

**N9/N10 Kilcullen
to Waterford - South**

**Appendix B:
Planning and Development**

May 2001

D 2560/10

Table 1: County Carlow Population 1981-1996

Settlement	County	Pop 1981	Pop 1986	Pop 1991	Pop 1996	% change 1981-1986	% change 1986-1991	% change 1991-1996
County	Carlow	39820	40988	40942	41616	2.9	-0.1	1.6
Carlow & Environs	Carlow	12775	13090	14027	14979	2.5	7.2	6.8

Table 2: County Carlow Population Projections

	1996	2001	2006	2011
Carlow County	41,616	42,387	42,974	43,582

Table 3: County Kilkenny Population 1981-1996

Settlement	County	Pop 1981	Pop 1986	Pop 1991	Pop 1996	% change 1981-1986	% change 1986-1991	% change 1991-1996
County	Kilkenny	70,806	73,186	73,635	75,336	3.4	0.06	2.3
Thomastown	Kilkenny	1477	1465	1487	1581	-0.8	1.5	6.3
Kilkenny & Environs	Kilkenny	16919	17537	17669	18696	3.7	0.8	5.8

Table 4: Cluster Area Types

<i>Cluster Area 1 Peri urban Areas</i>	These areas have relatively high average scores in components relating to dominance of non agricultural employment, socio economic profile and demographic viability. These are DEDs characterised by high population densities, advanced level of transition to a higher socio economic profile (higher proportions with advanced levels of education, larger shares of the workforce in professional services and commerce functions) and low reliance on agricultural employment. They are generally found in close proximity to urban centres and are particularly in evidence around the larger towns and the cities.
<i>Cluster Area 2 Very Strong Areas</i>	High in components relating to strength of agricultural; sector, dominance of non agricultural employment and labour force participation. These areas are characterised by large farms, high levels of economic return and greater stability. DEDs assigned to this cluster also exhibit an above average level of transition to non-agricultural employment. There is evidence of generally favourable demographic structures where the effect of natural increase has been augmented by selective in-migration, leading to over average levels of growth in employment and population. However, the main difference between 1 and 2 is the higher percentage of population with relatively low levels of education, lower female participation rates, higher levels of employment in manufacturing and / or higher levels of unemployment. These areas are suggestive of present conditions in areas previously characterised by a strong rural industrial base linked to natural resources but it has been decline since the 1970s. Therefore these areas represent zones where the agricultural rural economy remains strong but there are weaknesses in the socio-economic profile which may in part be due to residential consequences of the restructuring of rural industrialisation.
<i>Cluster Area 3 Strong area adjusting to restrictions on agricultural output</i>	Characterised by large farms, strong orientation towards dairying, younger farmers. The cluster represents those strong agricultural areas which have been relatively stable, but slower to make the transition to non agricultural activities.

<p><i>Cluster Area 4</i> <i>Structurally weak area</i></p>	<p>Characterised by weak farm structure with elderly farmers on small farms producing low levels of output, with a significant decline in number of farms, low levels of employment in manufacturing or services and a below average level of self employment outside agriculture. These attributes have contributed to the very weak demographic profile based on an ageing population with relatively fewer households with young children.</p>
<p><i>Cluster Area 5</i> <i>Very marginal rural areas</i></p>	<p>These are mainly in peripheral locations. Here, the agriculture structures are weakest, and labour force participation rates are among the lowest which may reflect the age profile and the greater proportions of adults classified as either retired or in home duties. Many of these areas are also characterised by above average levels of unemployment.</p>
<p><i>Cluster Area 6</i> <i>High Amenity</i> <i>Diversified area</i></p>	<p>These areas tend to have higher levels of self employment outside agriculture and higher levels of part-time work though the contribution of manufacturing is very weak. This is suggestive of a very high level of reliance on tourism, but also may be an indication of new residential and work place locational preference for often highly-educated professionals. In terms of demographics the cluster is weaker relative to other clusters with fewer younger persons and greater percentages of elderly people. The clusters consist of districts which may be described as consisting of new consumption space particularly for residents of the urban and peri-urban clusters and also for people abroad, many of whom have settled in these areas.</p>

Table 5: Towns and Villages over 200 in 1996

Town	DED name	County	Population 1996
Paulstown	Shankill, Paulstown	Kilkenny	221
Inistioge	Inistioge	Kilkenny	260
Clogh-Chatsworth	Clogh	Kilkenny	272
Mullinavat	Killahy, Farnoge	Kilkenny	275
Kernanstown	Carlow Rural, Johnstown	Carlow	277
Ballytore	Ballitore, Narraghmore	Kildare	295
Slieverue	Rathpatrick	Kilkenny	296
Tinriland	Kellistown	Carlow	331
Ballylinan	Ballylynan	Laois	406
Goresbridge	Goresbridge	Kilkenny	407
Rathvilly	Rathvilly, Rahill	Carlow	458
Brownstown	Ballysax East	Kildare	462
Kilberry	Kilberry, Bert	Kildare	466
Gowran	Gowran	Kilkenny	476
Suncroft	Ballysax West	Kildare	490
Leighlinbridge	Leighlinbridge	Carlow	508
Kilmacow	Ullid	Kilkenny	599
Bennettsbridge	Bennettsbridge, Danesfort, Outrath	Kilkenny	601
Hacketstown	Hacketstown	Carlow	628
Moneenroe	Moneenroe, Clogh	Kilkenny	655
Coill Dubh (or Blackwood)	Robertstown, Timahoe South	Kildare	682
Castledermot	Castledermot, Graney	Kildare	733
Castlecomer-Donaguile	Castlecomer	Kilkenny	1380
Thomastown	Thomastown, Jerpoint Church	Kilkenny	1581
Kilcullen	Kilcullen, Carnalway	Kildare	1604
Muinebeag & Environs	Muinebeag Urban	Carlow	2695
Kildare	Kildare	Kildare	4278
Athy	Athy Urban District	Kildare	5306
Carlow & Environs	Carlow Urban District	Carlow	14979
Kilkenny & Environs	Kilkenny Municipal Borough	Kilkenny	18696

Source: Census of Ireland 1996