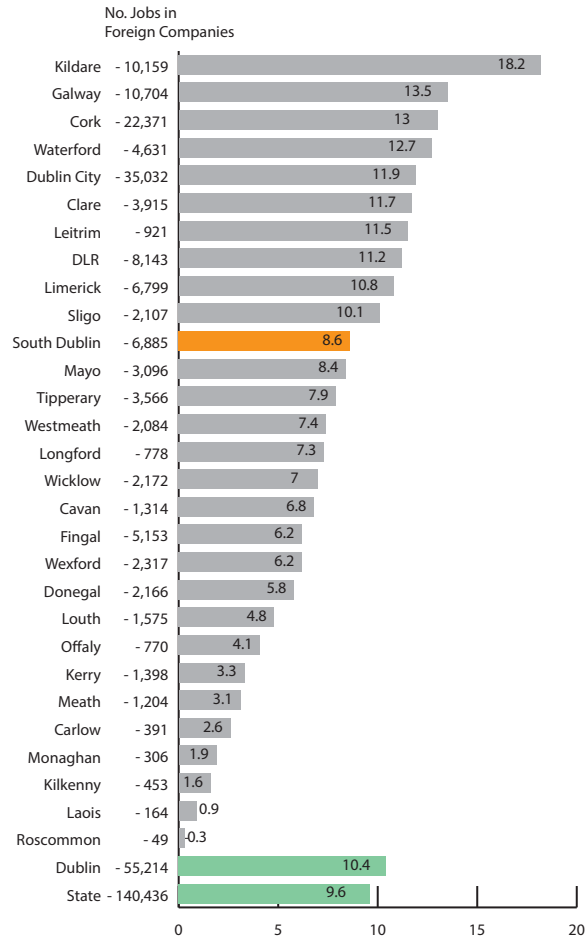
Jobs located in South Dublin undertaken by inbound commuters

How is South Dublin performing?
Local jobs by inbound commuters



According to the 2011 Census, there were 79,996 jobs located within South Dublin. This figure equates to 15% of all jobs located within the Dublin region. Of those jobs, 52.7% (42,170) were undertaken by in-bound commuters with the remaining 47.3% (37,826) undertaken by local South Dublin residents.

The above graphics provide a profile of the actual local jobs undertaken inbound commuters from outside the county: Industry of Employment, Occupation, Age of Workers, Education and Mode of Transport. These jobs are primarily in the Transport and Storage sectors but with high numbers also in Education/Social, Manufacturing and Professional Services. Interestingly, the occupational and educational status of inbound commuters is at a high level with large numbers of Employers & Managers and Higher Professionals all with high levels of education.



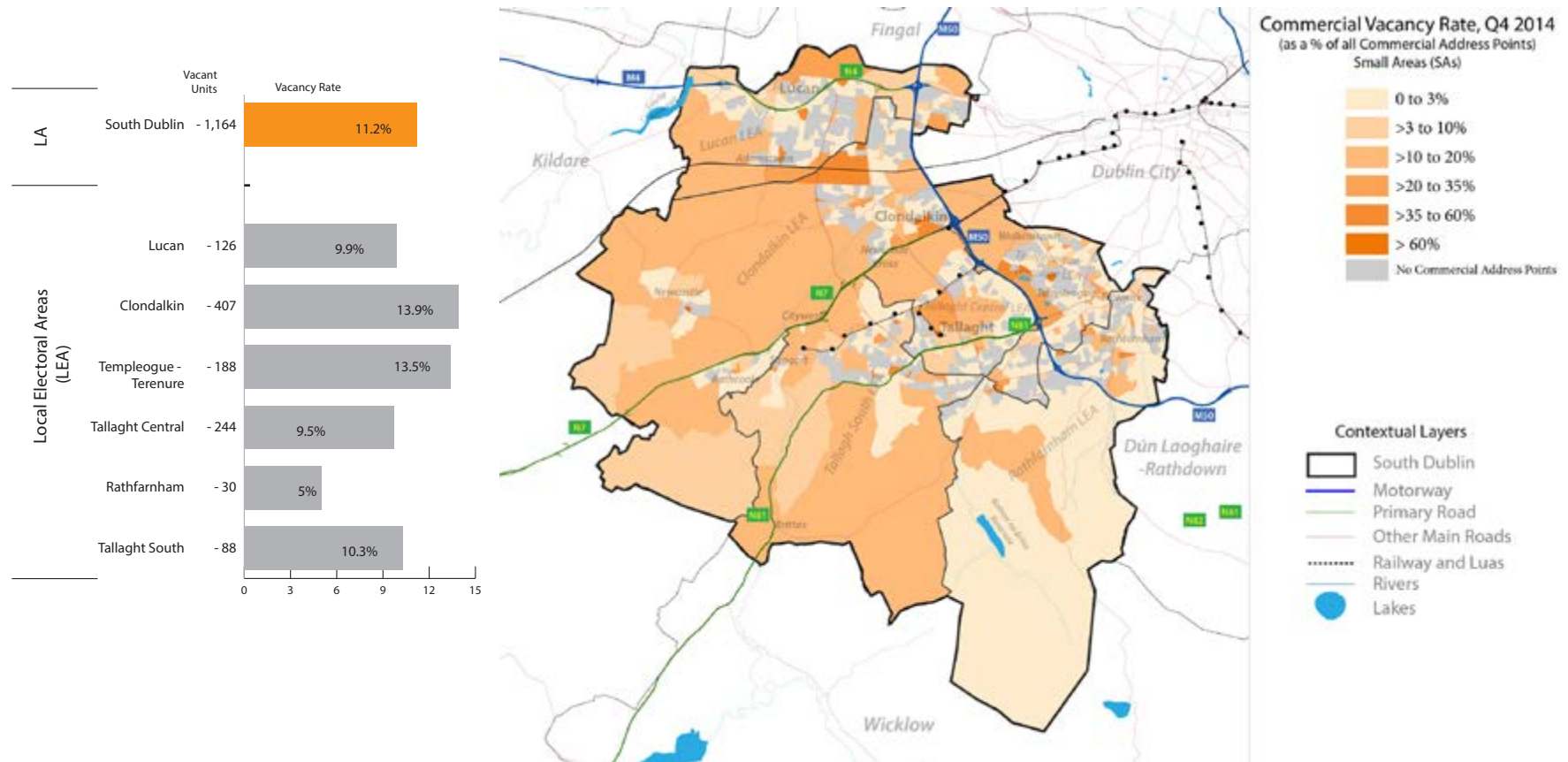
* AIRO calculation based on DJEI DATA FOR Dublin region

Source: Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation (DJEI), 2015



As of 2014 there were an estimated total of 19,398 assisted employment jobs in South Dublin*. Following the decline in both Foreign and Irish employment between 2006 and 2009, there has been a gradual increase with employment in assisted firms increasing by 4.8% between 2012 and 2014.

As a percentage of total jobs located in South Dublin in 2011 (79,996), assisted jobs (18,494) accounted for 23.1% of all jobs (based on assisted jobs 2011 and total fixed jobs in POWCAR 2011). Of those assisted jobs, 6,885 were with foreign owned companies and equates to a foreign owned employment rate of 8.6%. This rate is the 11th highest in the country and is higher than Fingal (6.2%) but lower than both Dublin City (11.9%) and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (11.2%). This highlights a healthy level of employment dependence on FDI and also points to a buoyant indigenous jobs baseline within South Dublin.



Source: Geodirectory & AIRO, 2015

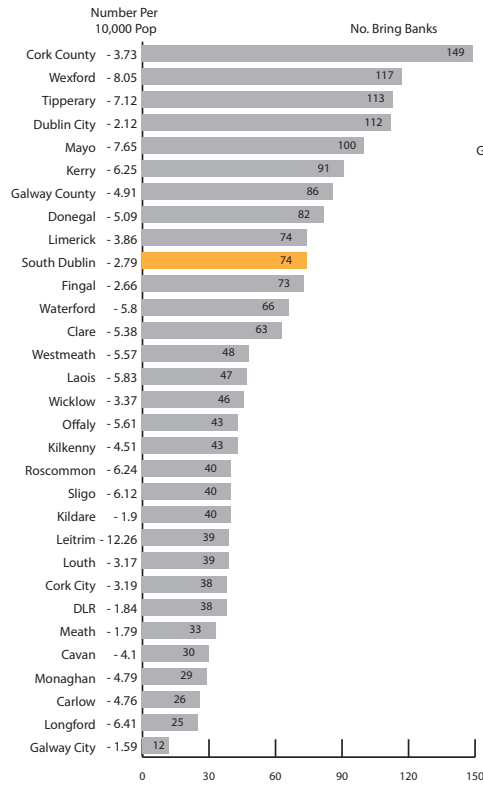


An analysis of GeoDirectory, Ireland’s national address database, allows for the development of a useful indicator on commercial vacancy rates across the county. In total, there is a commercial vacancy rate of 11.2% within South Dublin and accounts for 1,164 of the total 10,241 commercial address points in the county. Of the 906 Small Areas (SAs) in South Dublin, there are no commercial address points recorded in 442 (49%) SAs (grey areas on map). In fact, an additional 319 SAs contain 1-9 commercial address points. As such, the vast majority of commercial activity in South Dublin takes place in only 16% of SAs - areas such as Tallaght, various industrial estates in close proximity to the M50 and Liffey Valley etc.

Within these predominantly commercial areas, vacancy rates are highest in the John F Kennedy, Ballymount and Robinhood Industrial Estates to the east of the M50. Other areas of high vacancy are the Cherry Orchard Industrial Estate, Lucan (Barnhill Cross Roads) and Tallaght Village.

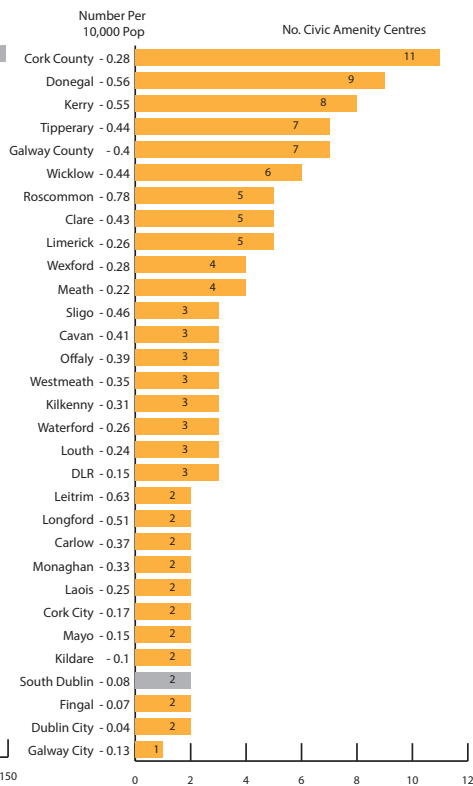


Bring Banks



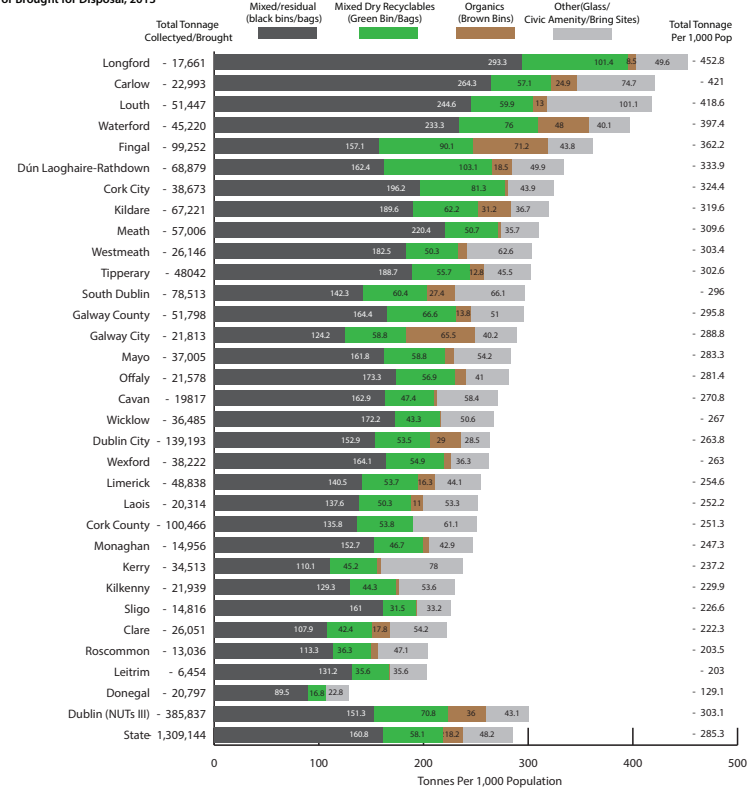
Bring Bank: Typically unmanned, accessible 24 hours with a small range of facilities (typically 3 colours glass and cans).

Civic Amenity Centres



Civic Amenity Centres: Manned, gated, open specific times. Custom built with a broad range of recycling facilities.

Managed Household Waste Collected or Brought for Disposal, 2013



Source: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2015

How is South Dublin performing?
Bring Banks per 10'000 pop



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Lower than average

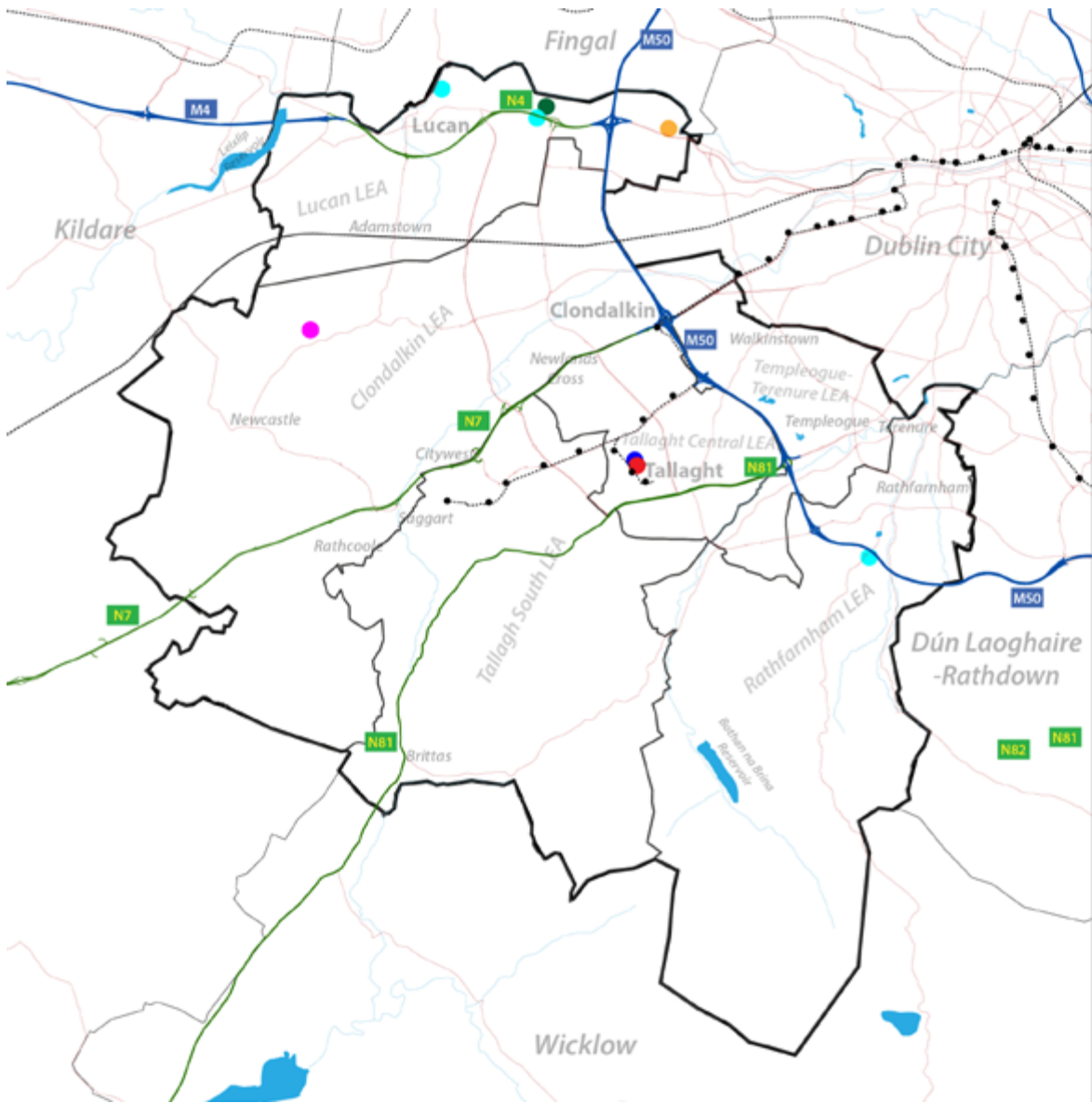
How is South Dublin performing?
Civic Amenity Centres per 10'000 pop



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

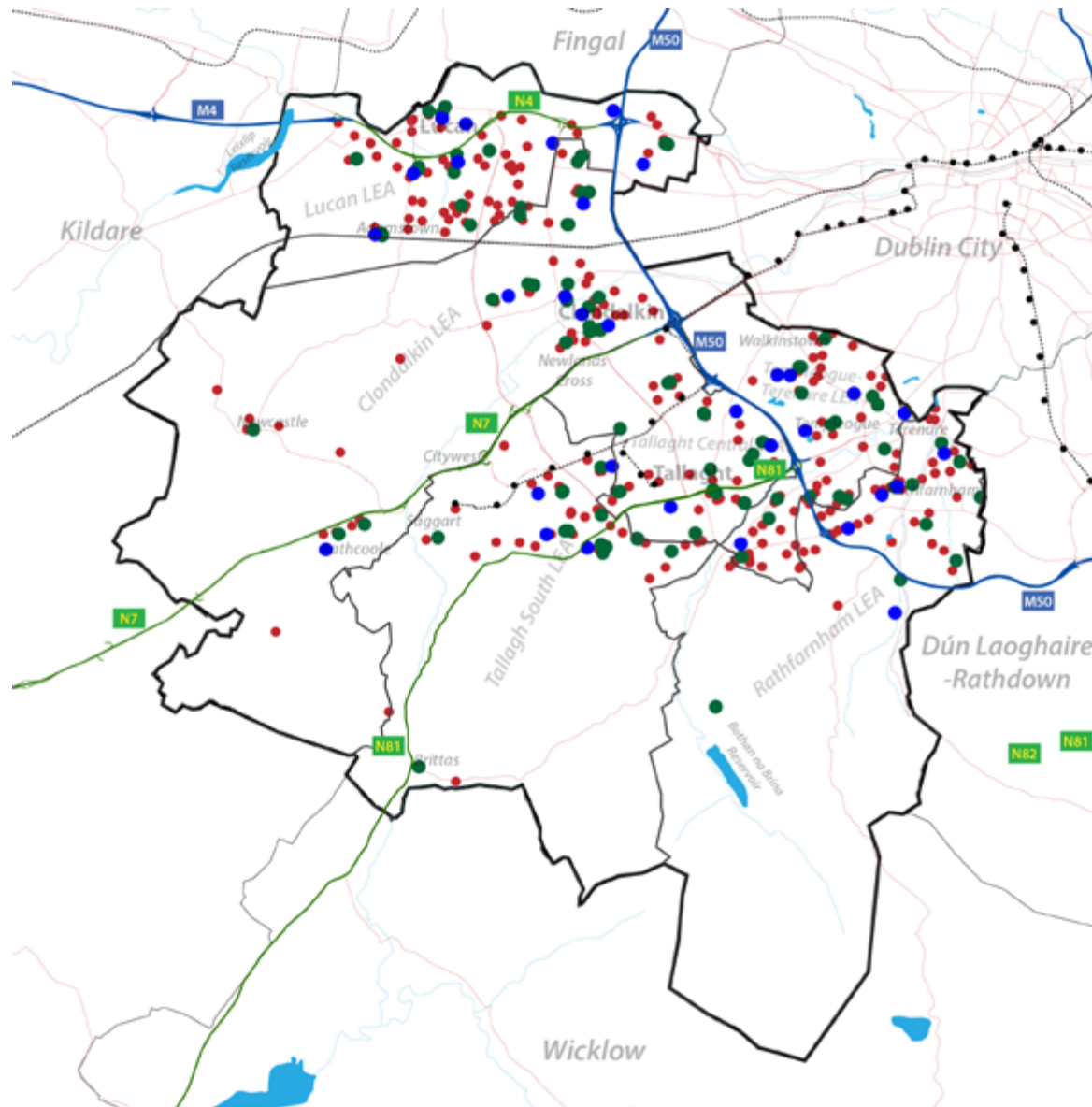


National
Lower than average



- Hospitals**
- General/Acute - Tallaght
 - Private General - Hermitage
 - Paediatric - Tallaght
 - Mixed Use - Peamount
 - Mental Health*
 - Intellectual Disability - Stewarts
- * Bloomfield, St Edmundsbury and St Lomans

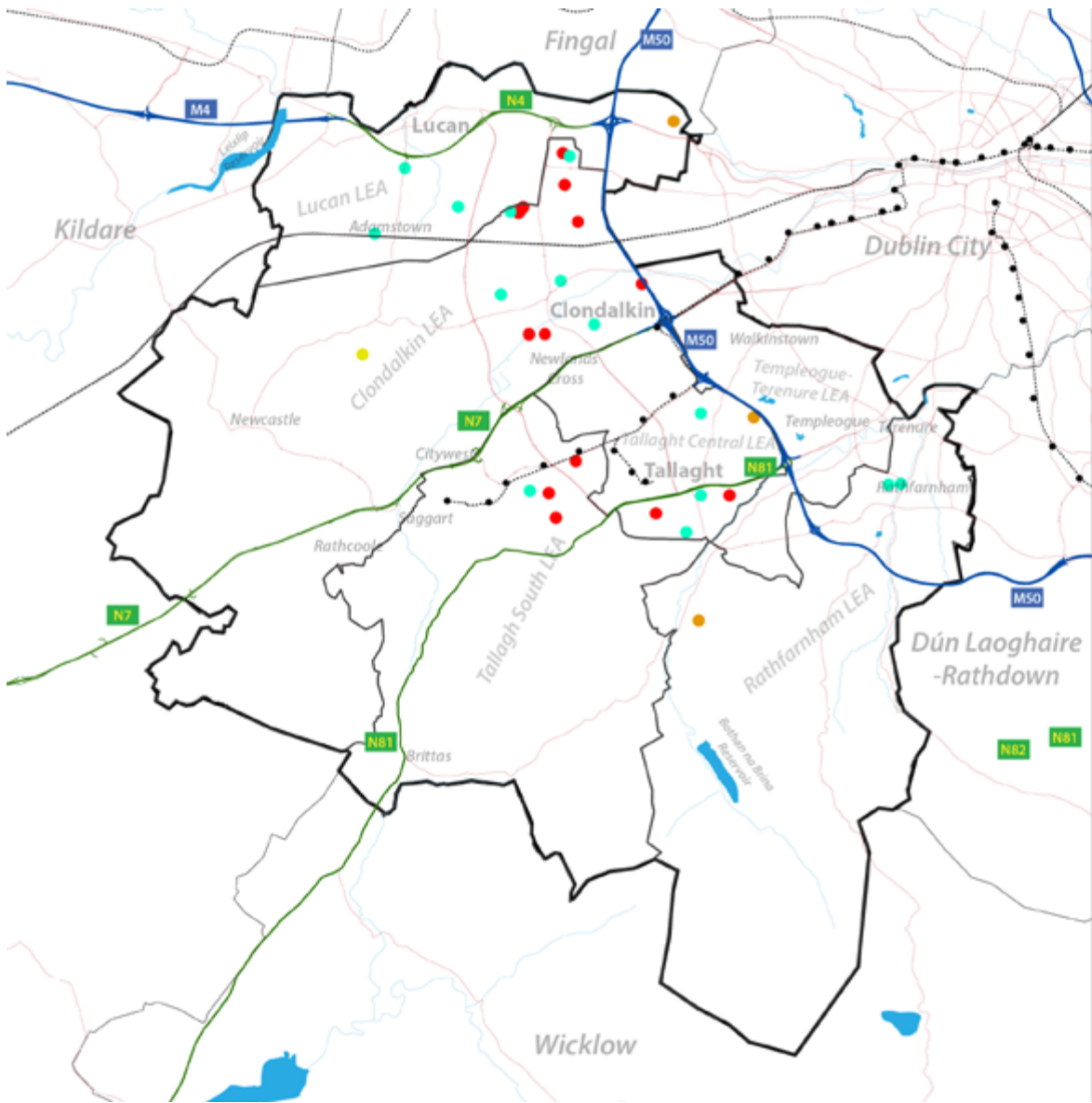
- Contextual Layers**
- ▭ South Dublin
 - Motorway
 - Primary Road
 - Other Main Roads
 - Railway and Luas
 - Rivers
 - Lakes



Education Facilities Pre-school, Primary and Post-Primary

- Pre-schools
- Primary schools
- Post-Primary schools

- ### Contextual Layers
- South Dublin
 - Motorway
 - Primary Road
 - Other Main Roads
 - Railway and Luas
 - Rivers
 - Lakes

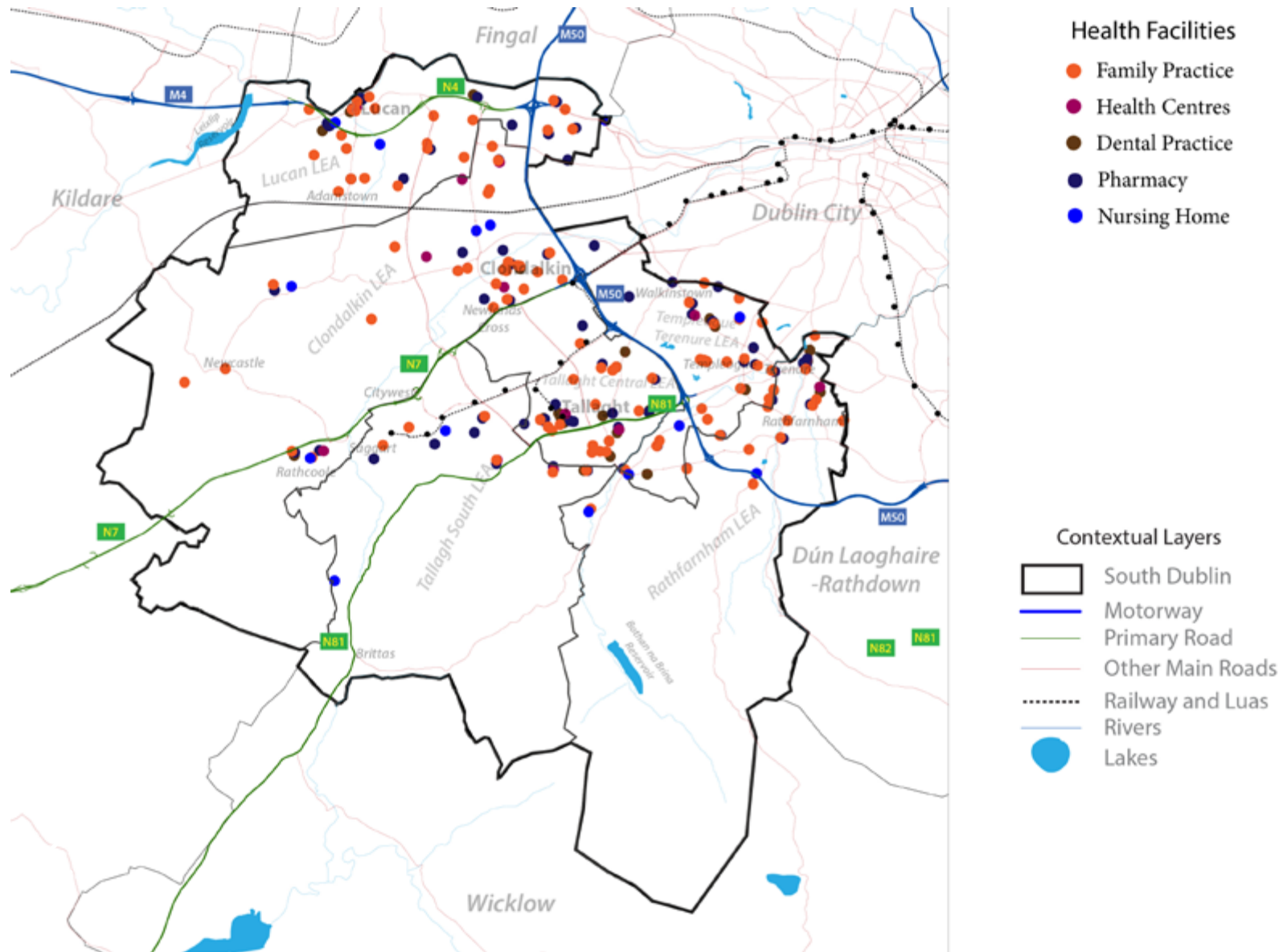


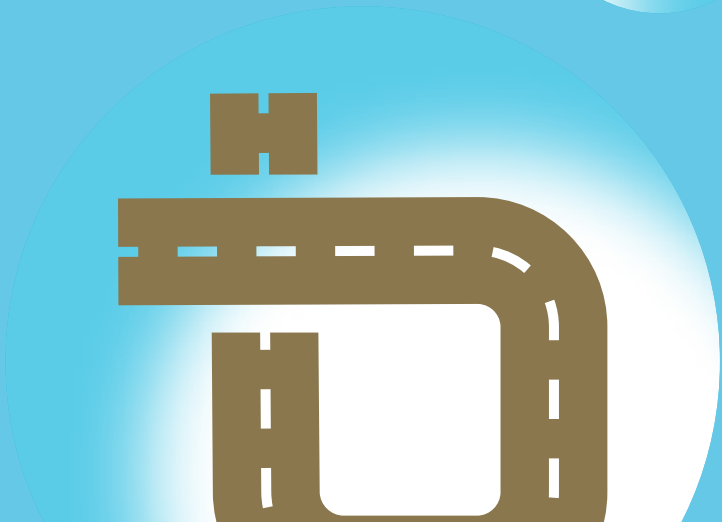
Community Gardens

- Local Authority Allotments (4)
- Private Allotments (1)
- Community Gardens (16)
- School (14)

Contextual Layers

- ▭ South Dublin
- Motorway
- Primary Road
- Other Main Roads
- ⋯ Railway and Luas
- Rivers
- Lakes





Appendix 2 – Screening for Appropriate Assessment





Appendix 2 – Screening for Appropriate Assessment

Requirement for Screening for Appropriate Assessment under the EU Habitats Directive

The draft LECP has been developed following a year of consultation and collaboration involving stakeholders from the community and economic development sectors in the County. The LECP aims to introduce new approaches and programmes of work while complementing existing programmes and plans. The mode of action of the LECP will be to build new partnerships while strengthening existing partnerships. New commitments will be made to ensure that the planning of work in the areas of community and economic development will prioritise value for money, reducing duplication, sharing resources and more evidence based practice.

The Plan is not intended to replace the statutory, strategic or operational plans of national and local agencies and organisations but aims to develop improved integration and reduced duplication through a collaborative action plan. As such, the strategic policies of national, regional and local bodies have been adhered to.

The LECP's goals and actions are also set within the over-arching policies of the South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016, in addition to the range of other instruments considered including the National Spatial Strategy 2002-2020.

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 was subject to Screening for Appropriate Assessment under the EU Habitats Directive to ensure no significant impacts on Natura 2000 sites were likely. The draft LECP has been prepared taking the objectives and policies of the County Development Plan into account. Any individual project or plan arising from the proposed LECP will therefore be subject to these policies and objectives and will likewise be subject to the individual requirement for Screening for Appropriate Assessment.

In relation to potential cumulative impacts from the goals and actions of the proposed LECP in conjunction with other plans and projects, it is a requirement that each of these, in addition to each individual project or plan arising from the actions listed within the proposed LECP itself, will all be subject to screening for appropriate assessment to ensure there will be no significant cumulative negative impact on Natura 2000 sites. Taken together, adherence to this required approach will ensure no cumulative impacts on Natura 2000 sites will arise from the proposed LECP.

Appendix 3 – SEA Final Determination Report





Appendix 3 – SEA Final Determination Report

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Screening Assessment

**Final Determination
For the**

**South Dublin County Council
Local Economic and Community Plan
(LECP)**



October 2015



1.0 Introduction

South Dublin County Council is responsible for preparing a Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) in accordance with Section 66C of the Local Government Reform Act 2014. The purpose of the LECP is to identify objectives and implement actions to strengthen and develop the economic and community dimensions of South Dublin over a six year period. In this regard delivery of objectives and/or actions will be through partnership with economic and community stakeholders, via the programmes of other stakeholders as well as South Dublin County Council.

This report constitutes the SEA Screening Determination Report of the LECP and follows on from the preparation of a SEA Screening Statement (March 2015) which was prepared in order to assist the Environmental Authorities, in the preparation of submissions/ observations, on whether or not the South Dublin LECP would be likely to have significant effects on the environment.

2.0 Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening

2.1 Initial determination and recommendation under Article 9(2) of the SI No. 435/2004 EC Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended by SI No. 200/2011)

On the basis of the Screening Assessment and consideration of the criteria as set out in Schedule 2A of the Regulations, it was considered that significant environmental implications were not likely to occur as a result of the implementation of the LECP.

During this part of the SEA process it was noted that the LECP must be consistent with the South Dublin County Development Plan (and other relevant local development plans) that defines the overall spatial framework for the sustainable growth and development of the County. The LECP will not conflict with, present alternative or competing proposals nor will it seek to duplicate the policies and objectives of any development plan in the county. The LECP will be implemented in accordance with the principles of sustainable development and with the commitment to the enhancement and protection of the natural and manmade environment as set out in the current South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 (and the Draft South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022), which have been subject to Strategic Environmental and Habitats Directive Assessments.

In summary, the SEA Screening Statement associated with the LECP (see **Appendix 1**), concluded that significant environmental implications were not likely to arise as a result of the implementation of the LECP and that a SEA was not required.

2.2 Consultation with the Environmental Authorities

The high level goals of the LECP was forwarded to the relevant Government Department in May 2015, as part of the LECP consultation process.

The relevant bodies were invited to make a submissions or observations, on or before the June 5th 2015. No submission was received from the bodies consulted.



3.0 Final Determination Subsequent to Consultation with the Environmental Authorities

Having had regard to the requirements of SI No. 435/2004 EC Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended by SI No. 200/2011), and having consulted with the Environmental Authorities, it is the final determination of the Planning Authority that a Strategic Environmental Assessment is not required in respect to the South Dublin LECP. This determination is made taking into consideration the following:

- The LECP will be implemented in accordance with the principles of sustainable development and with the commitment to the enhancement and protection of the environment. The LECP will be consistent with the strategic planning frameworks and policies and objectives of the South Dublin Development Plan 2010-2016, which have been subject to Strategic Environmental and Habitats Directive Assessments.



PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2004-2011

South Dublin County Council Local and Economic Community Plan

DETERMINATION OF THE NEED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SOUTH DUBLIN COUNTY COUNCIL LOCAL AND ECONOMIC COMMUNITY PLAN (LECP)

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

South Dublin County Council is preparing a Local and Economic Community Plan (LECP) for the whole South Dublin County area, in accordance with Section 66B of the Local Government Reform Act 2014. The Local Government Reform Act 2014 provides a stronger and clearer role for local government in economic development and community development which is a key element in achieving the vision set out in the Action Programme for Effective Local Government: *'that local government will be the main vehicle of governance and public service at local level, leading economic, social and community development'*.

This report is a Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening of the LECP to determine whether or not a full Strategic Environmental Assessment is required.

1.2 Description and Purpose of the LECP

The purpose of the LECP is to identify objectives and implement actions to strengthen and develop the economic and community dimensions of South Dublin over a six year period. In this regard delivery of objectives and/or actions may be through partnership with economic and community stakeholders, via the programmes of other stakeholders as well as South Dublin County Council.

The main features of the overall LECP will be high level goals for the integrated plan. These will be supported by specific objectives under their respective streams:

- Economic, and
- Community.

Each objective within the economic and community elements will be achieved through the implementation of specific, time bound and measurable actions. As a framework for the economic development and local community development of South Dublin, the LECP will sit as part of a series of plans and strategies that have been developed at national, regional and local level. The principles and objectives of these plans and strategies will feed into the objectives and specific actions of the LECP. The LECP will be the primary mechanism at local level to bring forward relevant action from measures arising from Government policy.



The LECP is a central component of the local authority's role in economic and community development. It is recognised that local authorities already perform many functions in relation to economic and community development; the provisions of the Local Government Reform Act 2014 however are seeking to provide a clearer and more defined role for local government in these two areas. The expansion and the strengthening of local authority functions are considered an important means to advance the overarching purpose of local government. The LECP is charged as the primary mechanism at local level to bring forward relevant action arising from varying measures included in government policy.

Section 66B of the Local Government Reform Act 2014 provides that the LECP shall be for –

*“ (a) The promotion of economic development in its functional areas, and
(b) The promotion of local and community development in its functional area.”*

Every LECP, in accordance with Section 66B (4) of the Local Government Reform Act 2014, is required to be consistent with (a) the core strategy and objectives of the development plan and (b) any regional spatial and economic strategy.

1.3 LECP – Legislative framework

The Local Government Reform Act 2014 (Section 66B) sets out extensive detail on what is required to be included in the LECP. Guidelines issued by the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government in January 2015 elaborate and supplement the required provisions of the Act further. For the purposes of this screening report, the provisions of the Local Government Reform Act as they are required and as they apply to the content of LECP's, will be assessed.

A summary of the key requirements of Section 66B (Local Economic and Community Plan) of the Act are set out below:

Section 66B (1)

Each local authority shall make, a 6 year local and economic community plan for:

- (a) the promotion of economic development in its functional area, and*
- (b) the promotion of local and community development in its functional area*



Section 66B (2): Promotion of Economic Development includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) *Creating and sustaining jobs,*
- (b) *Promoting the interests of the community, incl:*
 - (i) *enterprise and economic development across economic sectors,*
 - (ii) *foreign direct investment,*
 - (iii) *indigenous industry,*
 - (iv) *micro-enterprises and small and medium sized enterprises,*
 - (v) *tourism, and*
 - (vi) *agriculture, forestry and the marine sectors, and other natural resource sectors,*
- (c) *identifying local attributes essential to:*
 - (i) *enhancing local economic performance, e.g. quality of the environment, qualities of cities, towns and rural areas, including;*
 - (I) *accessibility, physical character, and infrastructure,*
 - (II) *employment opportunities and quality of life,*
Enhancement of competitiveness, investment decisions relating to economic infrastructure
(including transportation, water services, energy, communications and waste mgmt), with social and cultural facilities, and
 - (ii) *promoting local economic activities,*
- (d) *supporting enhancement of local innovation capacity, including investment in research and development capacity, technology transfer, up-skilling and re-skilling,*
- (e) *identifying, for existing and prospective businesses, opportunities to engage with local government on relevant matters in setting up and managing their businesses and to ensure speedy and coordinated access and response,*
- (f) *identifying local strengths, opportunities, weaknesses and deficiencies relevant to economic performance and—*
 - (i) *in relation to such strengths and opportunities having regard to economic and employment trends, the means of maintaining and augmenting them, and*
 - (ii) *in relation to such weaknesses and deficiencies, the means of addressing or rectifying them, and*
- (g) *identifying economic potential and the requirements to realise it.*



Section 66B (3): Promotion of Local and Community Development includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) promoting and supporting the interests of local communities, or any part of a community or group within a local community, including measures to enhance quality of life and well-being of communities and measures aimed at:
 - (i) tackling poverty, disadvantage and social exclusion through support for basic services and other initiatives,
 - (ii) supporting training and up-skilling, creating and sustaining employment and self-employment opportunities, and investing in local development through community-focused supports and services, and
 - (iii) the provision of infrastructure and community facilities and investment in physical regeneration and environmental improvements,
- (b) supporting the capacity of local communities to improve their quality of life,
- (c) supporting social enterprise, social capital, volunteering and active citizenship,
- (d) developing integrated and evidenced-based approaches to local service planning and delivery,
- (e) identifying the needs and priorities of local communities to enhance their well-being, and developing sustainable solutions that make the best use of local assets, strengths and opportunities to address those needs and priorities,
- (f) exploiting and coordinating funding sources from the public, private and community and voluntary sectors to stimulate and support local development and sustainability, and
- (g) promoting, supporting and facilitating community involvement in policy development and decision-making processes related to the planning, development and delivery of services.

1.4 The LECP and the County Development plan

The LECP does not sit directly within the hierarchy of spatial planning policy but sits as an entity considerate of the spatial framework endorsed by the County Development Plan and as a strategy in its own right that must '*be consistent with the core strategy and the objectives of the development plan...*' This is detailed further in the Guidelines on Local Economic and Community Plans issued by the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government on 21st January 2015 in paragraph 20, Spatial Planning Dimension, (Part 1) which states:

'The LECP is an important implementation vehicle for national and regional policy on economic development and local/community development. It is required to complement the County Development Plans that set important statutory frameworks in relation to, for example, appropriate locations for new development such as business parks, retail development and industry. The LECP needs to be consistent with the broad locational policies of the Development Plan and not present alternative or competing proposals that would lead to inconsistency...'



The South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016, as a strategic land use and development plan, sets out the framework for the growth of the County over a six year period. It is currently under review and the next County Development Plan will cover the six year period, 2016-2022. The South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 was subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in 2010 which assessed all policies and objectives to establish if they '*are likely to have significant environmental effects*'. This process provided for the inclusion and integration of relevant and important environmental considerations in order to promote and encourage sustainable development. The review of the County Development Plan which is presently underway will also be subject to a full SEA being carried out.

The Planning and Development Act 2000-2010 sets out a requirement to undertake and incorporate a Core Strategy into the written statement of the Development Plan. The core strategy of the South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 sets out a clear spatial framework for the growth of South Dublin over the plan period. It also considers the location of economic and commercial development and how transport and other infrastructure (including social infrastructure) can be provided, maintained or enhanced in order to support the projected population growth. The strategy for the growth of the County is set within the wider agenda of protecting the environment and the continuation of improving quality of life for all people in South Dublin. This enables all development to take place in a planned and sustainable way.

The core strategy comprises a number of key strategic objectives which best summarise the overall approach taken by the Development Plan. The premise of each strategic objective is embedded within the plan and would serve also as the parameters for the LECP. The County Development Plan sets out a holistic and considered spatial planning framework for the County with its core strategic aim being to promote a more consolidated and compact urban form for the County. This will entail the following:

- The consolidation/strengthening of our designated town centres particularly the County Town of Tallaght;
- Supporting our county villages, including supporting and encouraging the participation of local communities, in the preservation and maintenance of our traditional villages consistent with their continued function and the existing zoning of the lands concerned;
- Supporting our existing urban areas including the redevelopment of brownfield lands;
- The promotion of significant new economic development along defined economic corridors based on fixed and developing public transport corridors;
- Supporting continued agricultural activity in the west of the County and facilitating new activities including market gardening;
- Identifying and maintaining our green infrastructure;
- Promoting and supporting more sustainable forms of transport particularly public transport;
- Supporting, promoting and actively developing sources of renewable energy and
- Promoting equality, diversity and social inclusion through the delivery of quality services for all.



Development Plans by legislative context, with the inclusion of a core strategy are required to be consistent with objectives set out in higher order national and regional spatial plans i.e. National Spatial Strategy and Regional Planning Guidelines. In order to ensure effectiveness, each layer of the planning system must reinforce and support others and most importantly, be consistent. The LECP is prescribed also to be consistent with the core strategy and objectives of the development plan as well as the regional planning guidelines.

Therefore, in its role and purpose, it is important to note that the LECP will not be seeking to take on the role of a development framework plan in order to achieve objectives or priorities contained therein. The LECP will be directed and guided by the core strategy and the objectives of the County Development Plan and will remain consistent with same as well as the regional planning guidelines.

In the event that consistency with the spatial plans contained within the planning hierarchy is uncertain, this will require an examination of both the provisions of the LECP (in draft form - prior to its adoption) and the spatial plans to establish the issue in question. It will be further established how best to deal with the issue be it through amending the LECP to bring back in line the objectives of the development plan or perhaps to alter/vary the development plan to accommodate or make provision for the issue arising (if considered necessary or appropriate).

For clarity it must be noted that there are a number of other land use plans for specific towns/villages/areas within South Dublin that provide more specific objectives for the larger settlements in the County and these are:

- Fortunestown Local Area Plan 2012-2018
- Newcastle Local Area Plan 2012-2018
- Ballycullen Oldcourt Local Area Plan 2014-2020
- Liffey Valley Town Centre Local Area Plan 2008 (In Force until 2018)
- Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan 2006 (In Force until 2016)
- Adamstown SDZ Planning Scheme 2003 (Amended, 2014)
- Clonburris SDZ Planning Scheme and Local Area Plan 2008

As per the South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016– all of these local plans have been subject to SEA to establish if they '*are likely to significant environmental effects*'. The LECP will also be required to be consistent with such land use plans.



2.0 Screening Methodology

Articles 2 and 3 of the SEA Directive set out the criteria to be used to determine the need for a SEA. Article 2 of the SEA Directive details the characteristics that ‘plans and programmes’ must possess for the SEA Directive to apply and include those:

- *‘which are subject to preparation and/or adoption by an authority at national, regional or local level or which are prepared by an authority for adoption, through a legislative procedure by parliament or Government, and*
- *which are required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.’*

As competent authority, South Dublin County Council is satisfied that the LECP comes within the scope of Article 2 of EU Directive 2001/42/EC as it is a plan that is (a) subject to adoption by a Local Authority and (b) is directed by the legislative and regulatory provisions (i.e. Section 66B of the Local Government Reform Act 2014).

Article 3 of the SEA Directive sets out the scope of application. This Article expresses the requirement for an environmental assessment of certain plans which are likely to have significant environmental effects. It also defines the classes of plans which require assessment. According to this Article environmental assessment is required for plans or programmes which:

- *‘are likely to have significant environmental effects’*
- *‘are prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or landuse and which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in Annexes I and II to Directive 85/337/EC’ (the EIA Directive) or*
- *‘in view of the likely effect on sites, have been determined to require an assessment pursuant to Article 6 or 7 of Directive 92/43/EEC’*

Article 3 provides for a determination on a case by case basis as to whether plans are likely to have significant environmental effects taking into account the criteria of Annex II of the Directive (transposed into Irish Law this refers to Schedule 1, SI No. 435/2004 EC (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans & Programmes) Regulations 2004 (as amended by SI No. 200/2011)).

As competent authority, South Dublin County Council will be using the criteria set out in Annex II of the Directive (transposed into Irish Law this refers to Schedule 1, SI No. 435/2004 EC (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans & Programmes) Regulations 2004 (as amended by SI No. 200/2011)) to evaluate how likely the LECP is to have significant environmental effects. An assessment of the content of the LECP in terms of the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the Regulations is set out in Section 3 below.

The LECP is a multi-faceted plan focusing on a number of sectors including some of those listed in Article 3 such as agriculture, energy, telecommunications and tourism. However the plan will NOT set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in the EIA Directive in Annex I and II. In this regard, the LECP will not be placing limits on activities or development, influence location, nature, size or operating conditions nor will it dictate or specifically direct the allocation of resources.



3.0 SEA Screening

3.1 Assessment in terms of Schedule 1, SI No. 435/2004 EC (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans & Programmes) Regulations 2004 (as amended by SI No. 200/2011).

An assessment of the LECP in terms of the criteria set out in the above-mentioned Regulations is set out below and is carried out in the order in which the criteria have been laid out in that schedule. This assessment takes cognisance of all of the legislatively required content of LECP's in accordance with Section 66B of the Local Government Reform Act 2014 to determine whether elements of the plan would be likely to have significant effects on the environment.

1.0 THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PLAN HAVING REGARD IN PARTICULAR TO:

1.1 The degree to which the plan sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions, or by allocating resources;

The LECP, although primarily a culmination of Economic and Community aspects, will fundamentally be a multi-sectorial plan. The LECP will consist of high level goals supported by specific objectives under the respective economic and community streams. It is envisaged that each objective within the economic and community element will be achieved through the implementation of specific, time bound and measurable actions including the identification of the body, group or organisation responsible for delivery of those actions. The LECP will establish and co-ordinate funding sources from public, private, community and voluntary sectors to stimulate and support local development and sustainability. The LECP will not deal explicitly with the application or allocation of specific resources as this is largely an unknown variable subject to and reliant on various budgetary considerations by various groups, funding organisations and government departments etc.

The LECP is recognised as an important implementation vehicle for national and regional policy on economic and community development. It relies on the County Development Plan (and other relevant Local Development Plans) to define the overall statutory spatial framework and set out the most appropriate locations for new developments, projects and activities. The LECP under section 66B (4), is legislatively required to be:

“Consistent with:

(a) the core strategy and the objectives of the development plan... and

(b) any regional spatial and economic strategy or, as appropriate, regional planning Guidelines”

The LECP is required to ensure consistency with the policies and objectives of the core strategy of the development plan and to include objectives for sustainable development. To ensure consistency and in recognition of the SEA process previously undertaken, the LECP will at all time refer and direct towards the South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 or other local development plans as is relevant with particular regard to the consideration of any matter relating to the development



location or land uses. Also the LECP must ensure that it remains consistent with the objectives of the core strategy which sets out clearly the strategy for growth within South Dublin. The LECP will not conflict with, present alternative or competing proposals nor will it seek to duplicate the policies or objectives of any development plan in South Dublin.

The LECP will not set a framework for projects and other activities with regard to location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources. The South Dublin County Development Plan and other local development plans set out clearly the spatial framework for development location and land use in South Dublin and will be referenced as required and appropriate.

1.2 The degree to which the plan influences other plans, including those in a hierarchy.

The role of the LECP is to set out the framework for economic and local community development of a local authority area. It is recognised that the LECP will be developed and implemented within an evolving national policy context and should endeavour to ensure that all relevant policies are reflected in the plan. The LECP must acknowledge and be consistent with the policies and objectives of Development Plans and Regional Planning Guidelines (or their replacements Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies) and the new National Planning Framework which will be replacing the National Spatial Strategy. Although the LECP does not directly influence other plans and strategies in a significant manner, it is recognised as the primary mechanism at local level to bring forward relevant action arising from measures identified in a number of government policy documents and strategies such as 'Action Plan for Jobs' Our Sustainable Future: A Framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland (2012) and Construction 2020 – A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector (2014). It is not anticipated that the LECP will have a significant environmental effect on any other Plans; it will seek to directly influence future actions and draw together the actions with the body, group or organisation responsible for their delivery.

1.3 The relevance of the plan for the integration of environmental considerations, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development.

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 was subject to a detailed SEA in accordance with the SEA Directive (2001/42/EEC) in 2010 (and the next Development Plan which is currently under review for the period 2016-2022 will also be subject to a full SEA and an AA screening). This process allowed for consideration of the environmental implications of implementing the Plan. The SEA Environmental Report highlighted a number of issues or concerns in relation to the local environment, and in response a variety of protection policies and objectives were considered and incorporated within the Plan. Such issues highlighted included flooding, water quality, landscape sensitivity etc. The assessment process concluded that full implementation of the Plan, particularly its environmental protection policies and objectives coupled with the mitigation



measures included in the environmental report would result in a neutral impact overall on the various environmental receptors.

The LECP is legislatively required to be prepared in a manner that is consistent with the South Dublin County Development Plan and other higher level plans. The LECP will seek to be consistent with the policies and objectives of SDCC Development Plan and not conflict with the plan in any way with the view towards promoting sustainable development.

1.4 Environmental problems relevant to the plan.

There are numerous areas of environmental sensitivity within the county. These include designated nature conservation sites (e.g. SAC, pNHA), views and prospects, areas of high amenity, protected structures and recorded and national monuments. Details of all of these are set out in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 and in the SEA report of the County Development Plan. The Environmental Report conducted as part of the SEA process on the entire content of the South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 discussed various issues of concern in the plan area and provided various mitigating measures to decrease impacts considered to be severe or significant. As stated above, the LECP must ensure consistency with the County Development Plan which sets out the framework for development and land use. It should be noted specifically that the South Dublin County Development Plan sets out an employment and enterprise strategy (Theme 3, Section 2) and addresses Community Facilities and Recreation and Social Inclusion development (Theme 1, Section 3). These two chapters and specifically the policies and objectives contained therein as well as the core strategy of the plan provide the premise and the framework from which the LECP will be based upon. The South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 was subject to assessment pursuant to the SEA Directive. Specific issues of concern were raised at the outset during the scoping phase and assessed throughout the SEA included;

- Bio-diversity (flora and fauna).
- Population and Human Health
- Geology and Soils.
- Water Resources including flooding
- Climate and Air Quality
- Material Assets including Energy & Renewable Energy, Waste Management, Water Services & Wastewater, Transport, and Noise.
- Cultural Heritage – archaeology and built heritage.
- Landscape

The LECP will not be in conflict with the policies or objectives of the Development Plan with regard to the environmental decisions. In utilising the Development Plan as the framework from which to develop the LECP, the policies and objectives seeking to protect and conserve environmental sensitive areas within South Dublin will not be in any way altered or affected by the LECP.



1.5 The relevance of the plan for the implementation of European Union legislation on the environment (e.g. plans linked to waste management or water protection).

Issues relating to European Union Legislation on the environment are provided for in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016. The LECP must be consistent with the policies and objectives of this Development Plan which itself was the subject of an SEA and AA in 2010. Hence, the LECP and any development which will be guided by it, will therefore be directed and informed by the relevant European legislation on the environment including waste management and water protection policies and objectives.

2.0 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EFFECTS AND OF THE AREA LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED, HAVING REGARD, IN PARTICULAR, TO:

2.1 The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects.

Generally, it is considered that the characteristics of the effects are likely to increase the likelihood of South Dublin to develop in a more sustainable manner over the lifetime of the plan by reinforcing and implementing some of the strategic objectives and principles of the core strategy for South Dublin.

The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of effects will be dependent on the extent of development likely to result from the promotion of economic and community development during the lifetime of the plan. The Development Plan, however, with its robust core strategy includes appropriate policies and objectives to minimise the overall impact on Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna and all environmental aspects (e.g. Landscape, Water and Cultural Heritage etc.). It is considered that there will be no significant negative effects arising from implementing the LECP as any development proposed will have to comply with the Development Plan's protection policies and objectives.

It is important the LECP remains consistent at all times with the County Development Plan to provide a positive and sustainable approach to development set within a defined framework. If consistency is achieved it is expected that the positive effects would be permanent and therefore irreversible

2.2 The cumulative nature of the effects.

The two key aspects to the LECP are to promote economic development and promote local and community development. The LECP, in the interest of consistency, will promote both of these within the framework and the policies and objectives set out by County Development Plan.



The provisions of the LECP will be formulated using the strategic objectives, the principles and the policies and objectives of the South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 (for which a full SEA was prepared and published in 2010). This will ensure that any actions that are identified in the LECP resulting in new development will take place in accordance with the framework set out by the Development Plan, in line with current environmental and planning legislation and guidance e.g. Section 28 Guidelines, Water Framework Directive and Habitats Directive), in accordance with the principles of the core strategy, with the establishment of appropriate facilities and infrastructure thereby promoting sustainable development in the county.

Ultimately the cumulative effects of the LECP will be positive in terms of generating economic activity and required community development in South Dublin. Once the environmental protection measures within the County Development Plan are followed, adhered to and implemented, it is predicted that the LECP will not compromise the quality of the receiving environment.

2.3 The transboundary nature of the effects.

In terms of negative transboundary environmental effects/impacts it is considered that with proper regard and consistency with the environmental protection policies and objectives contained in the 2010-2016 Development Plan and the completion of appropriate environmental assessments and planning process for any proposed development arising from the LECP, no negative transboundary environmental effects are predicted.

2.4 The risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents).

There are three Seveso sites located within South Dublin, all in the northeast part of the county; one at Bluebell Industrial Estate (BOC Gases) and two on Robinhood Road (Irish Distillers Ltd and Tibbett and Britten Group Ireland). As noted in the County Development Plan, should new Seveso sites be identified in South Dublin, the Health and Safety Authority (HSA), as the designated authority for Seveso sites, will notify the Council. The Council will continue to work in co-operation with the HSA when dealing with applications relating to Seveso sites and land use plans in vicinity of such sites.

South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 provides for a number of policies relating to the Major Accidents Directive including:

PolicyEE45 Seveso Developments- ... policy of the Council to permit Seveso development only in low risk locations away from vulnerable residential, retail and commercial development...

PolicyEE46- Extension to Established Seveso Sites- ... policy of the Council to prohibit new extensions to long established



Seveso sites at undesirable locations, where they pose an unacceptable risk to the public...

PolicyEE48 Clustering of Seveso Sites- ... *policy of the Council to encourage clustering of Seveso sites in order to minimise impact but only where it is demonstrated that there is no increased risk of an accident occurring or of the consequences being more damaging*

PolicyEE50 Risk Assessment- *...policy of the Council to require applicants/developers to submit a detailed consequence and risk assessment with all EIS's and /or legislative licence applications for developments to which the Seveso Directive applies*

Policies of the South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 (as detailed above) demonstrates South Dublin County Council's commitment in ensuring and safeguarding the public health of the people of South Dublin. The LECP will not conflict with the County Development Plan's policies and will therefore not result in any risks to human health.

2.5 The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of population likely to be affected).

South Dublin's has a land extent of approximately 223sq.kilometres (223,000 hectares). The population of South Dublin as defined in the Census in 2011 was 265,205 persons. This amounts to a 7.4% increase in its population since 2006 (246,935). The South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 through its core strategy provides and has set the framework for a population increase of approximately 22,136 persons over the lifetime of the plan (6 years).

The quantity of land zoned and particularly residentially zoned land contained within the South Dublin County Development Plan is predicated by the projected population figures. The LECP will be working within these projected population figures in accordance with the core strategy of the Development Plan. The LECP must also have regard to the revised projected population figures in the new Development Plan which is currently being reviewed for the period 2016-2022.

2.6 The value, and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:

(a) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;

The areas of special natural characteristics and cultural heritage in South Dublin are set out in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 (Theme 4, Sections 1-4) and in the associated SEA Environmental Report.

The policies and objectives of the County Development Plan provide that inappropriate development is directed away from environmentally sensitive areas and towards environmentally robust areas. In steering inappropriate development away from



these environmentally sensitive areas, the additional safeguards as directed by the SEA of the County Development Plan are carried out.

The LECP will not conflict with the policies and objectives of the Development Plan which seek to protect the special natural characteristics and cultural heritage of the South Dublin.

(b) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values;

It is anticipated that environmental quality standards will not be exceeded by the LECP. The LECP will be consistent and will comply with the Development Plan's environmental protection policies and objectives.

(c) intensive land use

The LECP will be consistent with the policies and objectives of the County Development Plan and in particular the core strategy of the plan, the purpose of which is to:

- (a) rationalise land use planning and population distribution,
- (b) align investment with infrastructural services and facilities and
- (c) enhance sustainability and ensure quality of life and protection of the environment.

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 was subject to a full SEA and AA in 2010 and the next Development Plan which is currently under review for the period 2016-2022 will also be subject to a full SEA and an AA screening. The LECP will not be seeking for the intensification of land uses beyond what has been set out in the County Development Plan.

2.7 The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, European Union or international protection status.

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 recognises the importance of sites with National and European designations and sets out policies and objectives for their protection. It is considered the implementation of the LECP, in line with sustainable development and consistent with the policies and objectives of the plan, will not have significant negative effects on areas or landscapes which have recognised national, European Union or international protection status.

Each development arising from the LECP will be subject to an appropriate project level environmental assessment and Habitats Directive assessment (where necessary). This, along with the continued implementation of the Development Plan's environmental policies and objectives, will ensure that that any developments emanating from the LECP will not significantly impact on the receiving environment, including areas or landscapes which have recognised national, European Union or international protection status.



4.0 Statutory Consultation

An important and significant element to the SEA Screening process is consultation with the Environmental Authorities. In line with Article 9(5) of the Regulations (S.I. No. 200 of 2011), the specified environmental authorities which will be consulted in relation to the LECP are;

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA);
- Department of Environment, Community and Local Government (DoECLG);
- Department of Agriculture, Marine and Food (DoAMF);
- Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources (DCENR);
- Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht Affairs (DoAHG);

5.0. Determination in Accordance with Article 9 (2) of the SEA Regulations 2004-2011

The LECP will be implemented in accordance with the principles of sustainable development and with the commitment to the enhancement and protection of the natural and man made environment, as set out in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016, which was subject to SEA and AA in 2010 to which the LECP must be consistent.

On the basis of the above assessment and consideration of the criteria as set out in Schedule 1 of the Regulations, it is considered that the LECP is unlikely to give rise to significant environmental effects, once the environmental policies and objectives within the South Dublin County Development Plan 2010-2016 are adhered to and implemented; and therefore does not require an SEA.

A final determination however will not be made until the specified environmental authorities have been consulted.